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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 Hüyük in Anatolia a wall painting was made depicting the positions of the streets and houses of the town together with surrounding features such as the volcano close to the town. Whether it is a map or a stylised painting is a matter of debate. Early world maps also reflect the religious beliefs of the form of the world.



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

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

The final ancient Greek contribution to cartography, considered the most important, was written by a noted mathematician. In about AD 140 **Ptolemy** wrote his major work, *Guide to Geography*, in eight books, which attempted to map the known world

giving coordinates of the major places in terms of what are essentially latitude and longitude (Fig. 2). Given the way that he gathered the data it is not surprising that the maps were inaccurate but they did represent a considerable advance on all previous maps and it would be many

centuries before more accurate world maps would be drawn.

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.

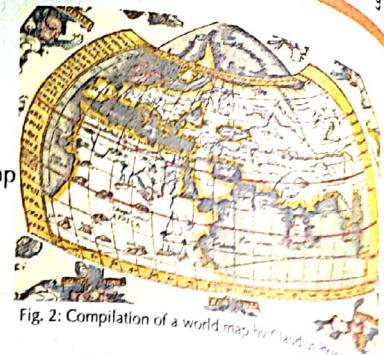


Fig. 2: Compilation of a world map by Claudius Ptolemy

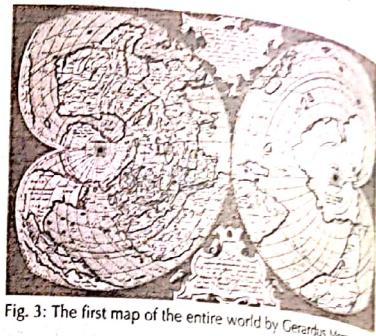


Fig. 3: The first map of the entire world by Gerardus Mercator

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

The Age of Modern Cartography: Remote Sensing and GIS

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

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



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

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

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



Fig. 5: A satellite image showing Ganges Delta, 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.)

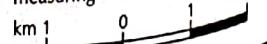
The units of measurement of distances are the same both on the ground and on paper. It is always expressed as a ratio, e.g. 1:100,000, where 1 cm on the map represents 100,000 cm or 1 inch = 100,000 inches.

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.

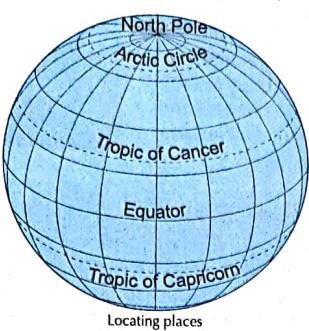


Maps and Map Making



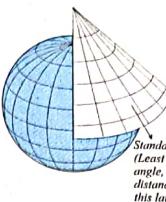
Maps and Globes

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.

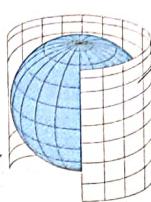


Map Projections

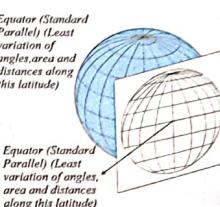
A map projection is a systematic and orderly drawing of a grid of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude used to represent the spherical surface of the earth, or a part of it, on a reduced scale on a flat piece of paper. It is not possible to make a map (of the world or of any part of it) that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

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

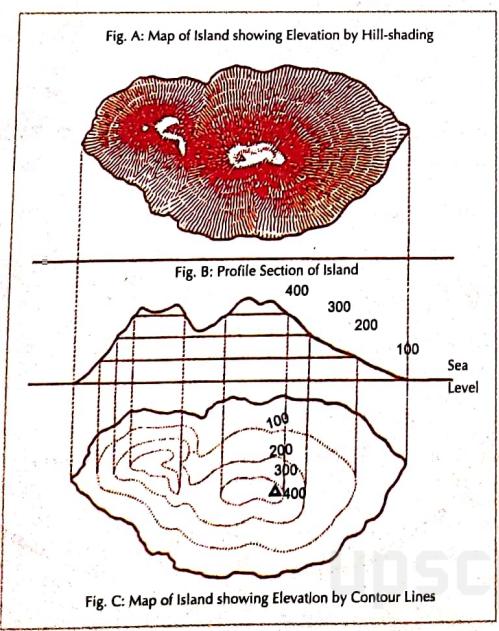


e.g. Climatic Regions

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.

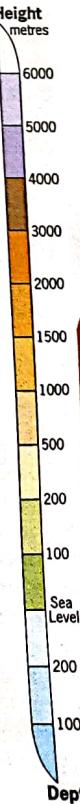


Symbols and Shades

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

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

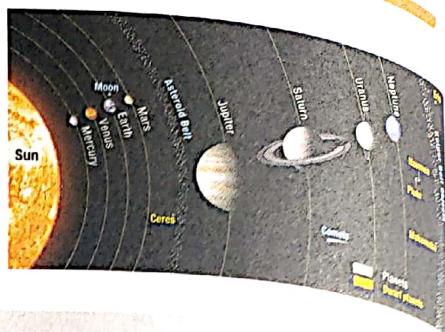
	International Boundary
	State Boundary
	Golden Quadrilateral
	North-South & East-West Corridors
	National Highway
	Railway
	Road
	Country capital
	State / UT capital
	District Headquarters
	Other towns
	National Highway number
	International airport/Major airport
	Domestic airport
	Major port
	Salt pan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





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
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

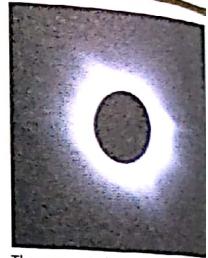
Pluto, which was considered to be a planet since its discovery in 1930, was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' on 24 August 2006 by the International Astronomical Union. According to the IAU, a dwarf planet fulfils the following criteria:

- 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 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

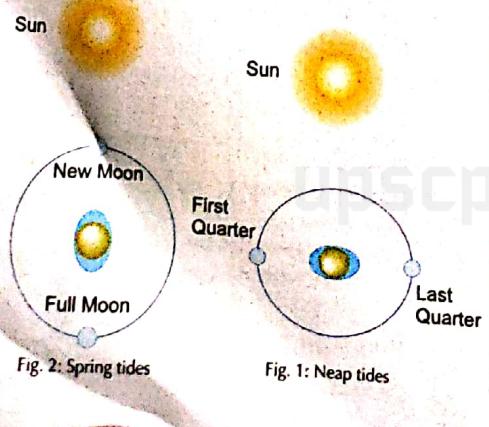
The moon seems to have different shapes at different times of the month because of its changing position in relation to the Earth. These different shapes are known as the phases of the Moon. The interval between one full Moon and the next is 29.5 days.



Tides

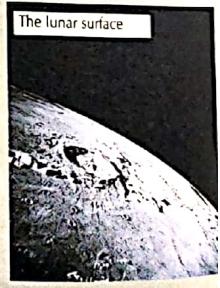
At new Moon and full Moon, when the Moon and the Sun are in line with the Earth, tides are at their highest and are called **spring tides**.

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**.

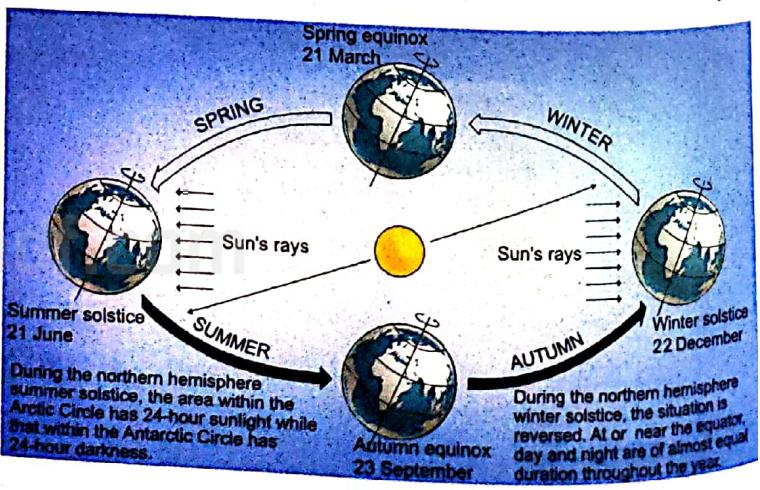


Facts about the Moon

- 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 Seasons, Equinoxes and Solstices (in the Northern Hemisphere)



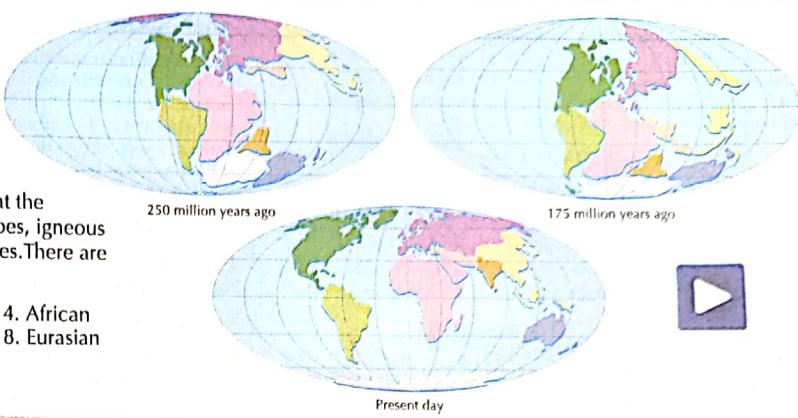
The Earth

7

Continental Drift

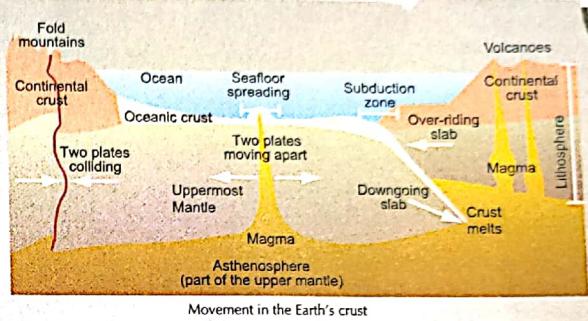
The Earth's crust is not a single continuous layer. It is made up of a number of gigantic pieces like a huge jigsaw puzzle. Each piece is called a crustal plate. Currents of molten rock rise up through the mantle like boiling water in a saucepan. These form convection cells that drive the movement of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

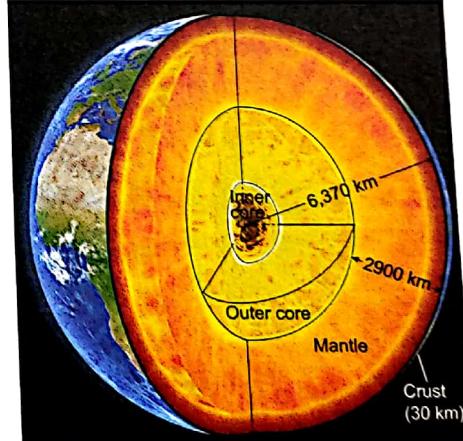
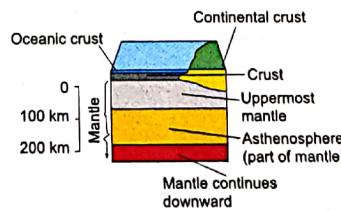
Plates slide past each other where transform boundaries occur, ideally with little or no vertical movement. Most transform boundaries are below sea level and therefore not easy to see. The San Andreas fault in California is a transform boundary. It has been estimated that these plates are moving at a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

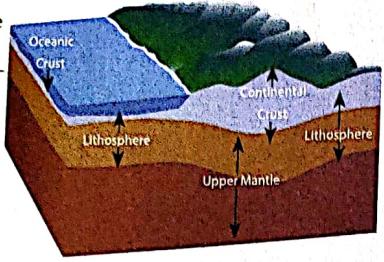


Metamorphic rocks are formed when the nature of any rock is altered by subjecting it to intense heat and/or pressure, e.g. graphite (from coal) and quartzite (from sandstone).

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

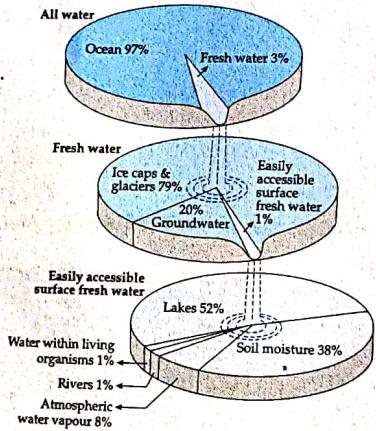
The lithosphere or geosphere is the solid, rocky crust covering the entire planet. This crust is inorganic and is composed of rocks, minerals and elements. It covers the entire surface of the Earth from the top of Mount Everest to the bottom of the Mariana Trench. On the surface of the Earth, the lithosphere 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.



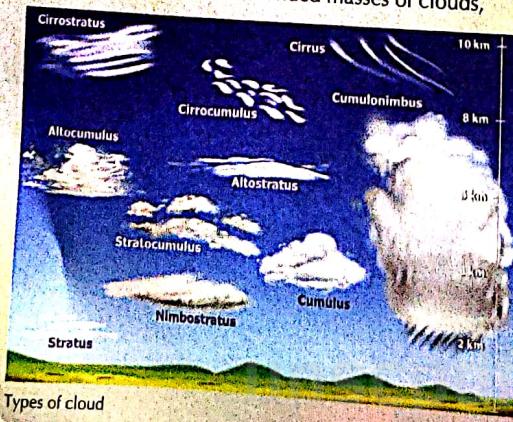
Atmospheric Clouds

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.



Atmosphere

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

Structure of the Atmosphere

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

Troposphere

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

Stratosphere

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

Mesosphere

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

Thermosphere

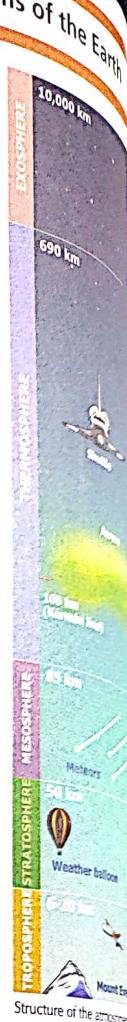
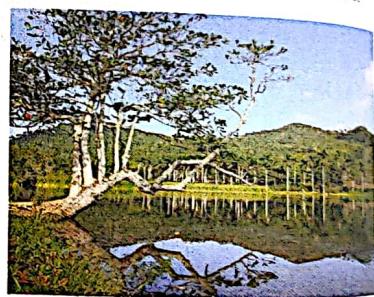
The temperature in the thermosphere increases with height. The thermosphere is also known as the heat sphere of the atmosphere.

Exosphere

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

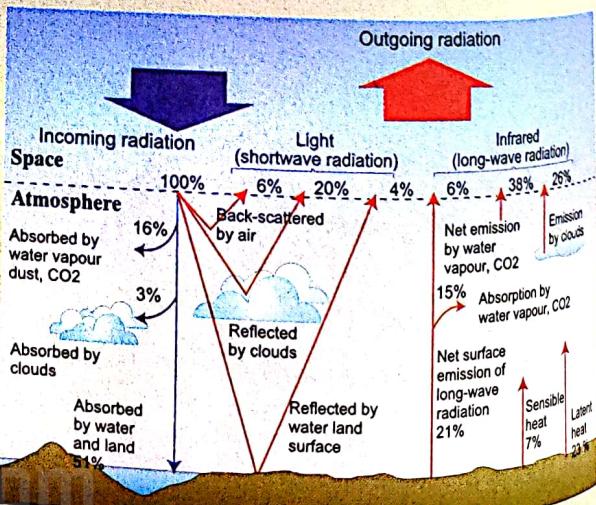
Biosphere

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.



Structure of the atmosphere

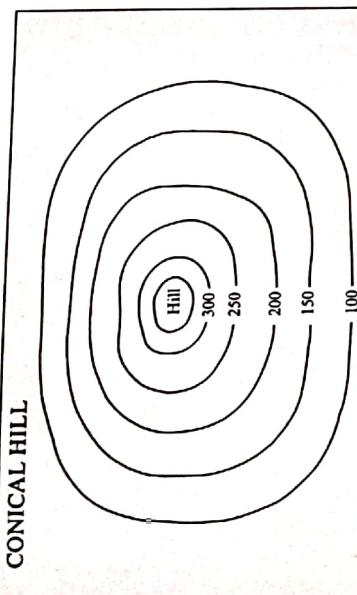
Heat Budget of the Earth



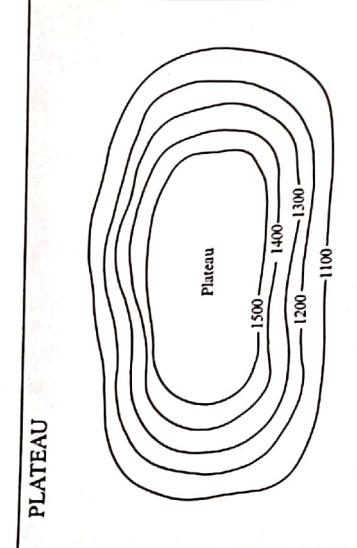
The process through which the incoming solar radiation on Earth is balanced by its outgoing terrestrial radiation is called heat balance. It is essential for the maintenance of the correct temperature of the planet to prevent it from getting hotter or cooler.

Contours and Landforms

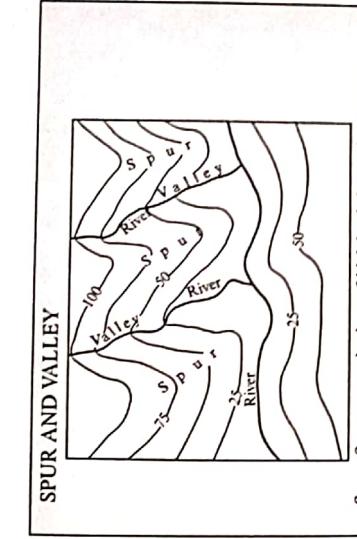
Contours and Landforms—One of the challenges of map-making is to adequately represent the physical relief of any region, i.e., the delineation of hills and plains, the points which are of the same height above sea level. Contour lines are used to show the height and shapes of landforms in lowland and highland areas. Some of the relief features or landforms are shown below using certain contour patterns.



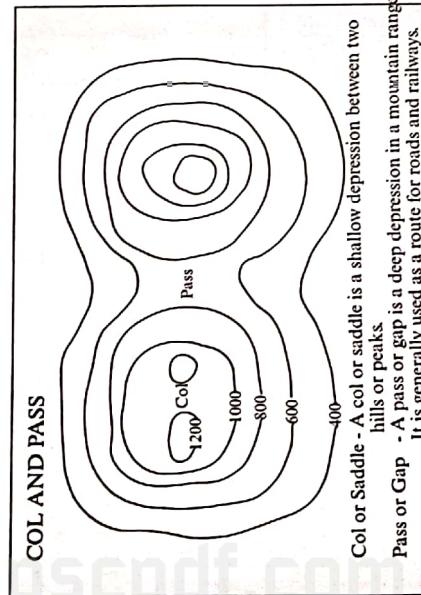
A hill has fairly regular slopes like a cone. It is shown by closed contours almost circular in shape.



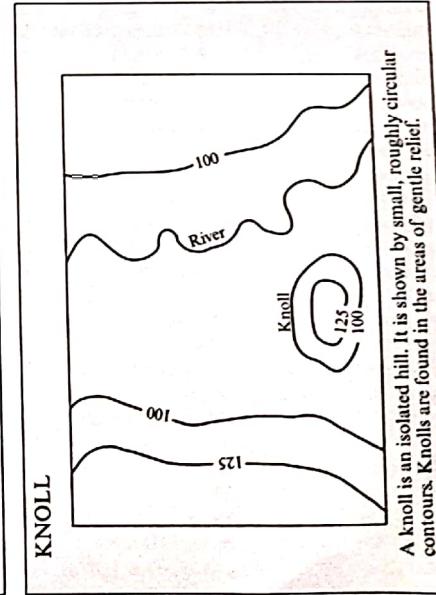
A plateau is like a table top. It is an area of highland with an almost flat top and steep sides.



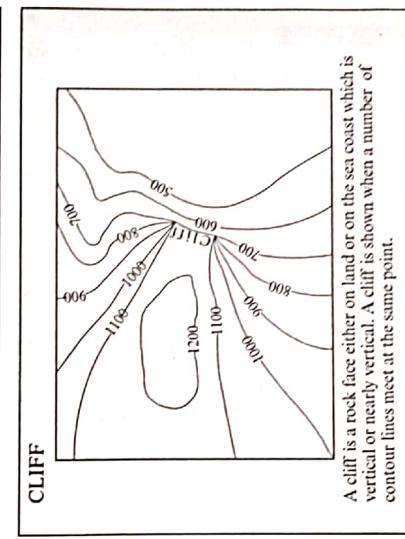
Spur - Spurs are projections of high land above a lower area. A spur is usually found projecting between two valleys. It is shown by V-shaped contour patterns. Valley - Valleys are areas of low ground which penetrate into highlands.



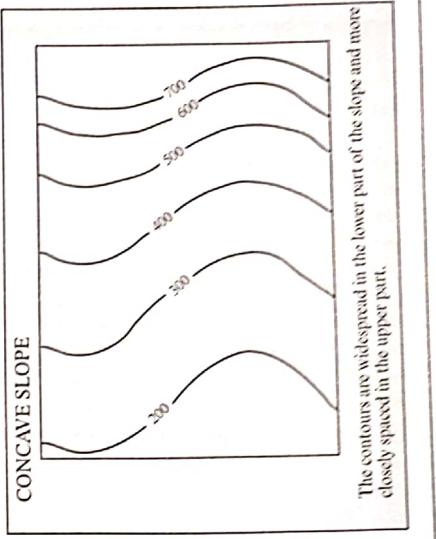
Col or Saddle - A col or saddle is a shallow depression between two hills or peaks.
Pass or Gap - A pass or gap is a deep depression in a mountain range. It is generally used as a route for roads and railways.



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



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.

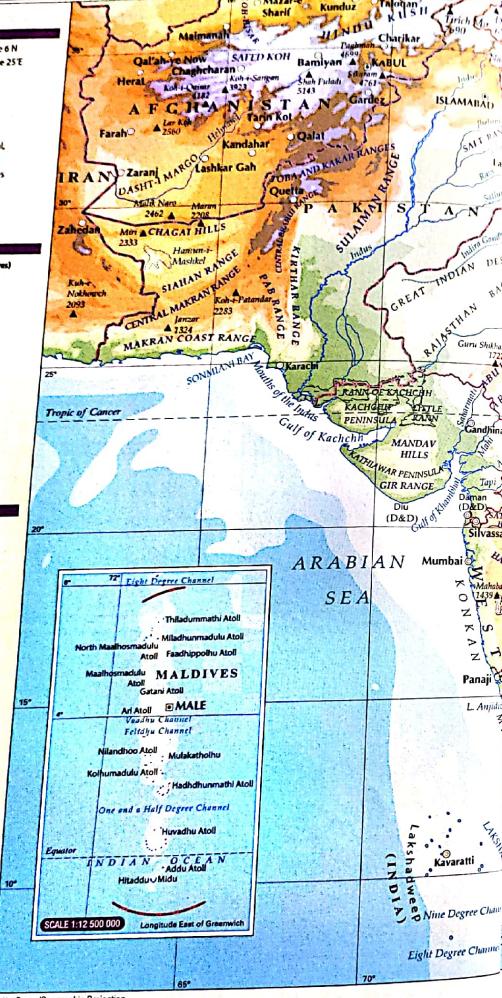


The contours are closely spaced in the lower part of the slope and more widely spaced in the upper part.

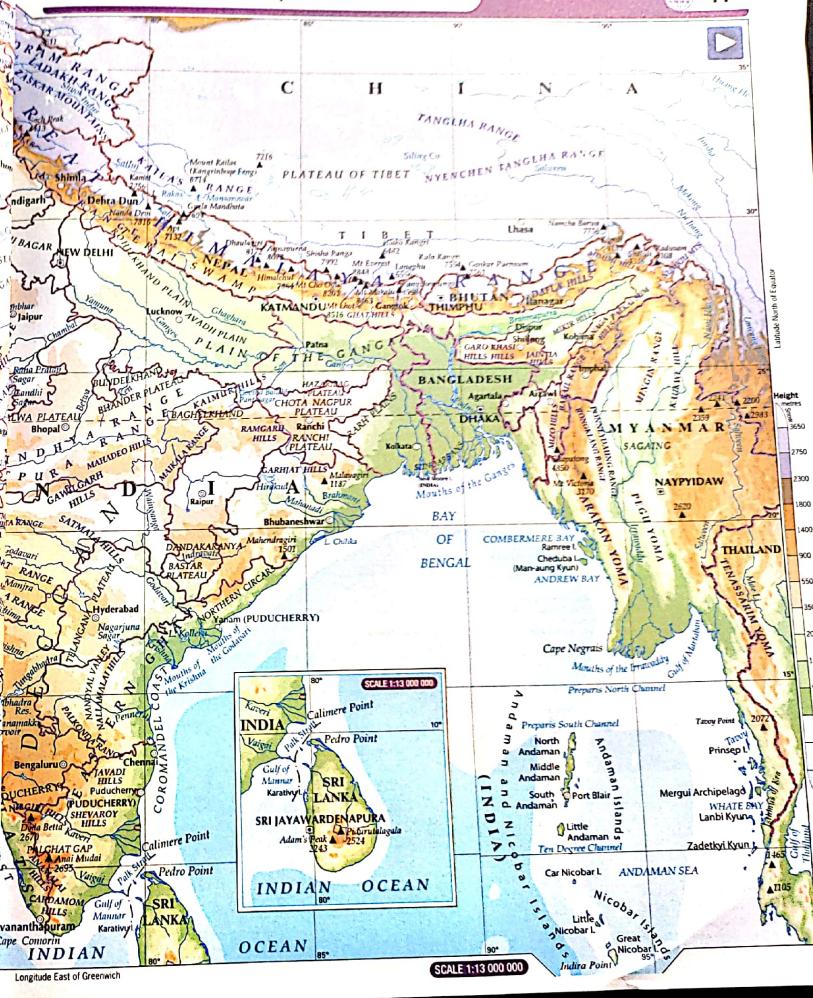
10

The Indian Subcontinent—Physical

FACTS AND FIGURES		
India: Location and extent	Latitudinal extent: 8 degree 41' N to 37 degree 6 N Longitudinal extent: 68 degree 25' E to 97 degree 25' E	Area: 3,287,263 sq. km
Arealwise rank in the world:	2,269,219 sq. miles	7th largest country
North-south extent:	2,914 km	
East-west extent:	2,933 km	
Neighbouring countries:	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives	
Indian Standard Time (IST):	5 hrs ahead of GMT	
Indian Standard Meridian:	82°30' E	
Land boundary:	15,200 km	
Length of coastlines:	7,516 km	
Peaks of the Himalayas		
Peak	Country	Height (in metres)
Mt Everest	Nepal/China	8,848
K2	India	8,611
Kangchenjunga	India	8,598
Mt Lhotse	Nepal	8,516
Makalu	Nepal	8,463
Cho Oyu	Nepal/Tibet	8,201
Chaukhamba	India	8,172
Tang Parbat	Nepal	8,126
Manaslu	Nepal	8,078
Langtang	Nepal	7,816
Barun Devi	India	7,756
Chaukhamba	China	7,756
Ma Mandata	Tibet/China	7,694
Kar Puensum	Bhutan	7,561
Kangri	Tibet/China	7,554
Mountain passes in India		
State	Pass	Height (in metres)
J & K (Sachen Glacier)	HP	5,686
HP	5,669	
Uttarakhand	5,608	
J & K (Sachen Glacier)	5,602	
J & K (Sachen Glacier)	5,599	
J & K (Ladakh)	5,582	
J & K (Ladakh)	5,466	
J & K (Ladakh)	5,450	
J & K (Ladakh)	5,450	
J & K (Ladakh)	5,411	
HP	5,360	
J & K (Ladakh)	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	



The Indian Subcontinent—Physical



12

INDIA—STATES AND DISTRICTS

State/Union Territory	Capital	Area (sq. km.)	Total Population (2011)	No. of Districts
JHARKHAND	New Delhi	3,287,243	12,16,549,573	729
SARAJAH				
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	160,205	49,378,776	13
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83,743	1,38,261	22
Assam	Dibrugarh	78,434	31,37,742	24
Bihar	Patna	96,146	10,204,637	38
Chhattisgarh	Rajpur	132,191	25,542,196	27
Goa	Panaji	3,792	1,457,723	02
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	196,024	60,383,628	33
Haryana	Chandigarh	44,214	25,353,081	22
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	55,673	6,856,509	22
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	222,236	3,266,238	24
Jharkhand	Ranchi	79,714	32,966,238	24
Karnataka	Bengaluru	191,791	41,130,740	33
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	38,663	33,33,677	14
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	30,245	72,597,565	51
Maharashtra	Mumbai	107,713	11,23,72,972	36
Manipur	Imphal	22,327	2,711,756	16
Meghalaya	Shillong	22,429	2,964,007	11
Mizoram	Aizawl	21,081	1,091,014	08
Nagaland	Kohima	16,579	1,980,602	11
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	155,707	41,947,358	22
Punjab	Chandigarh	50,362	27,764,336	22
Rajasthan	Jaipur	34,339	6,83,112	33
Sikkim	Gangtok	7,006	667,688	04
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	130,058	72,138,958	32
Telangana	Hyderabad	114,440	15,286,757	23
Tripura	Agartala	10,486	3,67,032	08
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	240,928	199,581,477	75
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	53,483	10,116,752	13
West Bengal	Kolkata	88,752	91,347,736	23
Union Territories				
Karachi	Port Blair	8,249	37,944	01
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	1,05,685	01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	34,653	01
Daman & Diu	Daman	112	242,911	02
Delhi	Delhi	1,483	16,733,235	11
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	64,429	01
Padmavati	Puducherry	479	1,244,464	04

Notes

- The following area figures do not add up to the total area of India because:
 - The area of 2 sq. km. area of Machay Pradek and 3 sq. km. area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.
 - Dependence of 11 sq. km between Pulaherry and Andhra Pradesh is not included in either state's area figure.
- Area figures include the area under unilateral occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 76,114 sq. km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,182 sq. km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 2,553 sq. km under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.
- The population figures exclude population of the area under unilateral occupation of Pakistan and China unless otherwise is stated.
- The population figures of India and Manipur include the estimated population of Sajwan district of Manipur State.

INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

Country	Capital	Area (sq. km.)	Population (2011) (million)	Density (persons per sq. km.)	Average annual population growth (2000–2015) (per cent)
Afghanistan	Kabul	652,225	32.5	50	3.3
Bangladesh	Dhaka	143,998	161.0	1,237	1.4
Bhutan	Thimphu	38,394	0.8	20	2.1
India	New Delhi	3,287,243	1,21,02	382	1.5
Maldives	Male	290	0.3	1,364	2.4
Myanmar	Naypyidaw	676,577	53.9	83	0.8
Nepal	Kathmandu	147,181	26.5	199	1.2
Pakistan	Islamabad	803,940	180.0	245	2.1
Si Lanka	Colombo	65,610	21.2	334	0.8

Notes: *Data source: The World Bank, 2013.

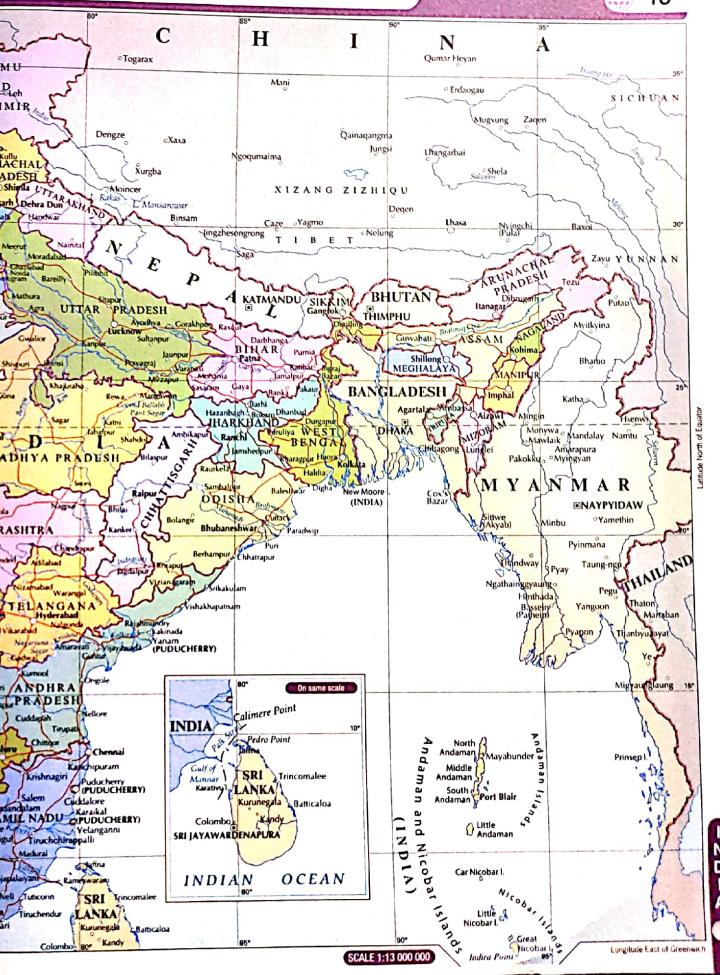
**Data source: The Ministry of Home Affairs, India, 2011.

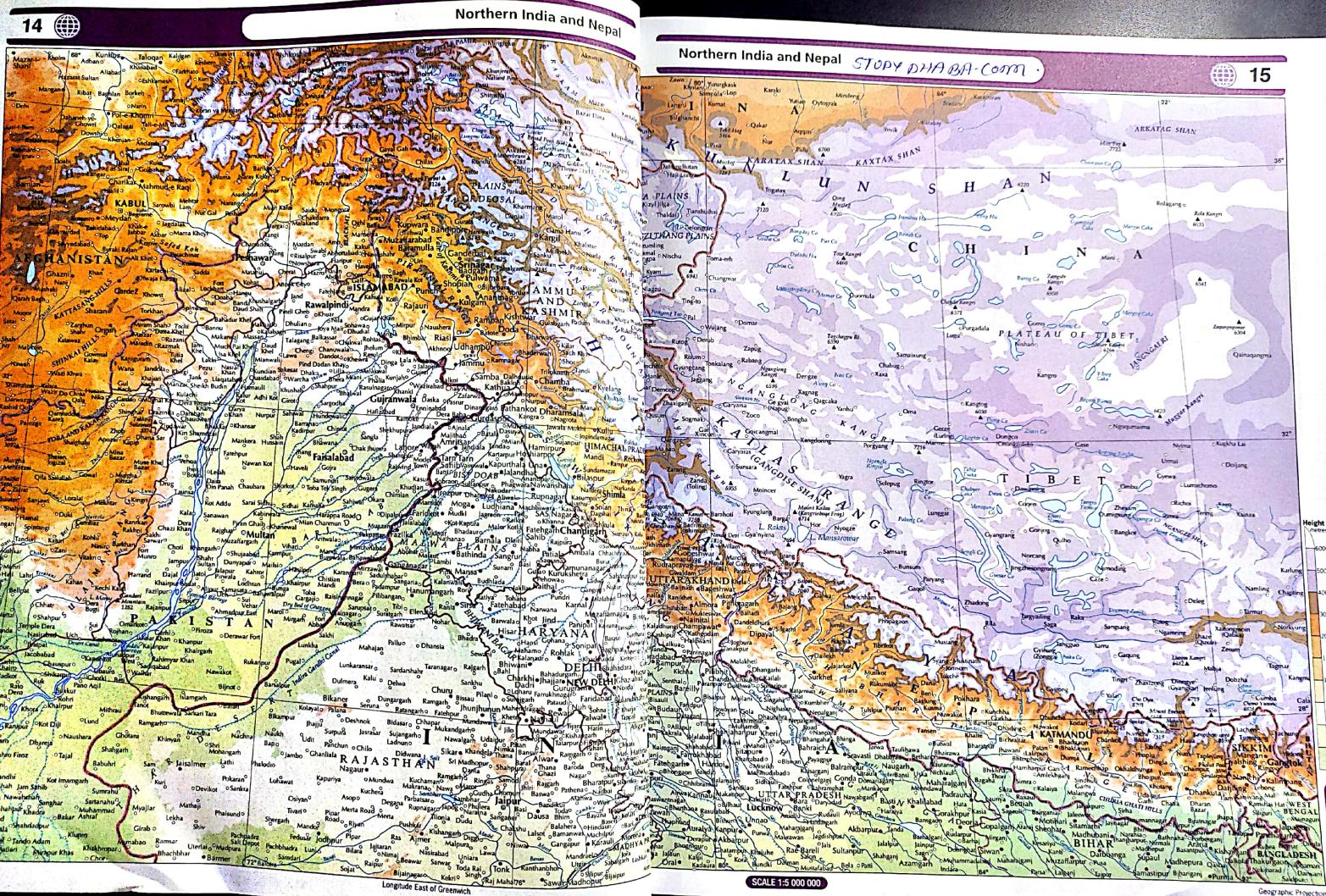
The Indian Subcontinent—Political

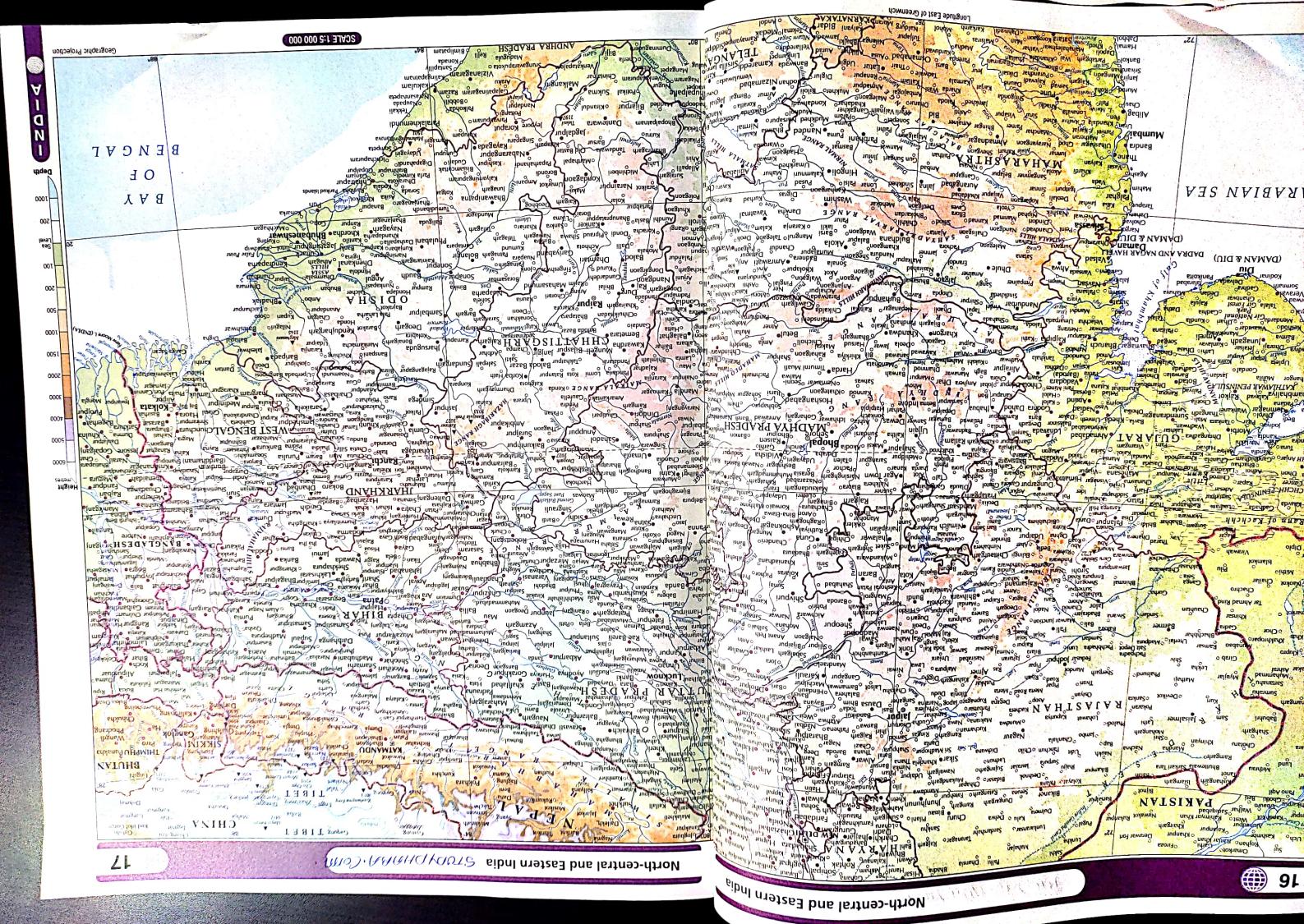


13

The Indian Subcontinent—Political







Latitude North of Equator

SCALE 1:5 000 000

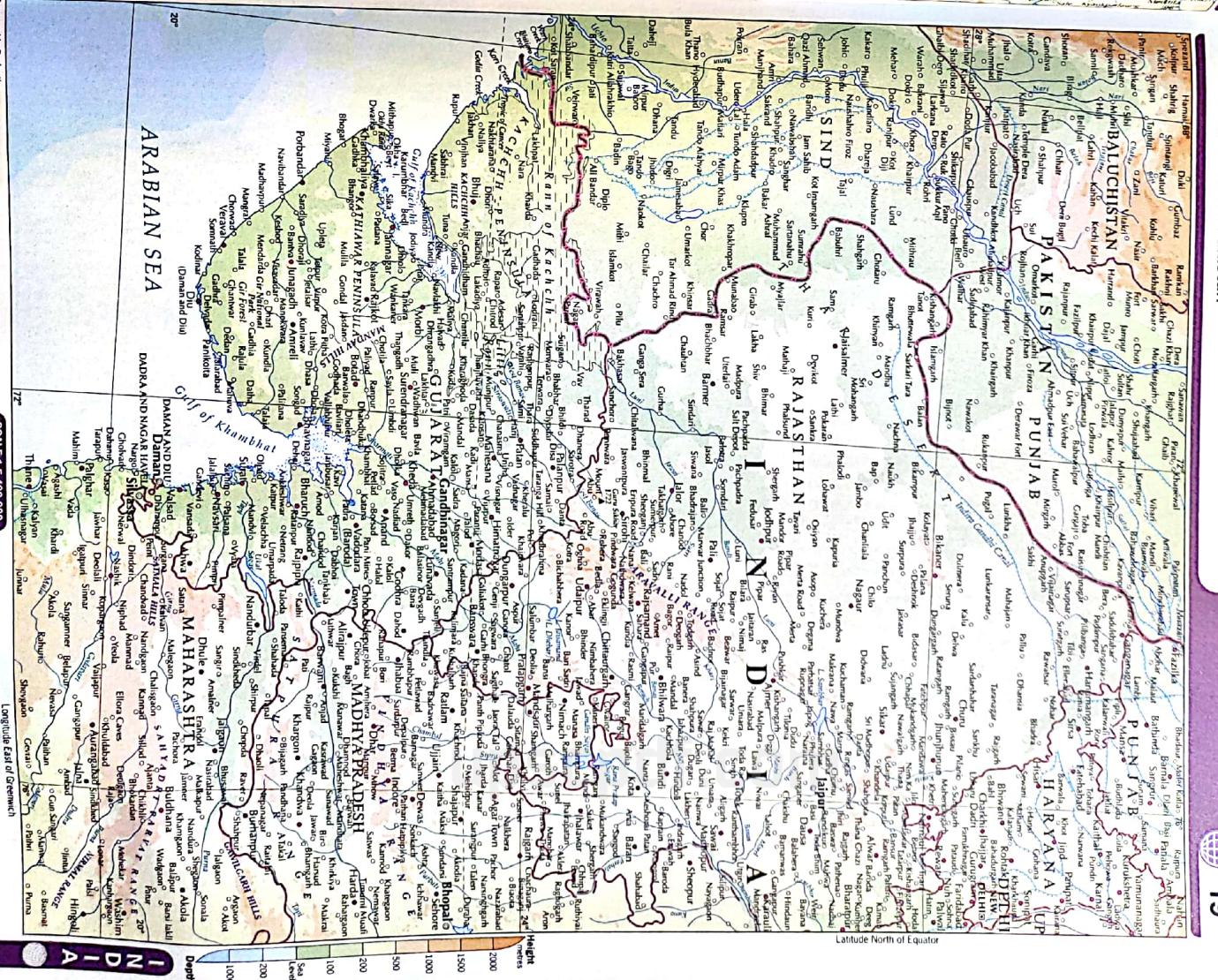
North-eastern India, Bhutan and Bangladesh

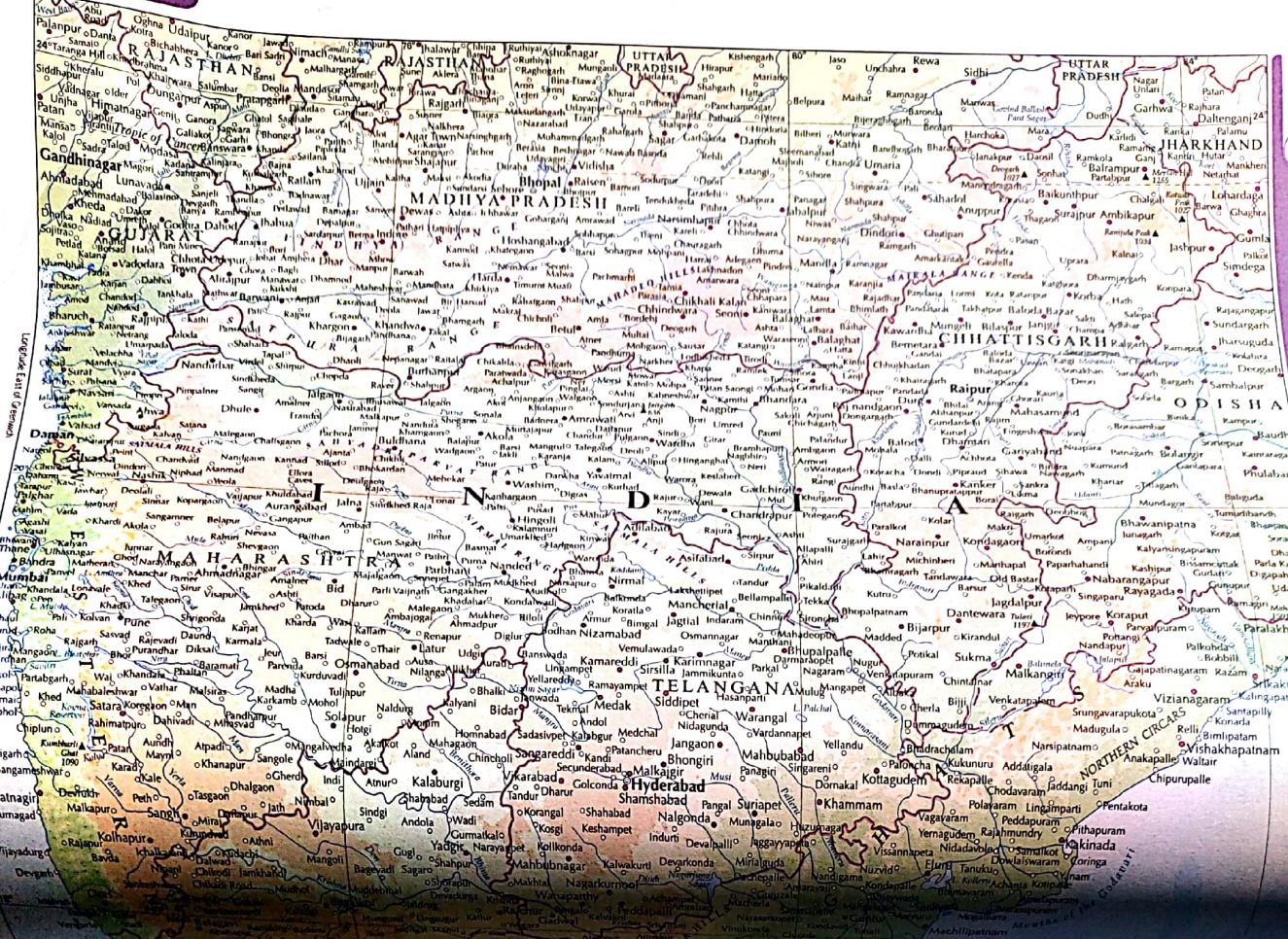
Geographic Projection

Geographic Projection

SCALE 1:5 400 000

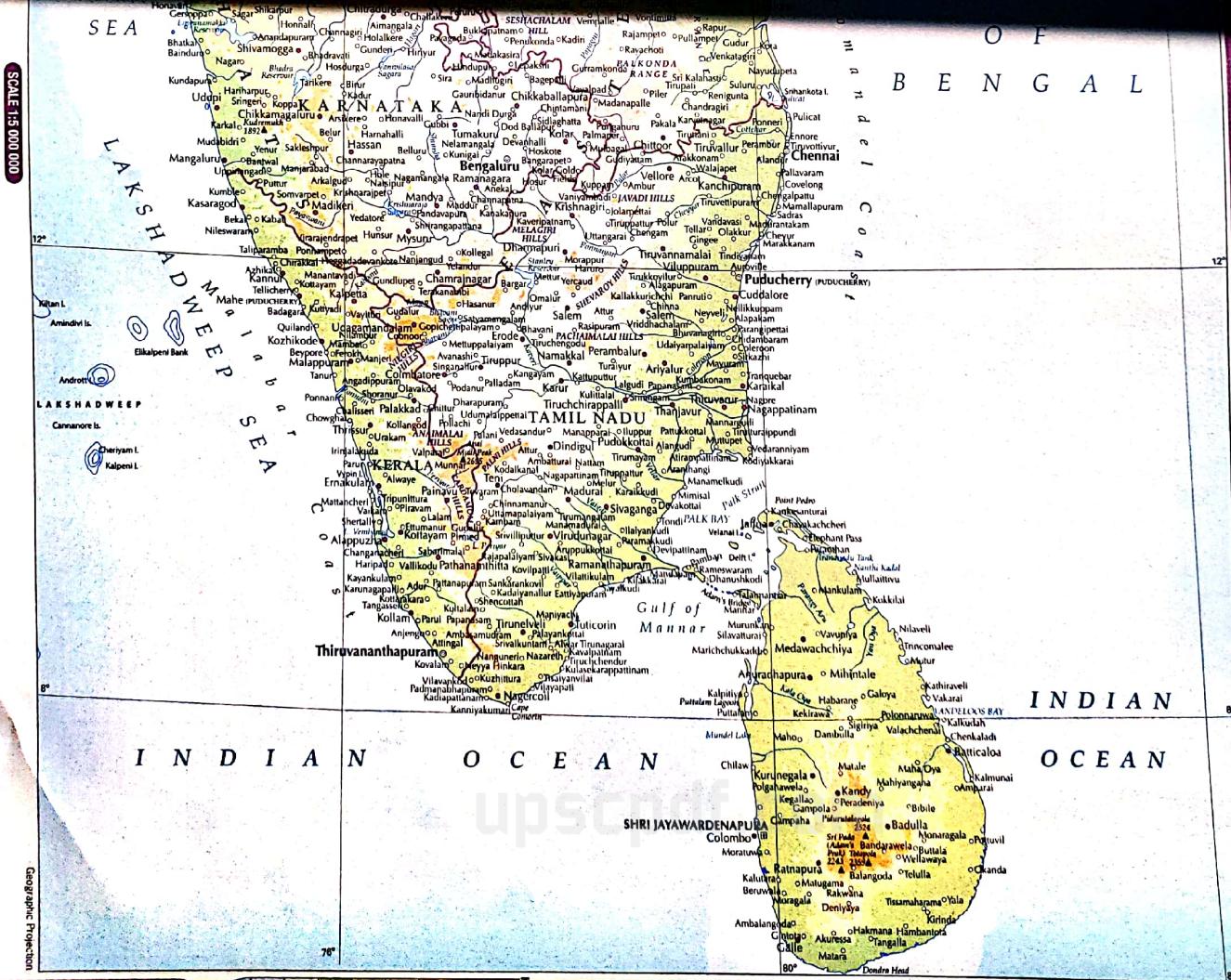
Western India and Pakistan

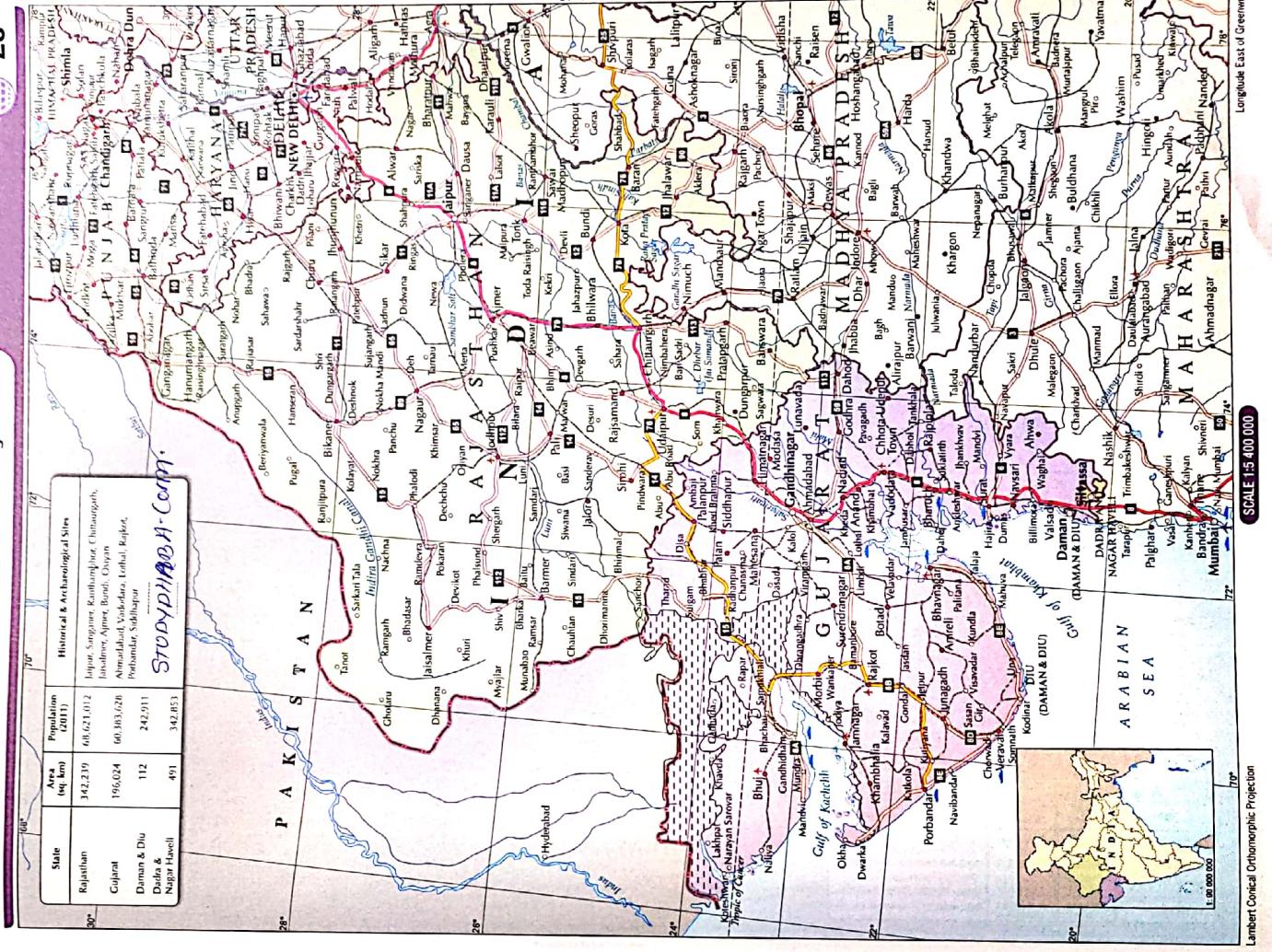
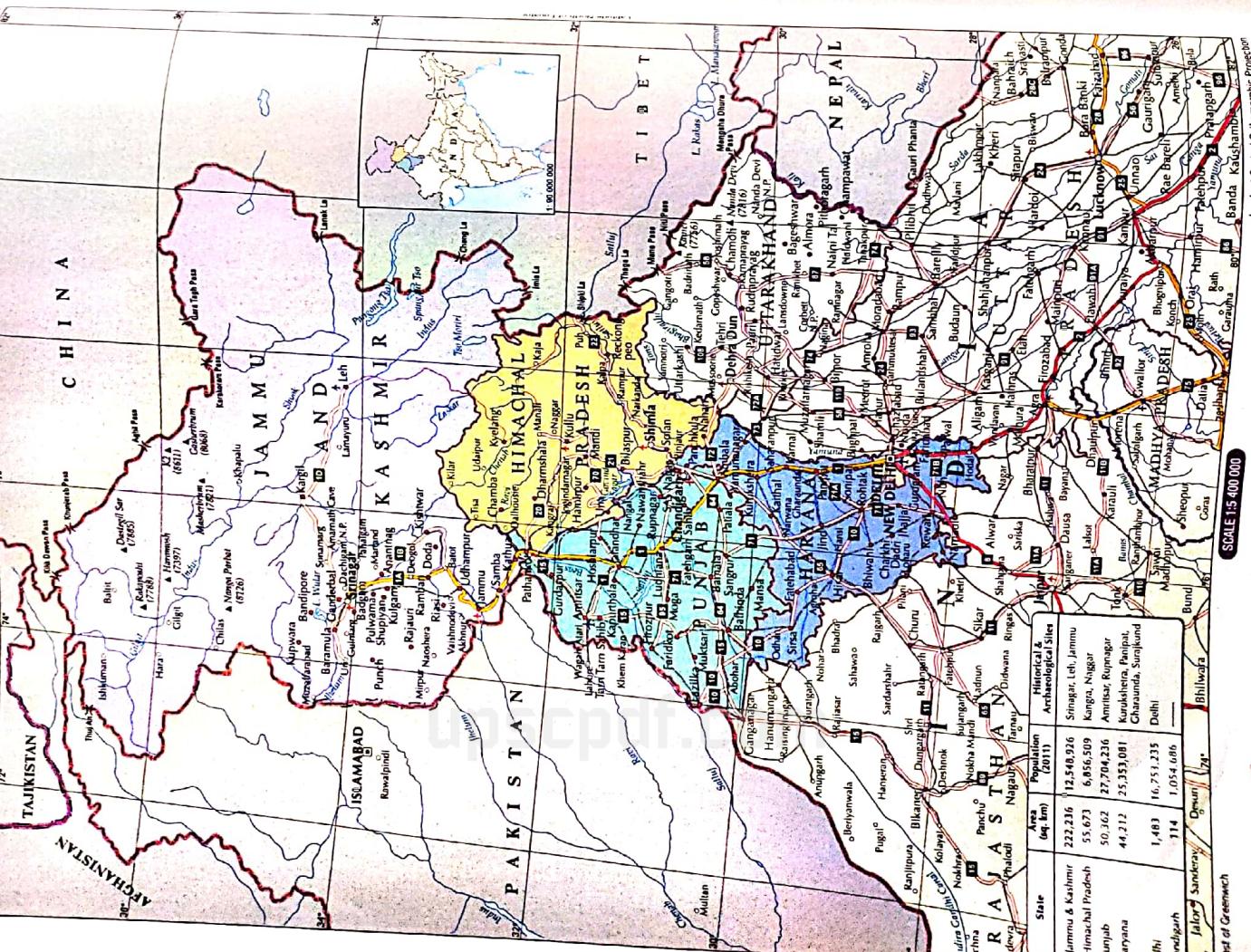




Southern India and Sri Lanka

Southern India and Sri Lanka

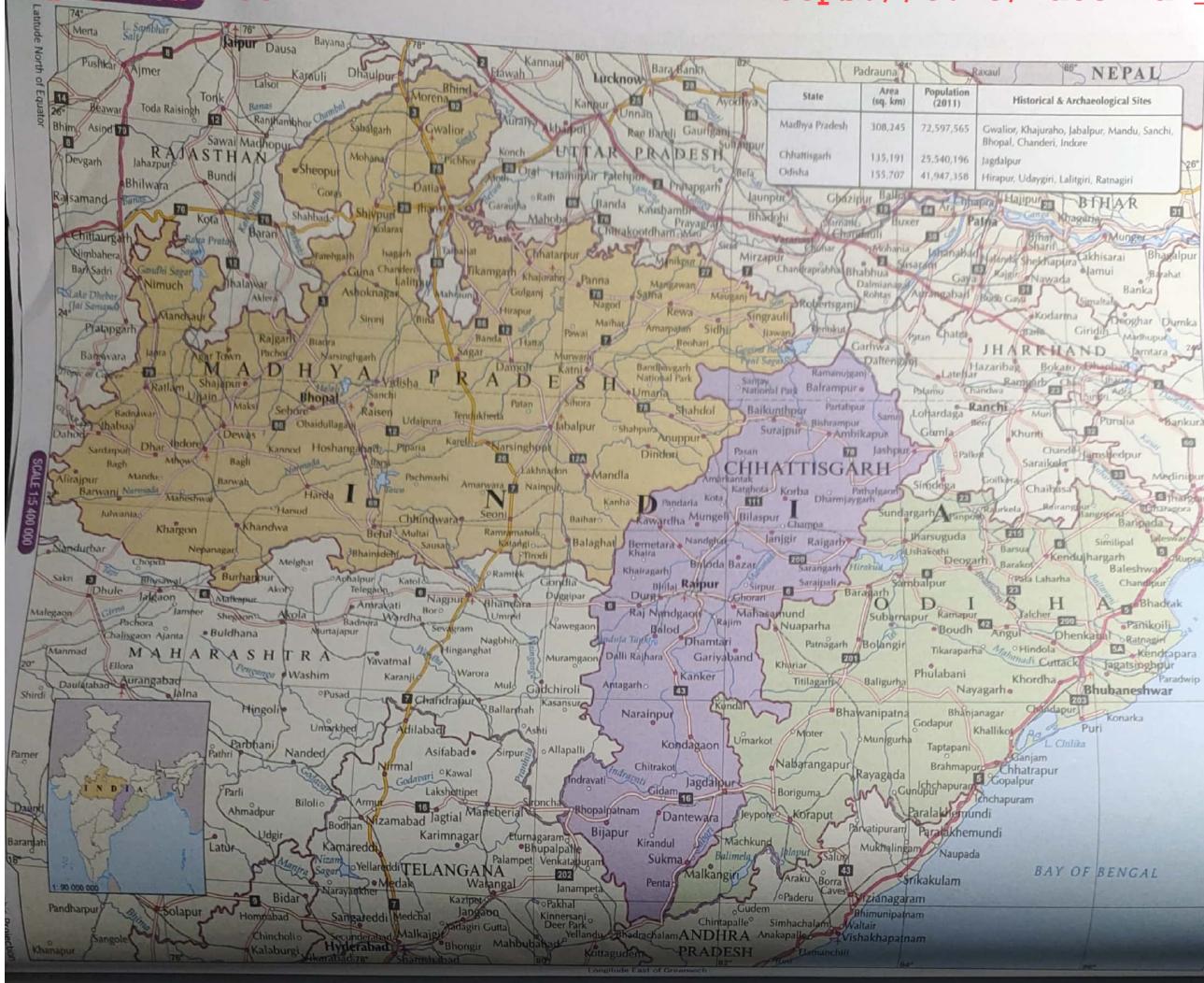






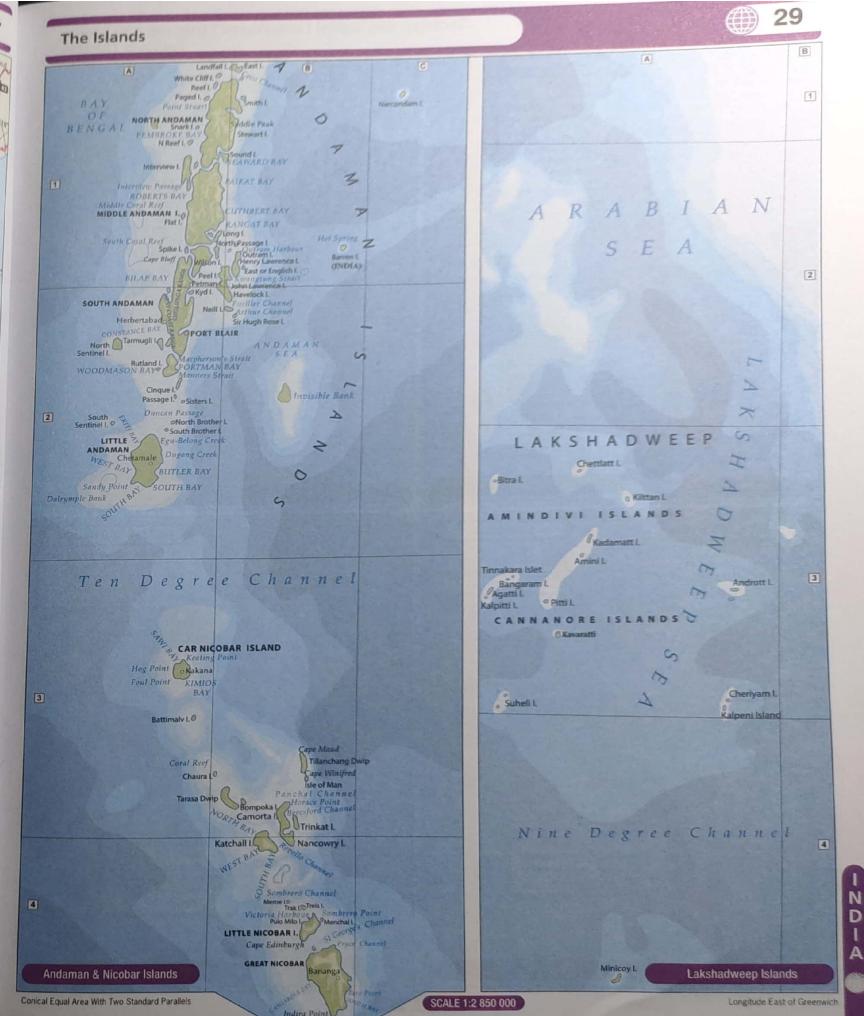
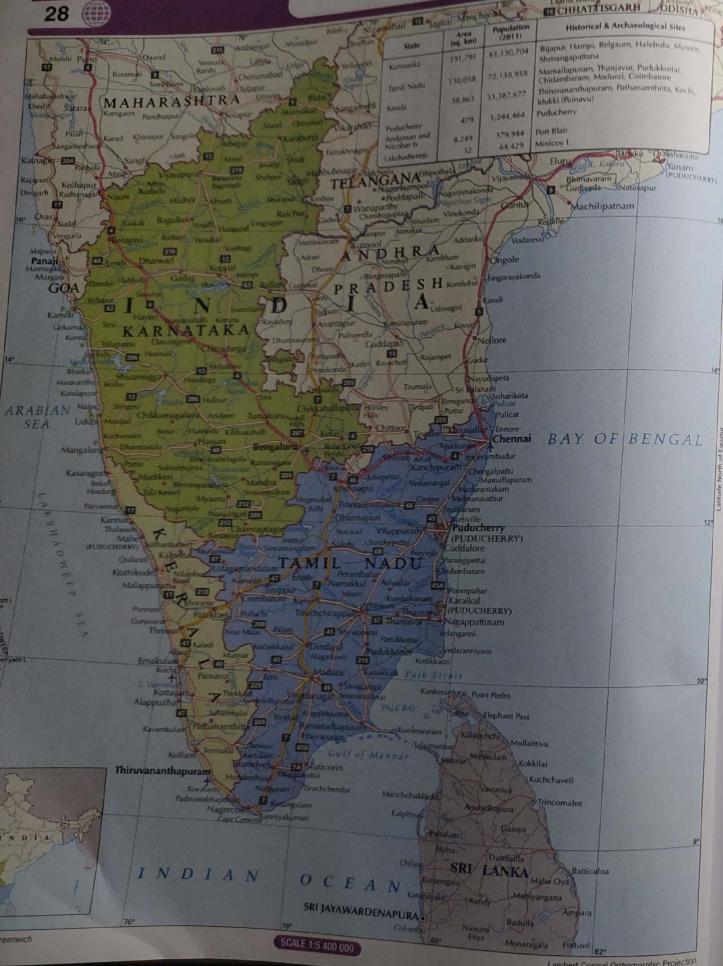


Sikkim, West Bengal and the North-Eastern States

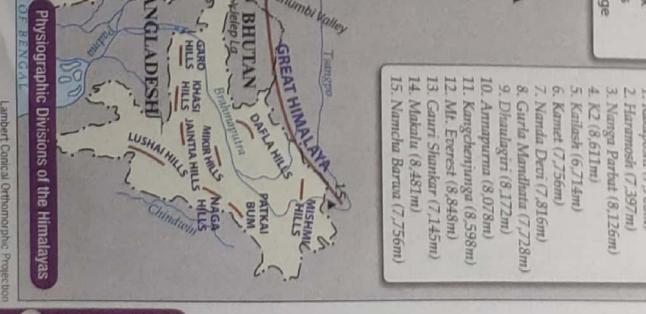
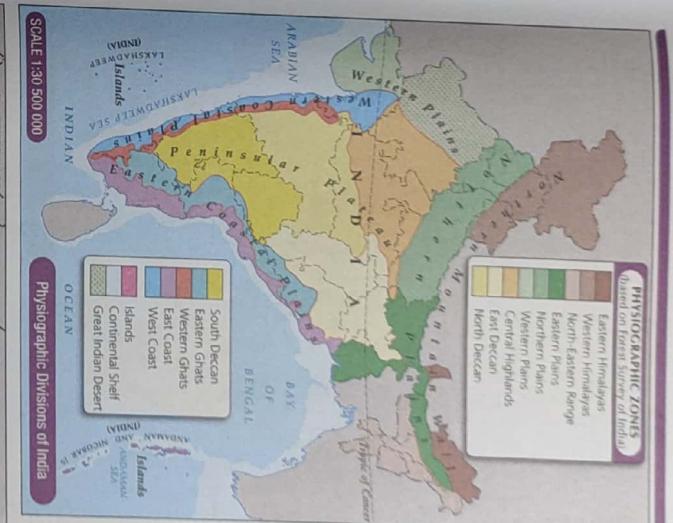
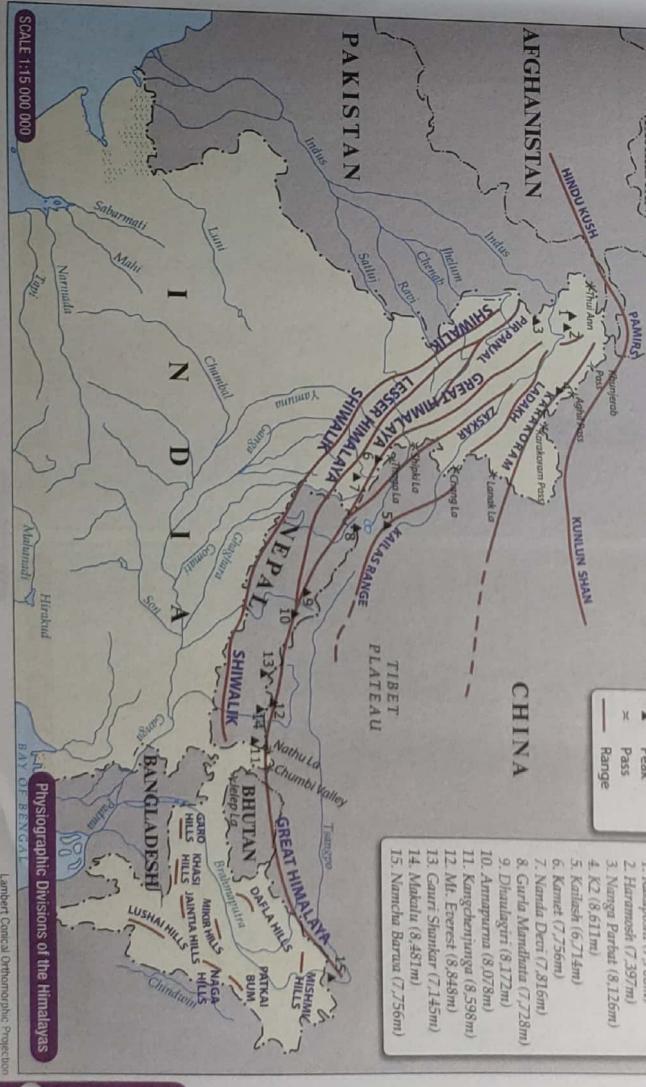
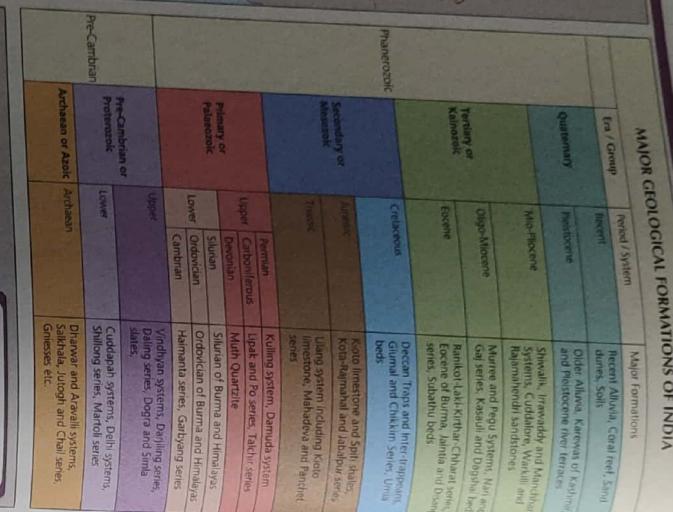
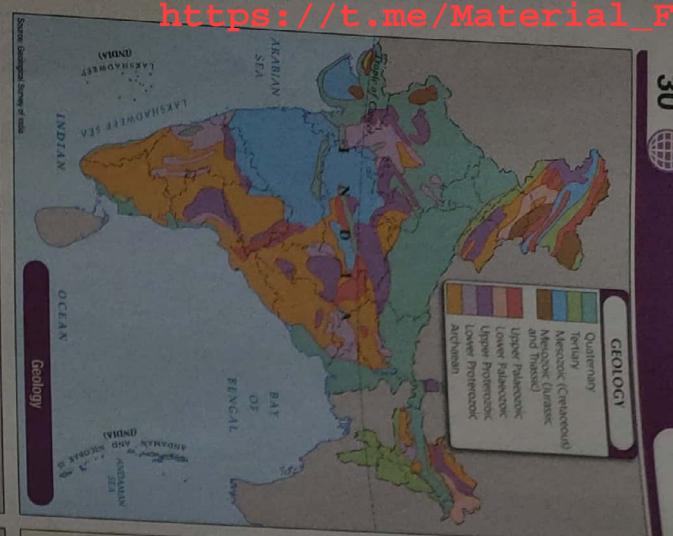
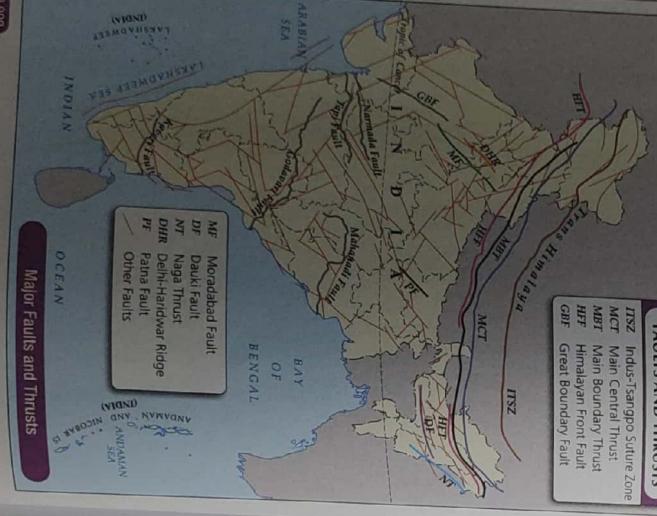


Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha



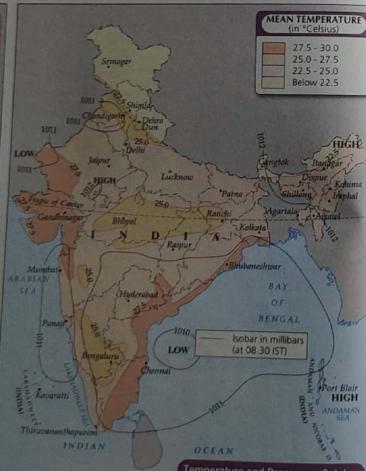
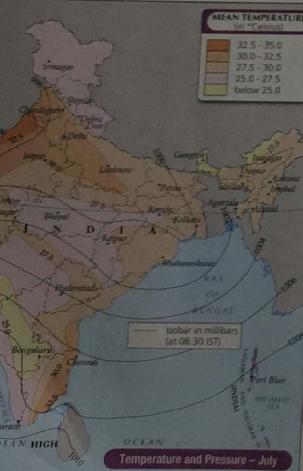
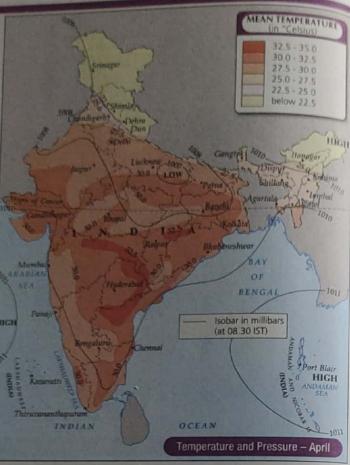
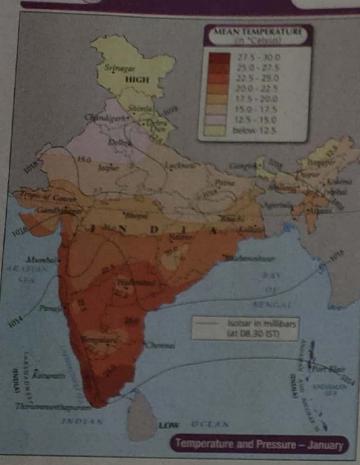


Geology, Geological Formations, Structure and Major Faults & Thrusts



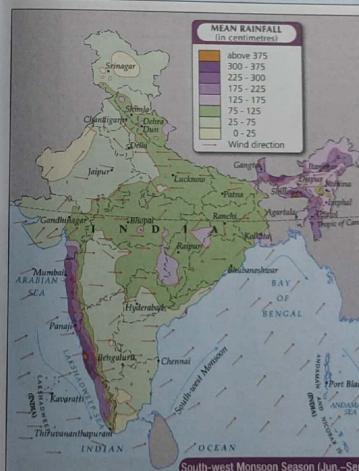
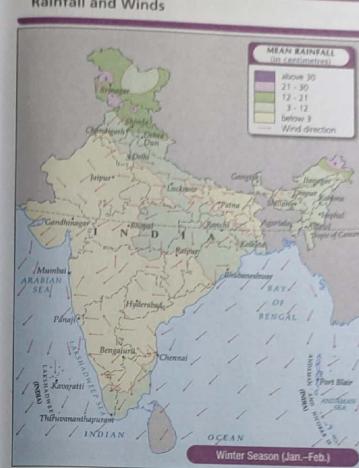
32

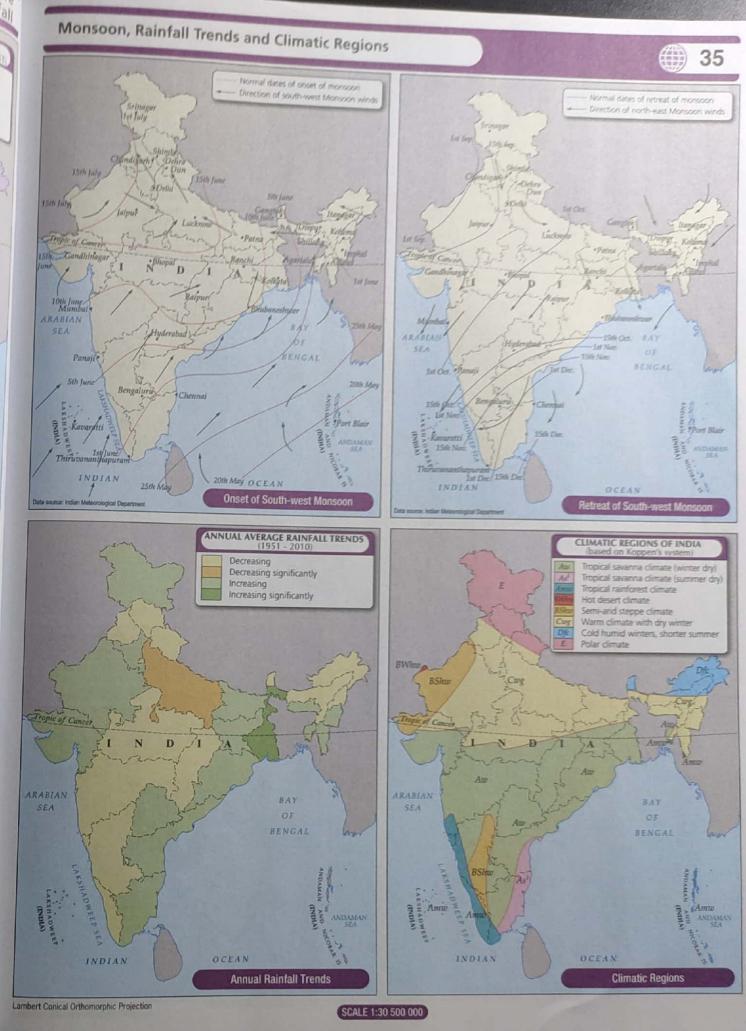
Temperature and Pressure



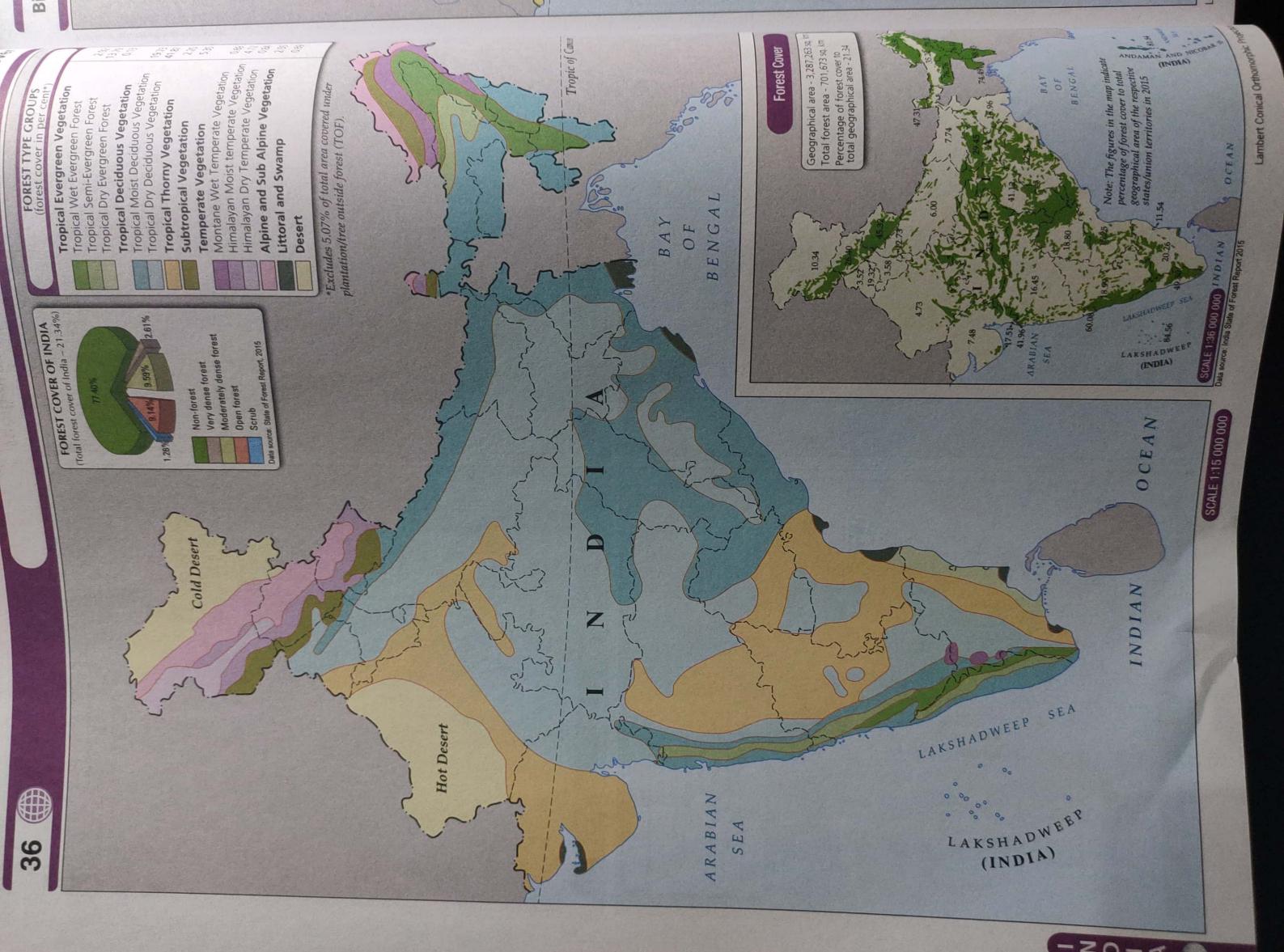
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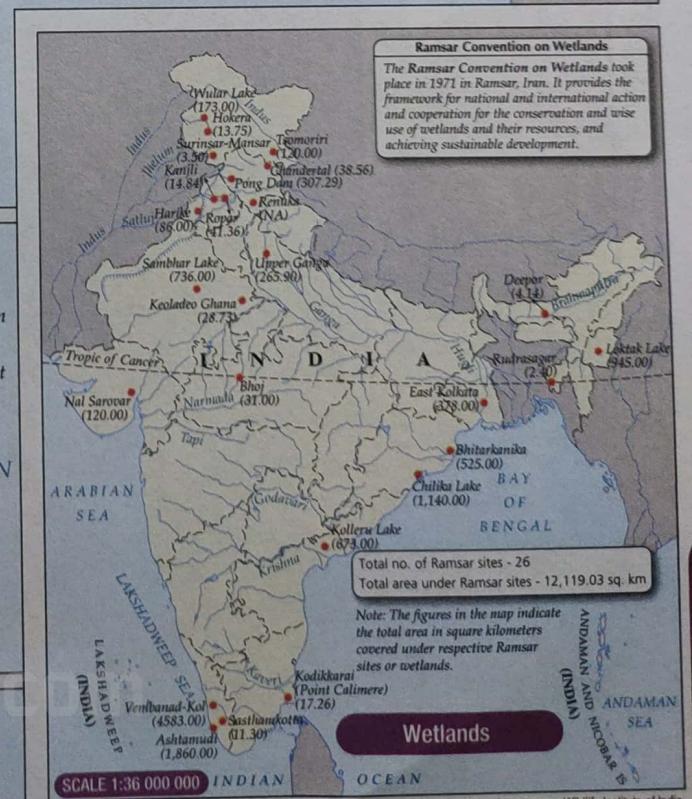
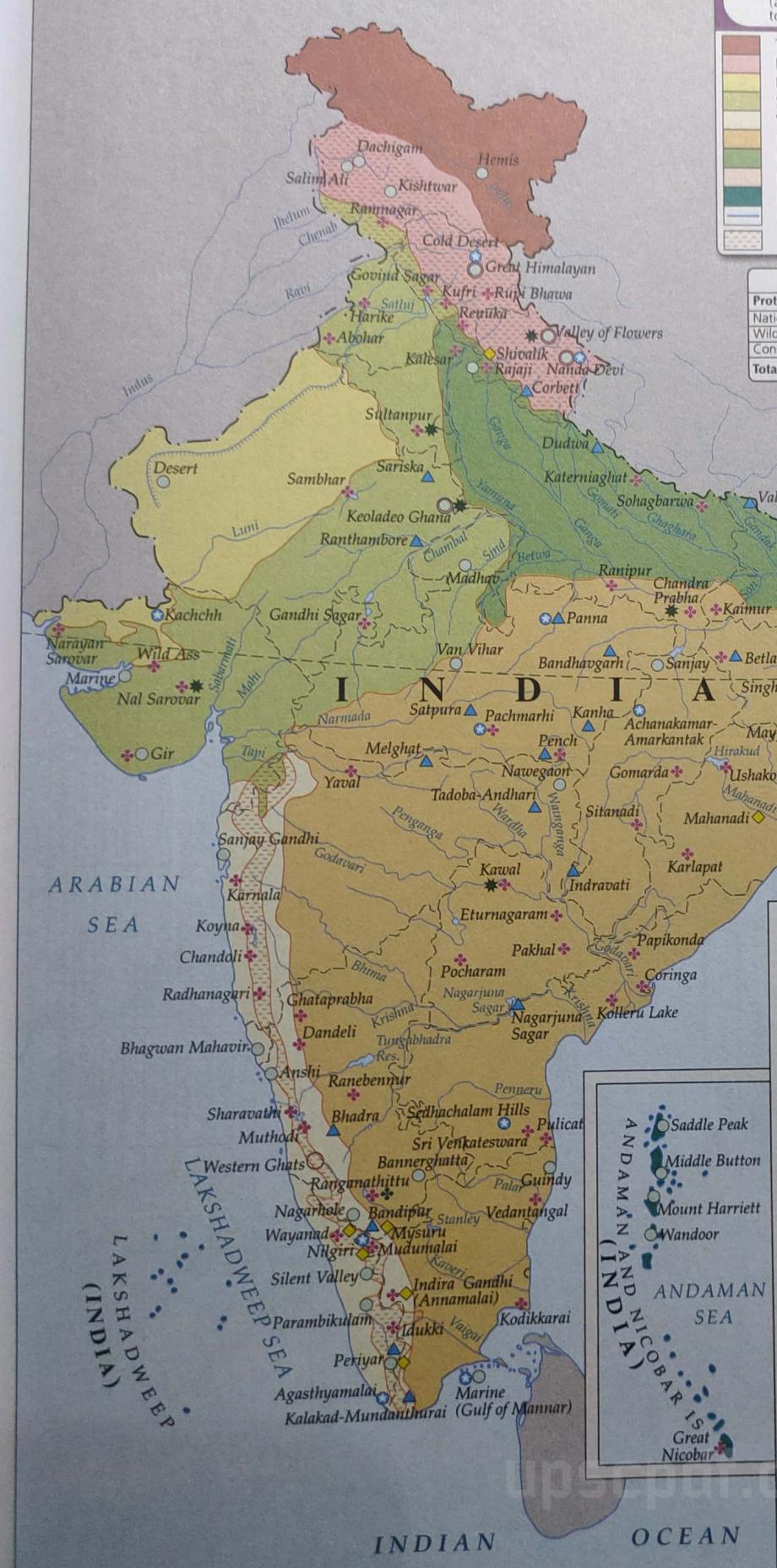
Rainfall and Winds





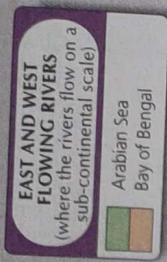
Bic





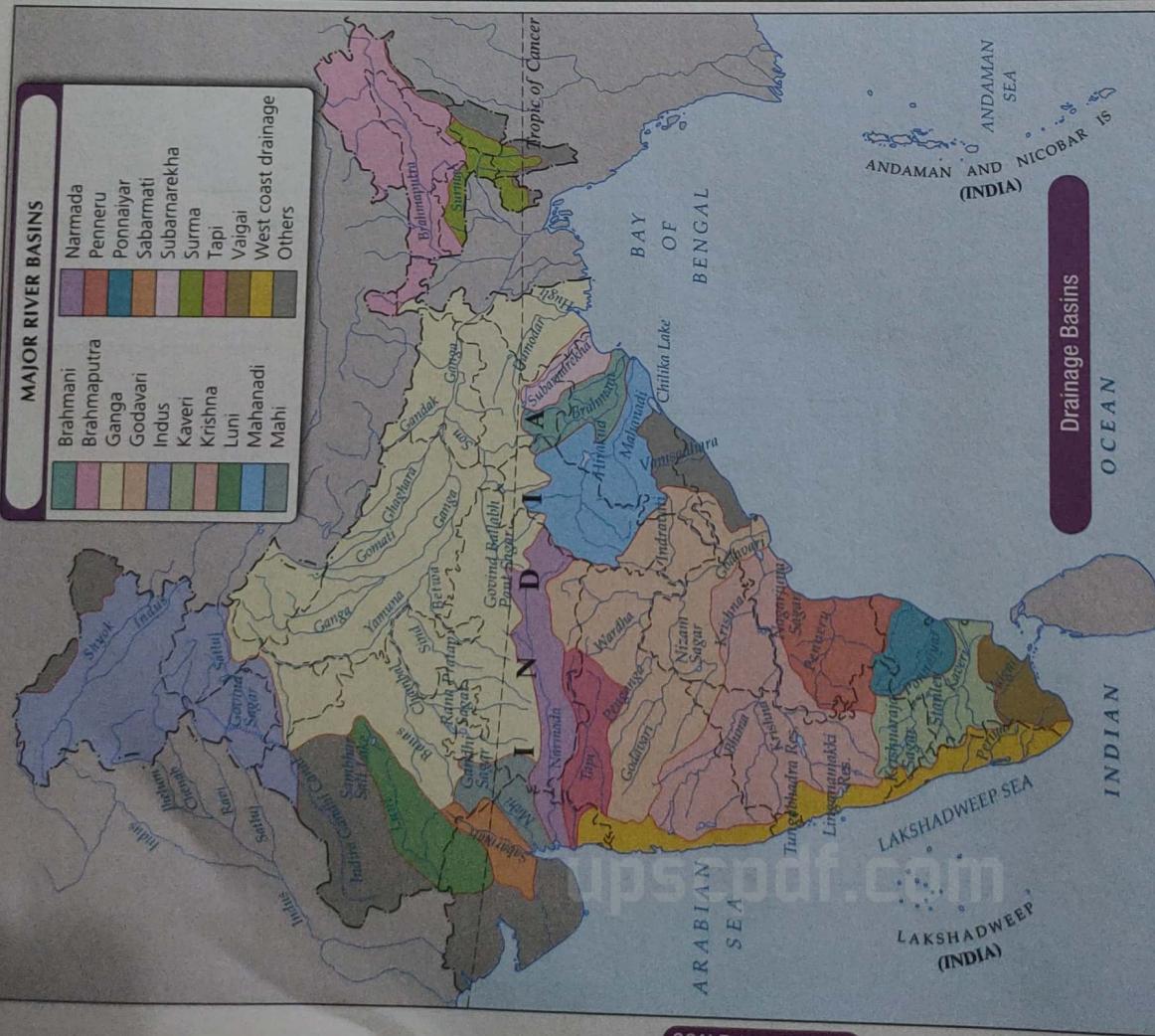


Drainage Basins and East & West Flowing Rivers



OTHER MINOR EAST AND WEST FLOWING RIVERS

East flowing rivers		West flowing rivers	
Name of the river	Name of the river	Name of the river	Name of the river
Oyat	Swarnamukhi	Sastri	Washishthi
Shentuni	Kandleru	Mandi	Mandvi
Roshikulya	Kotalayar	Bhada	Kalinadi
Bahuda	Vanhundi	Aji	Gangavay or Bedti
Nigavali	Sardha	Dhadhar	Sharavati
Vellar	Purna	Purna	Neravati
Valgal	Ambika	Ambika	Chilhar or Barpare
Eleru	Vaiyama	Vaiyama	Ponman
Pambur	Darmanganga	Darmanganga	Periyar
Gundar	Ullas	Ullas	Periyar
Yolppar	Tanbogari	Tanbogari	Periyar
Olkeru	Shivana		Shivana
Total	2,403,000		



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)	Length (km)	Catchment Area (sq. km)
East flowing rivers						
1	Baitaani	Koraput (Odisha)	365	12,789	597	55,213
2	Brahmani	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	799	39,033	396	14,130
3	Brahmaputra	Kailash Range (Tibet)	916	194,413 (580,000)	395	19,296
4	Ganga	Gangotri (Uttarakhand)	2,525	861,452 (1,186,000)	221	10,830
5	Godavari	Nasik (Maharashtra)	1,465	3,12,812	583	34,842
6	Kaveri	Coorg (Karnataka)	800	81,155	1,312	98,796
7	Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)	1,401	256,948	371	21,674
8	Mahanadi	Nazir Town (Madhya Pradesh)	851	141,569	724	65,145
9	Palar (including Cheyyar)	Kolar (Karnataka)	348	17,671	2,403,000	

SCALE 1:24 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

Soil and Land Use

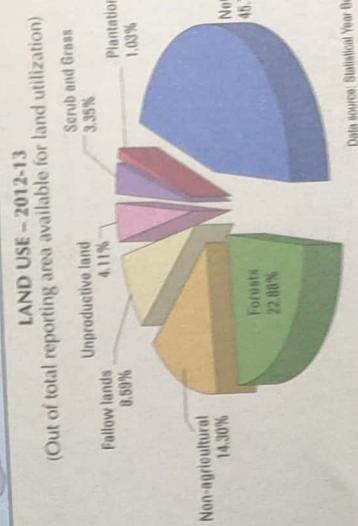
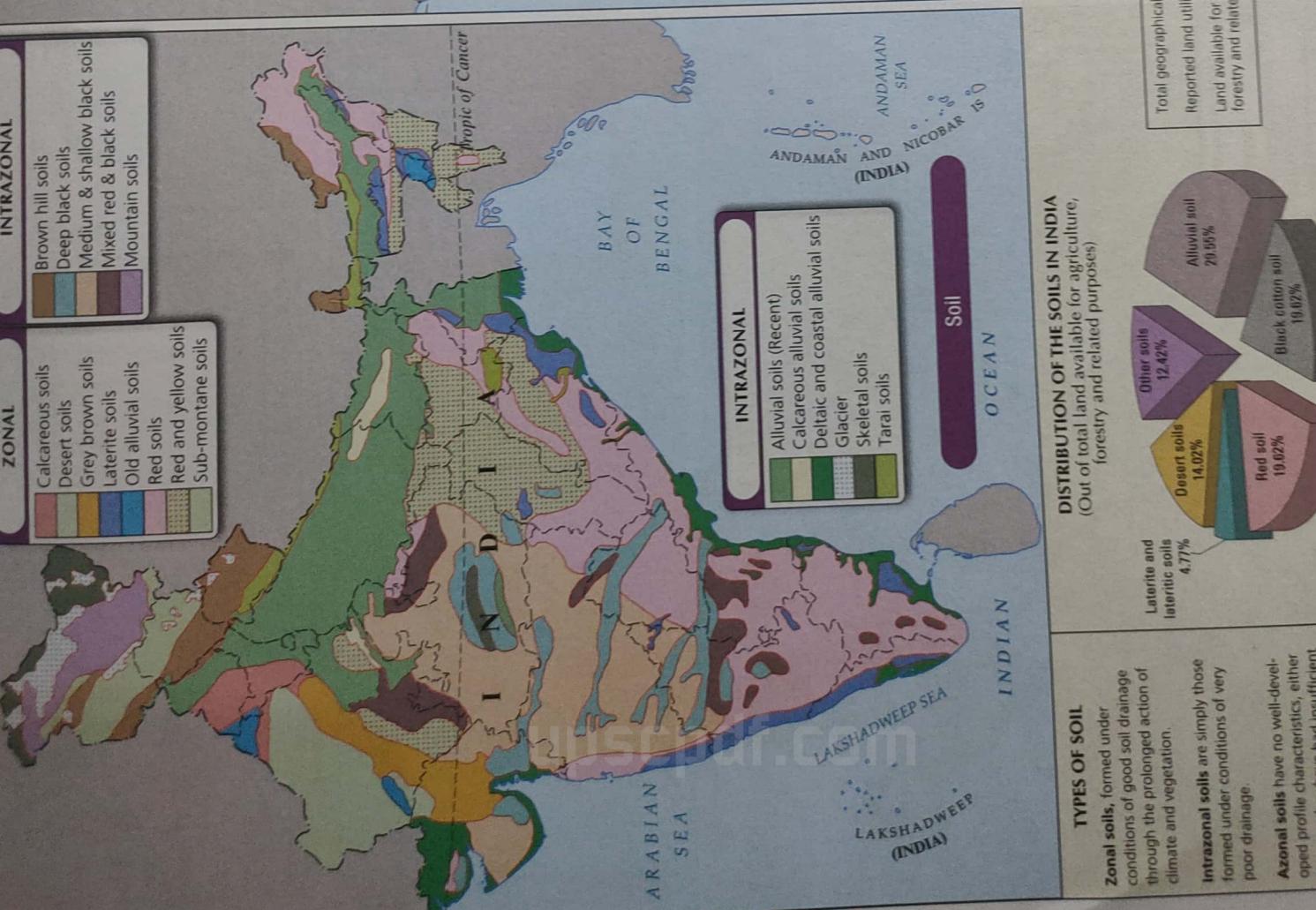
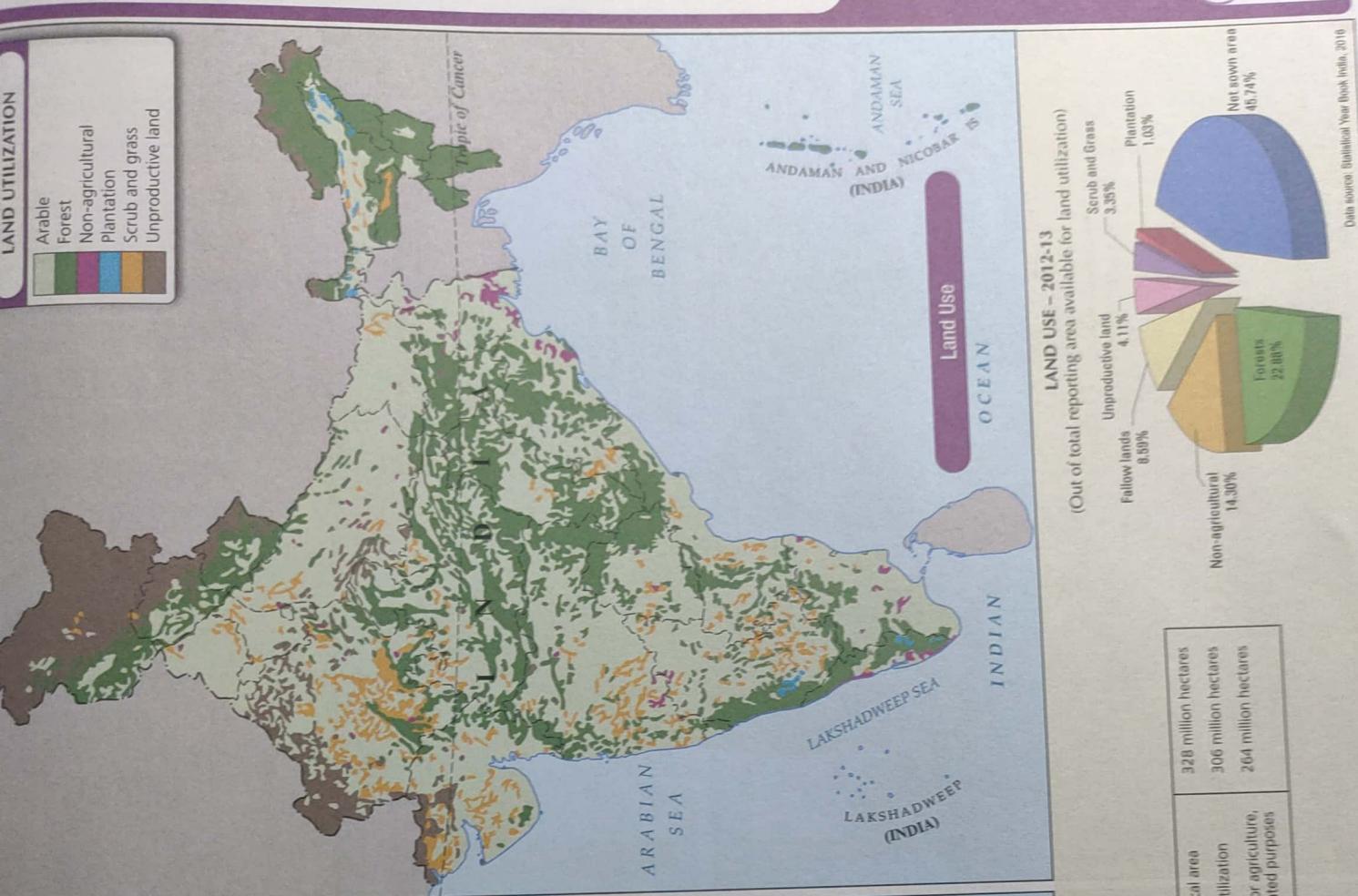
LAND UTILIZATION

INTRAZONAL

ZONAL

TYPES OF SOIL

SCALE 1:24,000,000



Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016

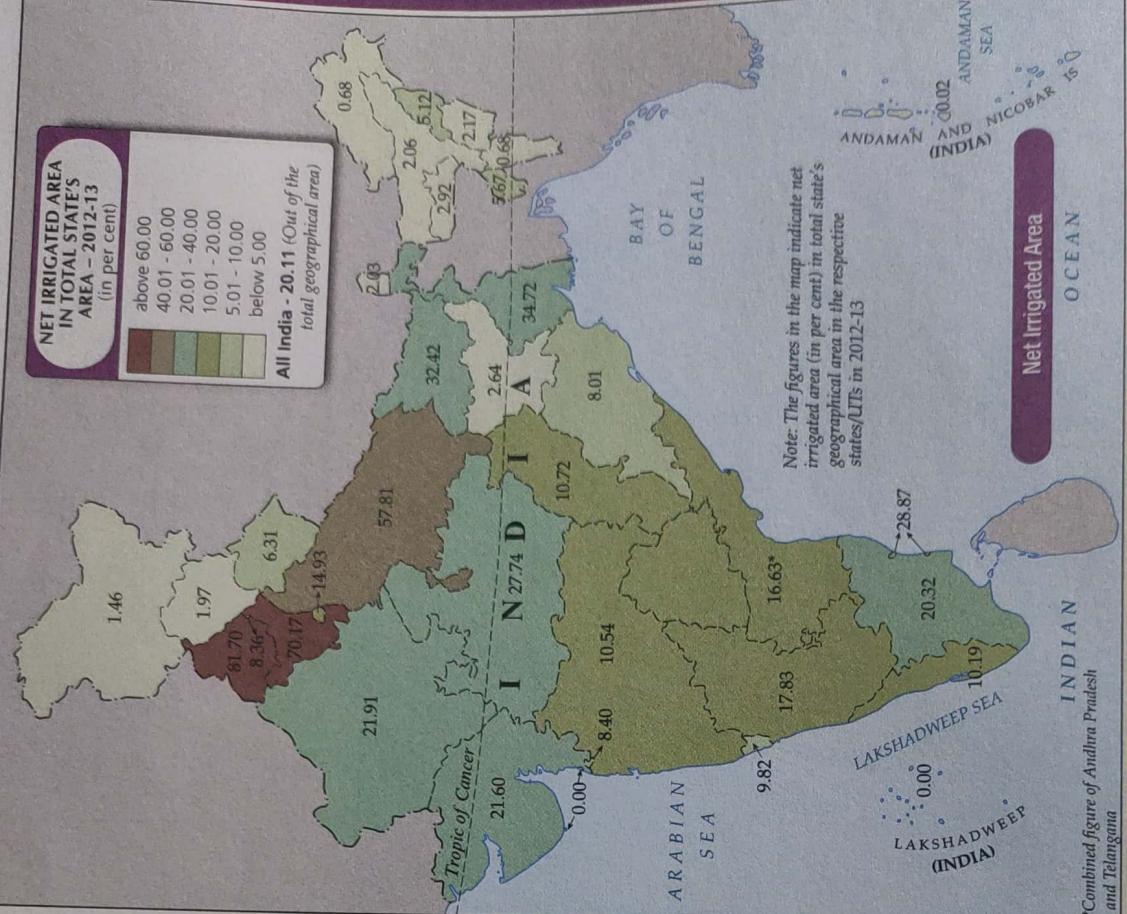
Data source: National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning



**NET IRRIGATED AREA
IN TOTAL STATES
AREA - 2012-13**
(in per cent)



All India - 2011 (Out of the total geographical area)



Net Irrigated Area

Irrigation

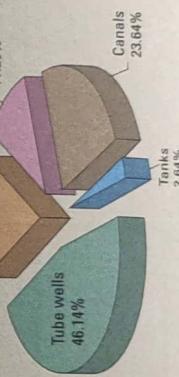
*Combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

NET AREA UNDER IRRIGATION
BY SOURCES - 2012-13

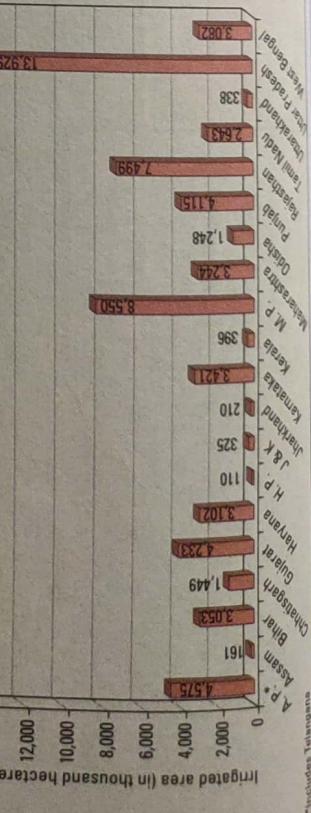
Net area irrigated - 66,103 thousand hectares

Other wells

16.28%



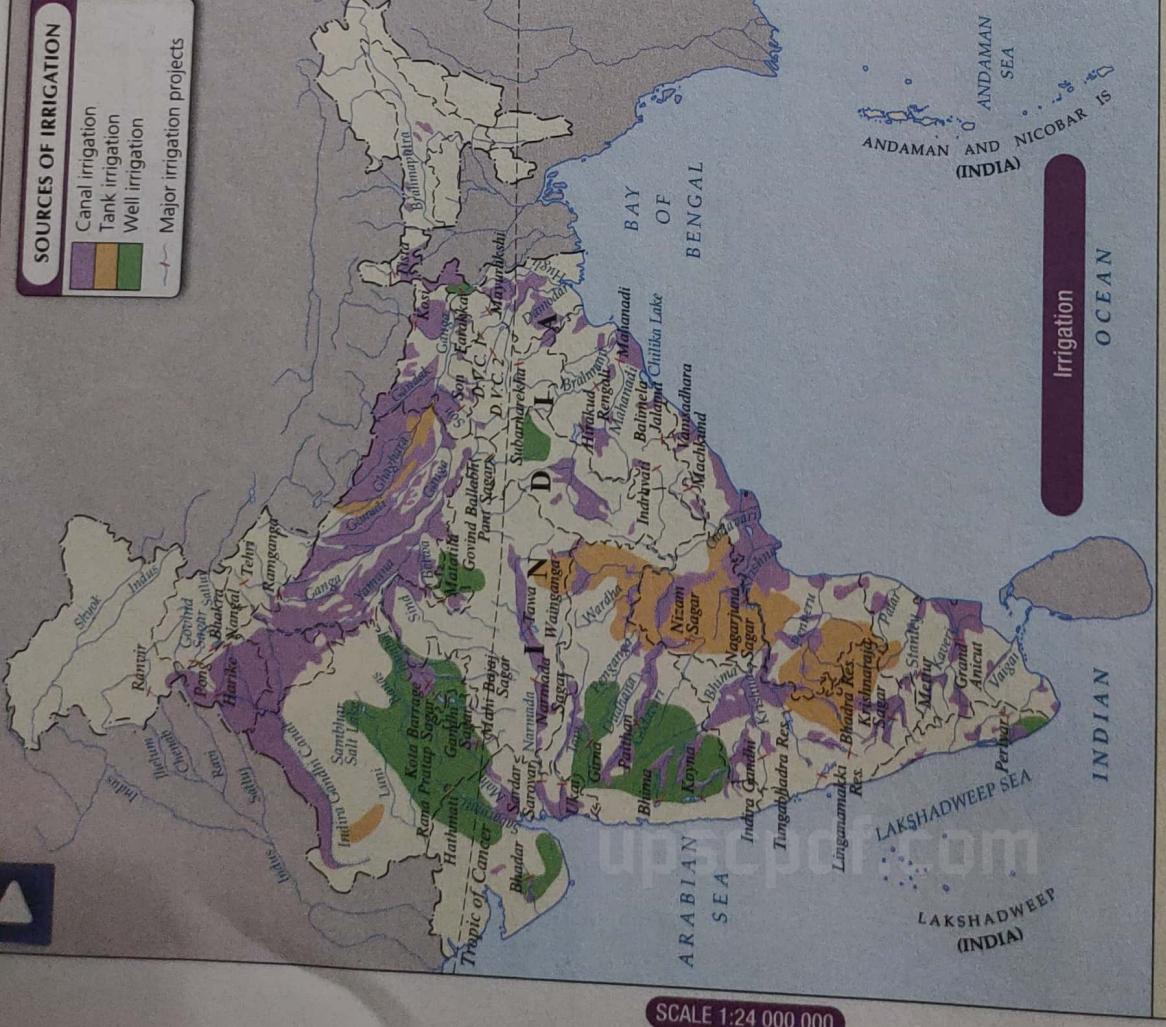
NET AREA UNDER IRRIGATION (MAJOR STATES) - 2012-13



Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

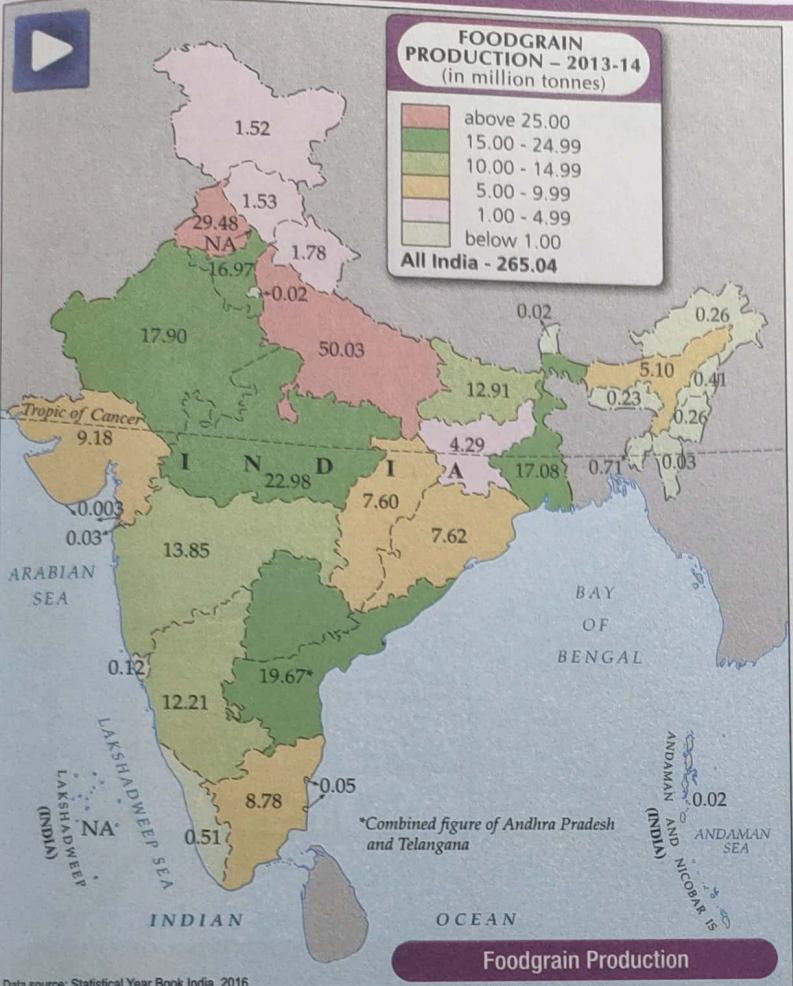
SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

- Canal irrigation
- Tank irrigation
- Well irrigation
- Major irrigation projects

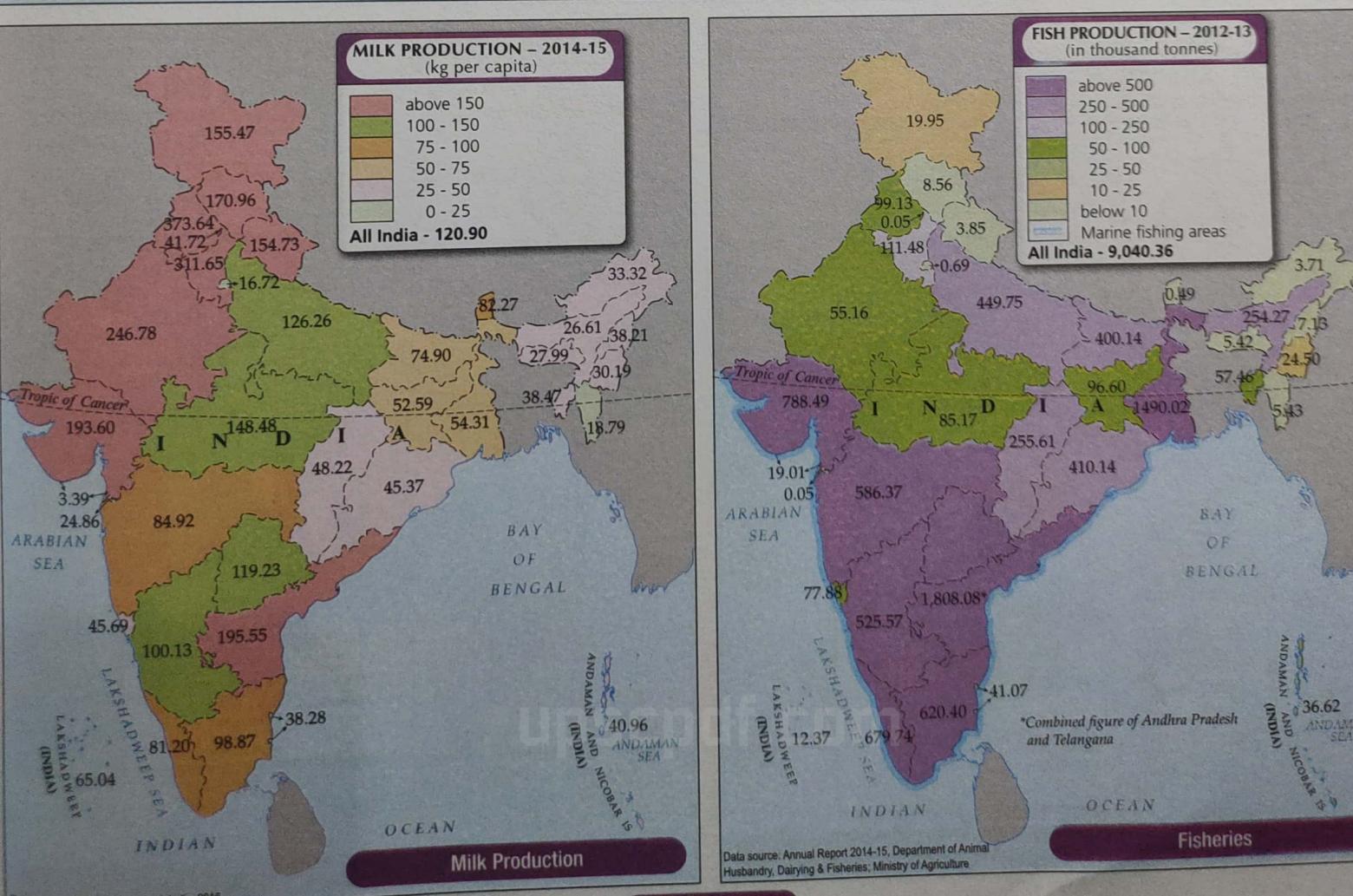
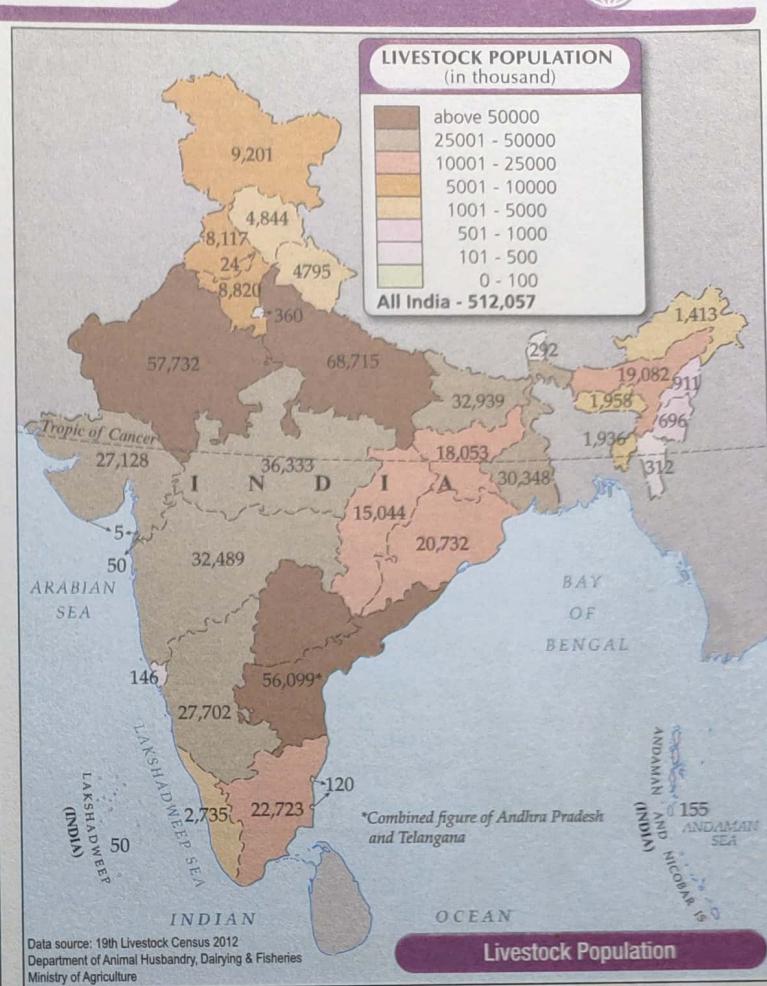


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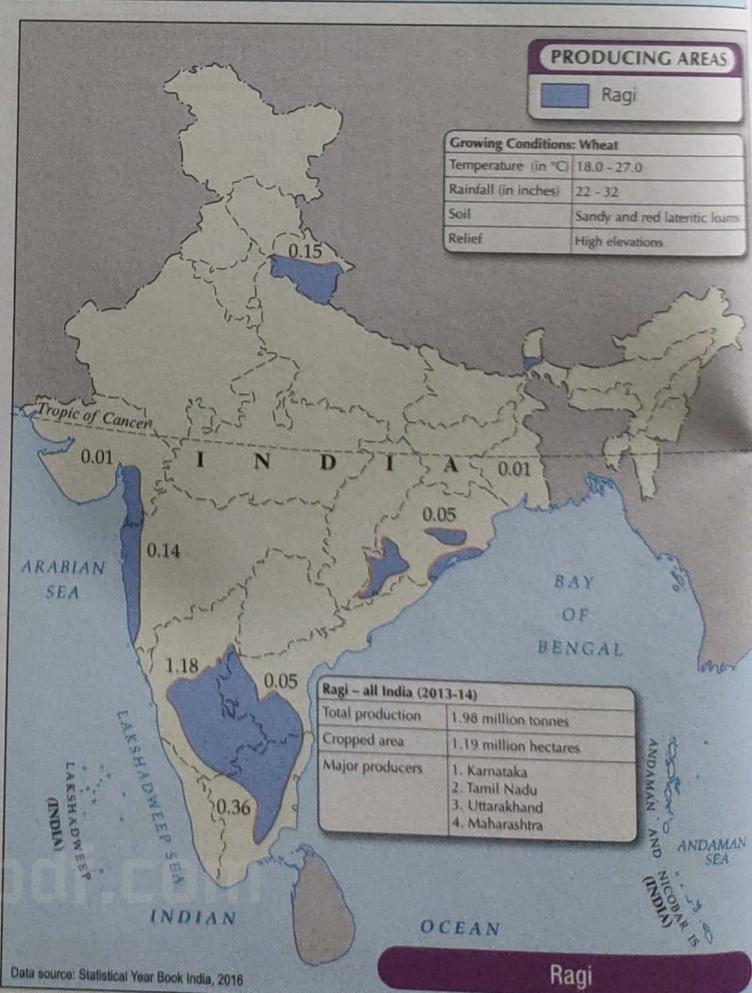
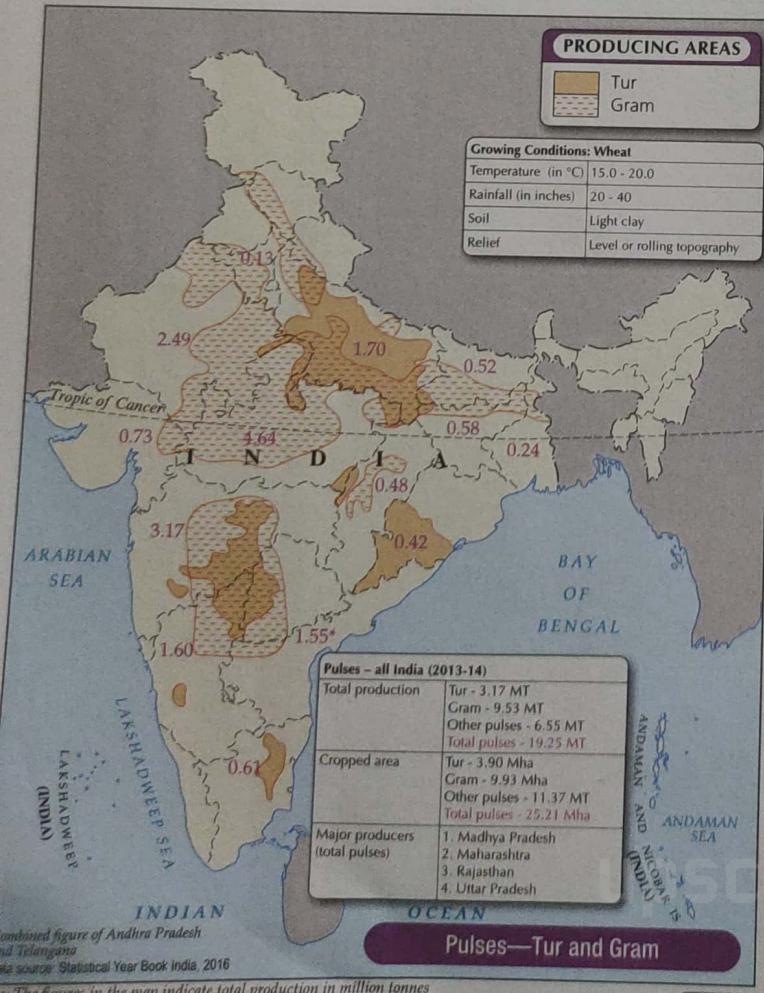
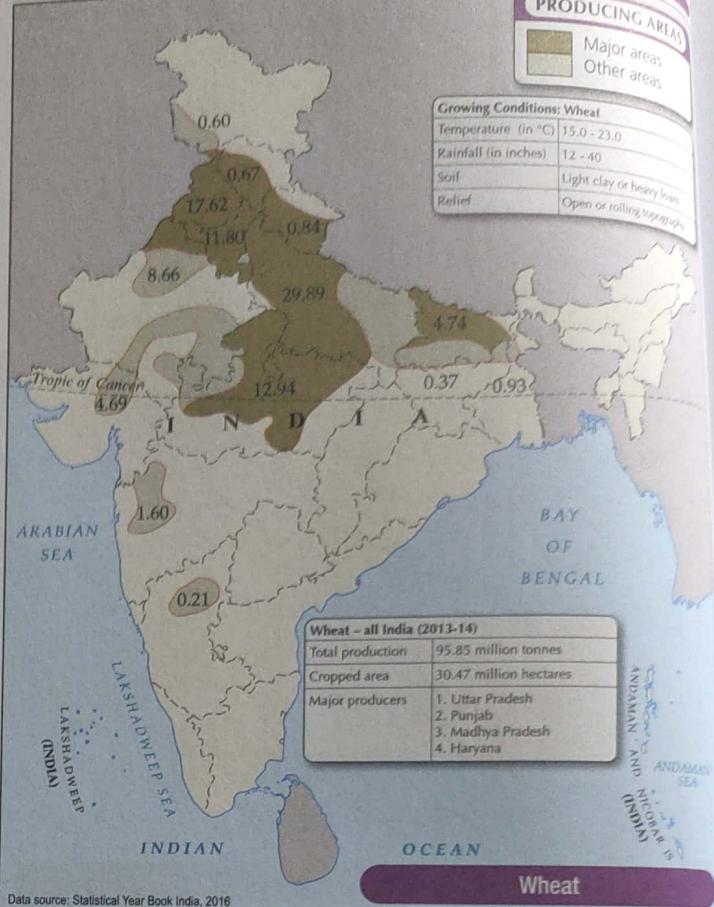
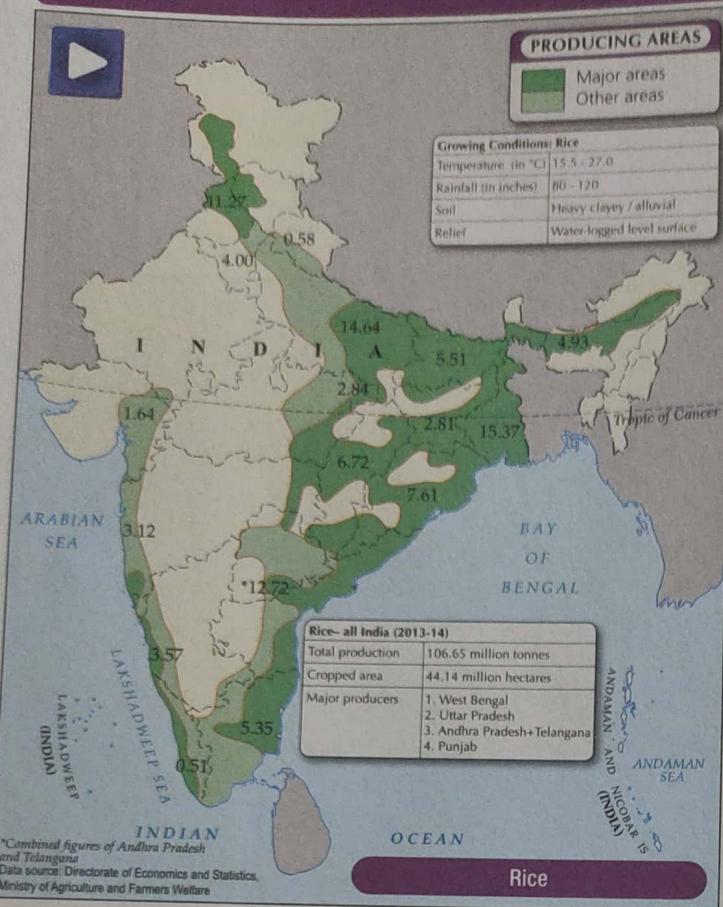
Production and Fisheries



Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016

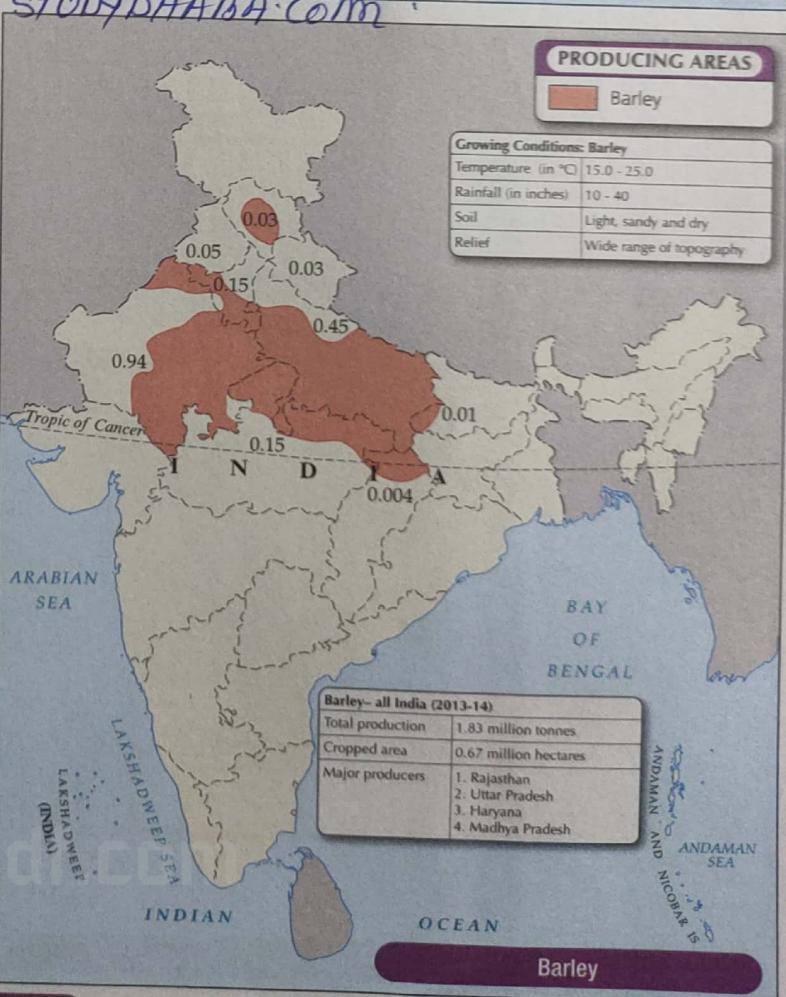
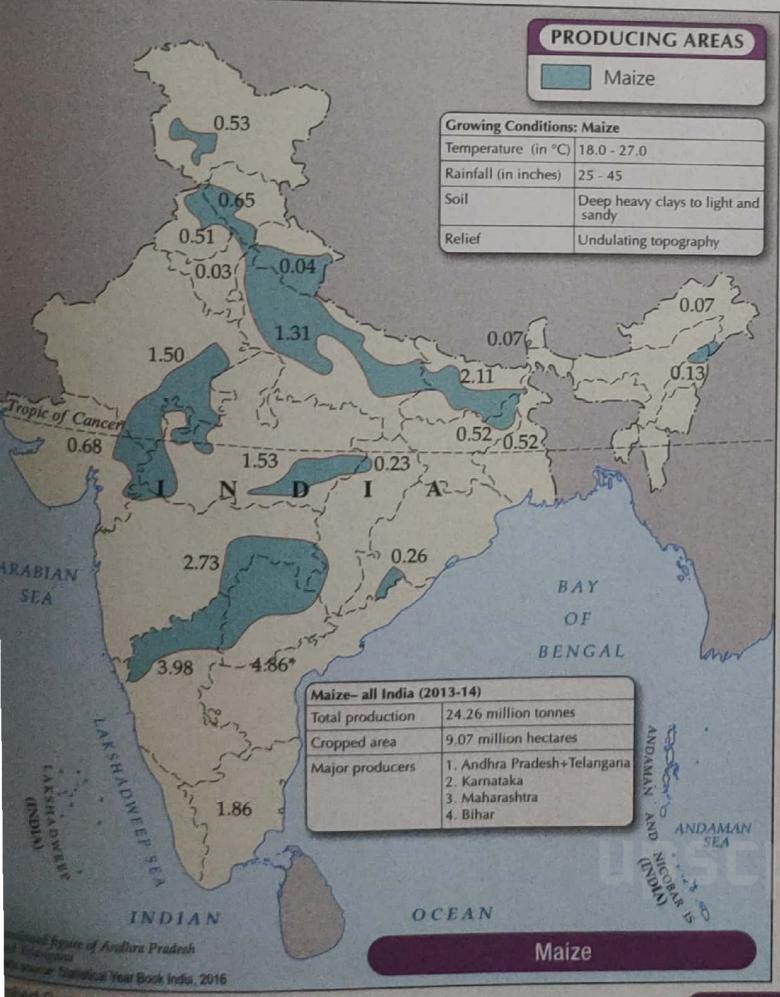
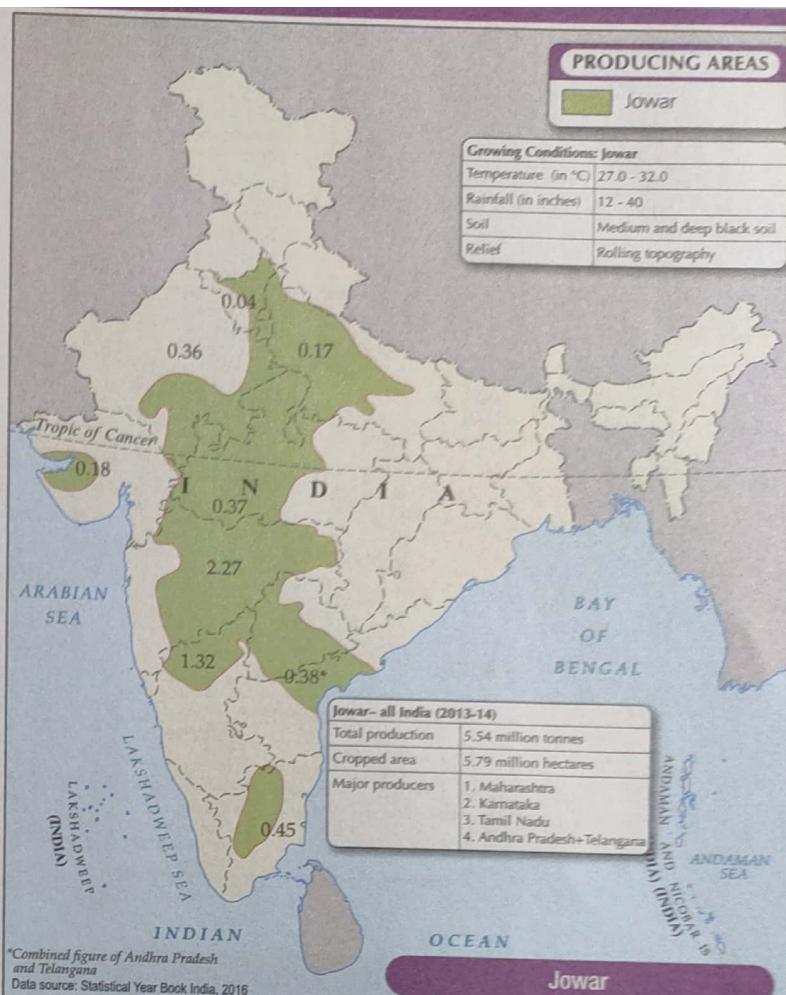
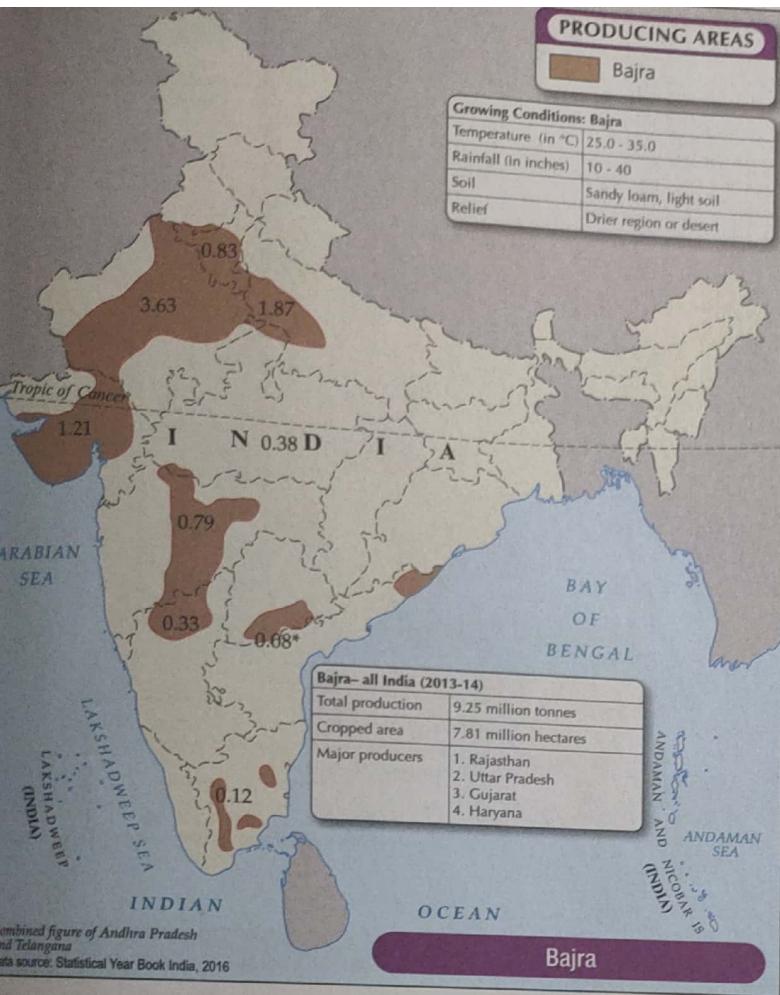


SCALE 1:30 500 000

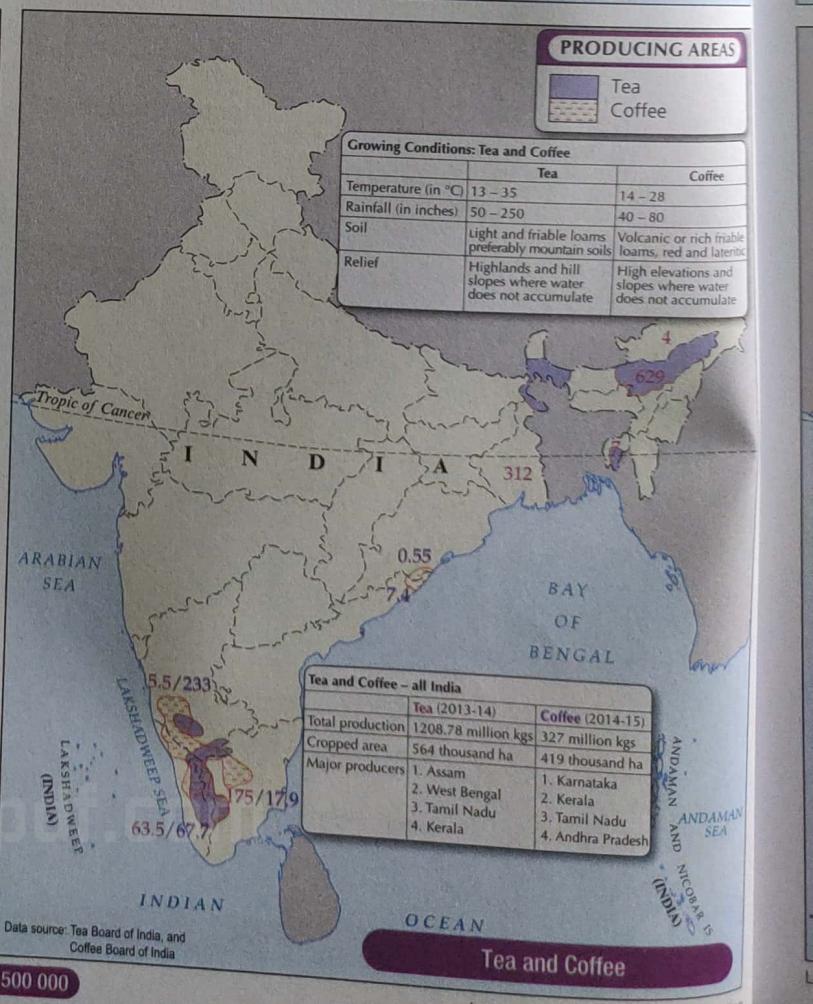
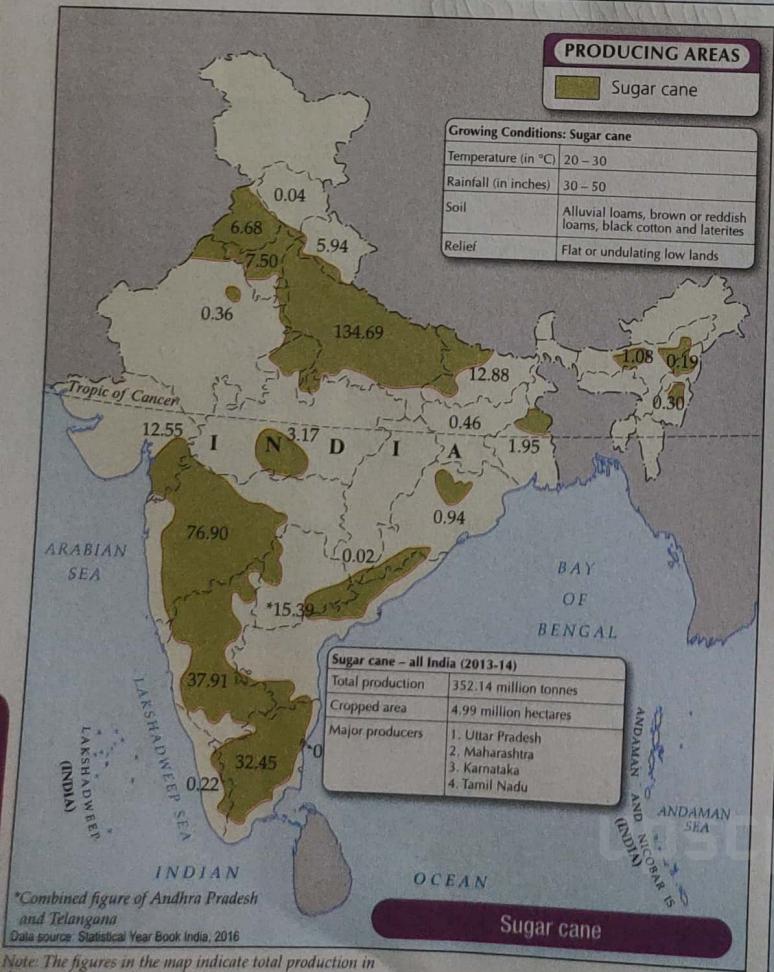
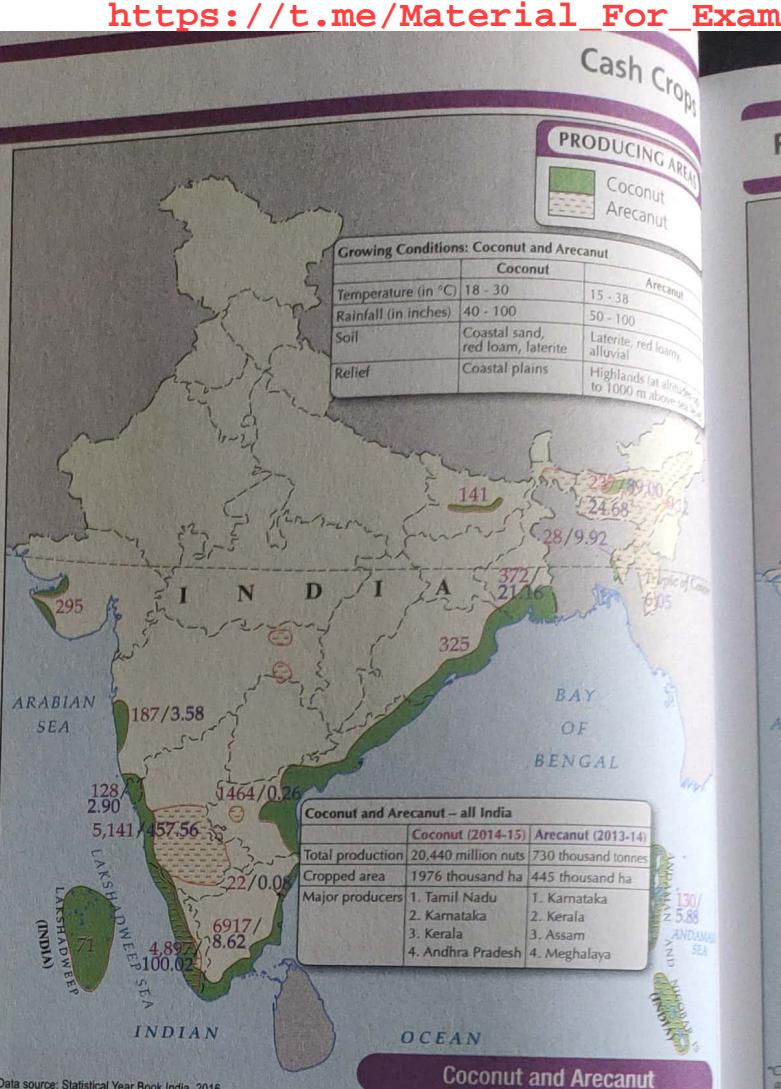
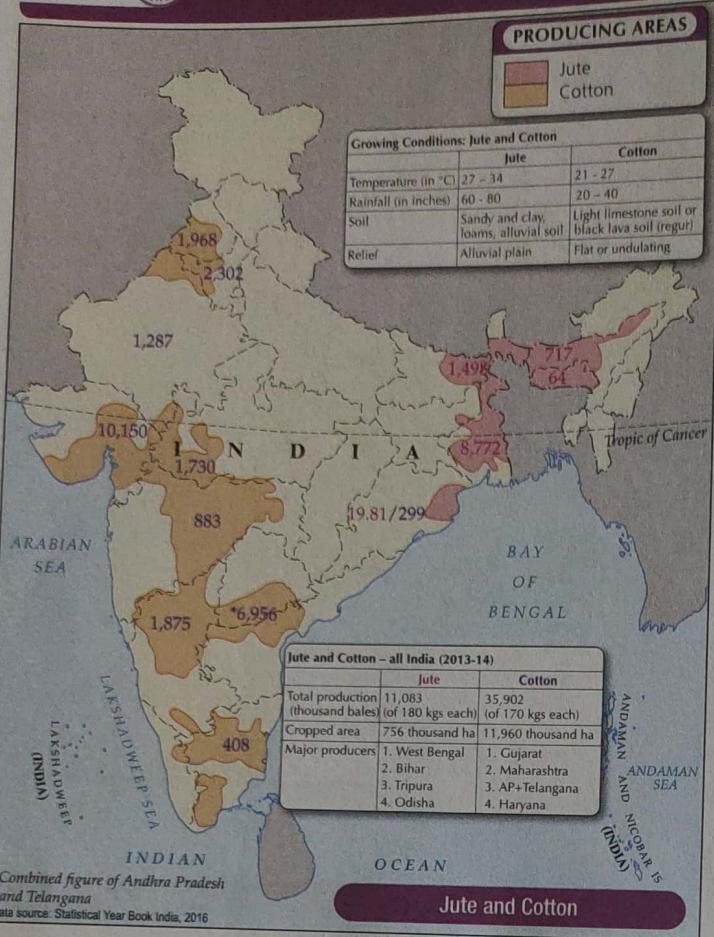


SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

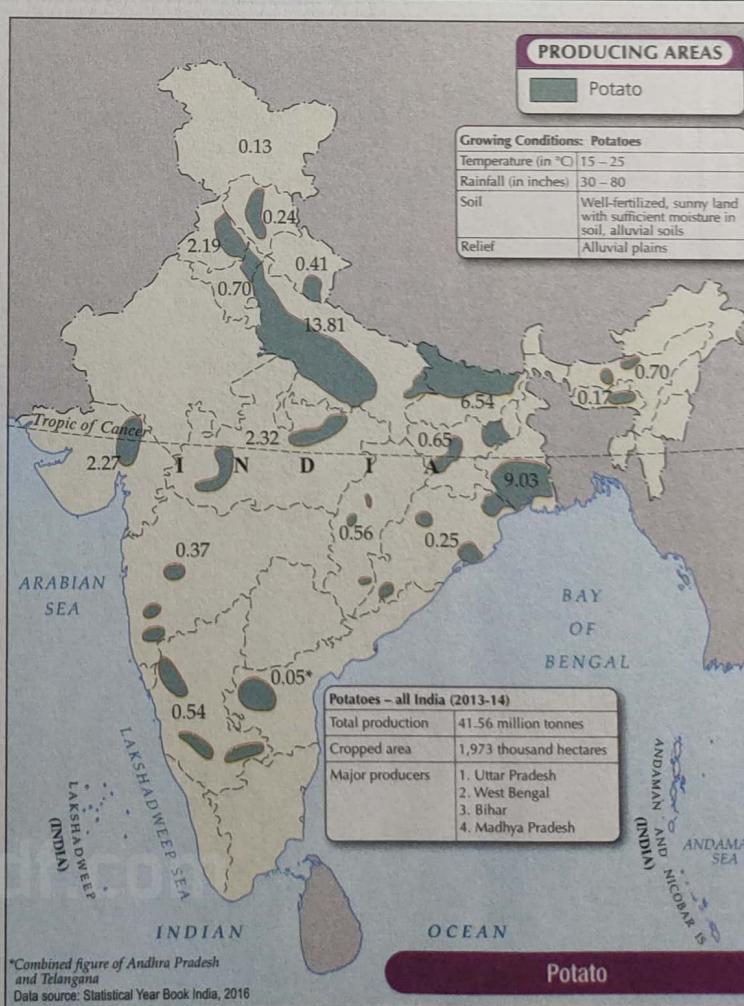
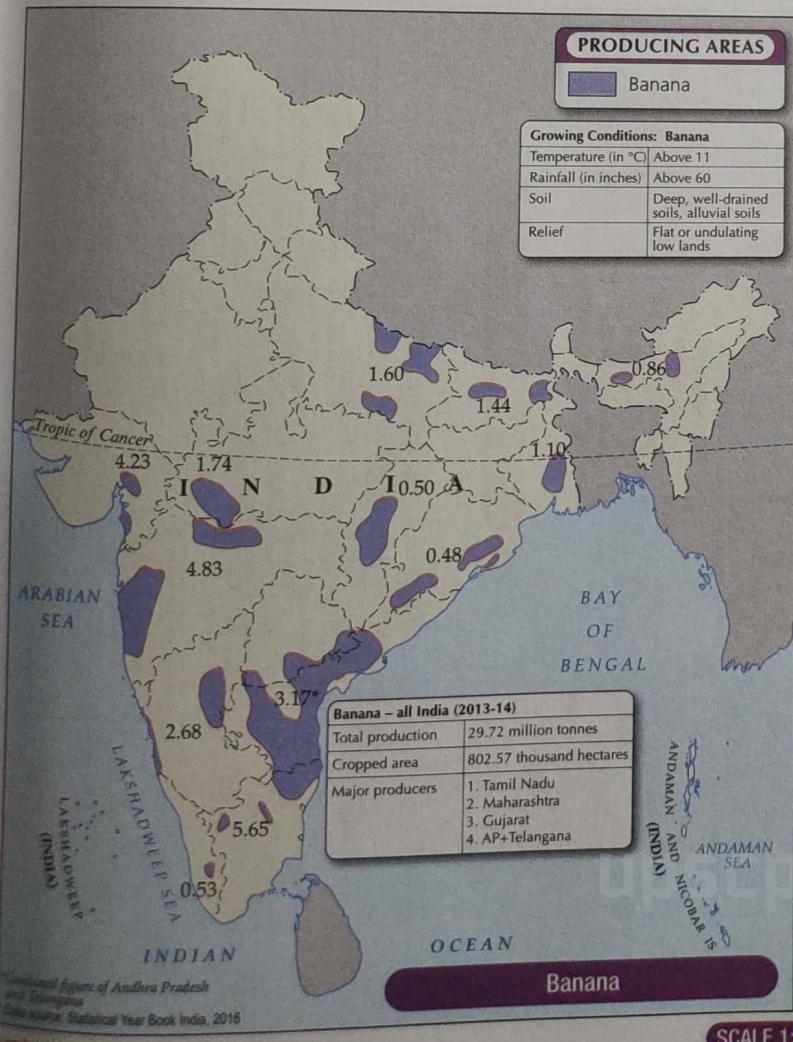
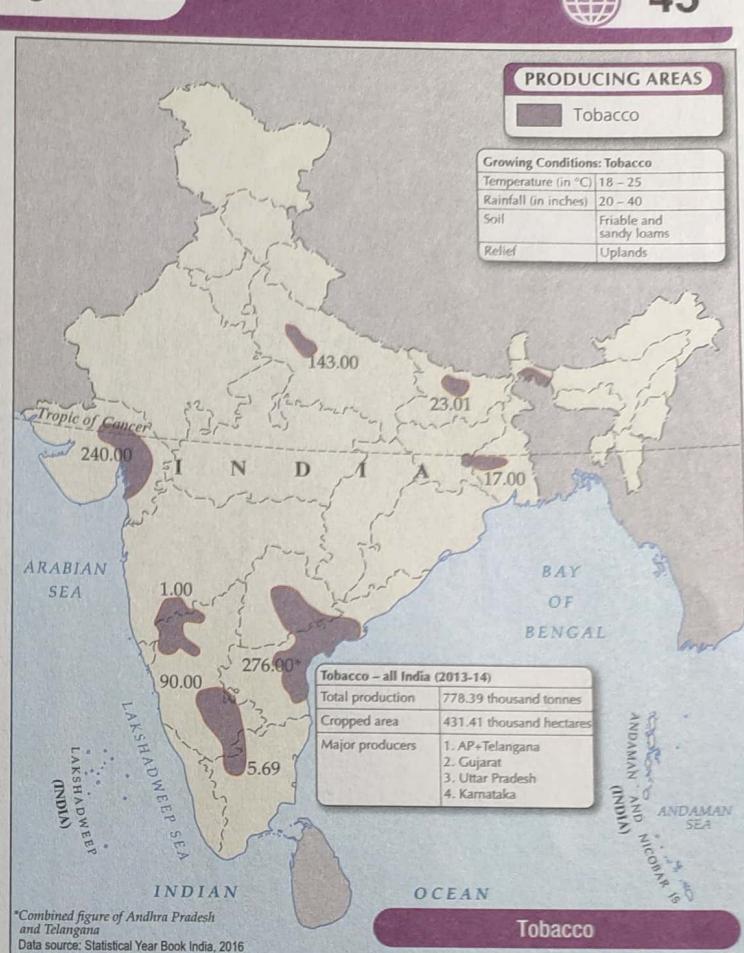
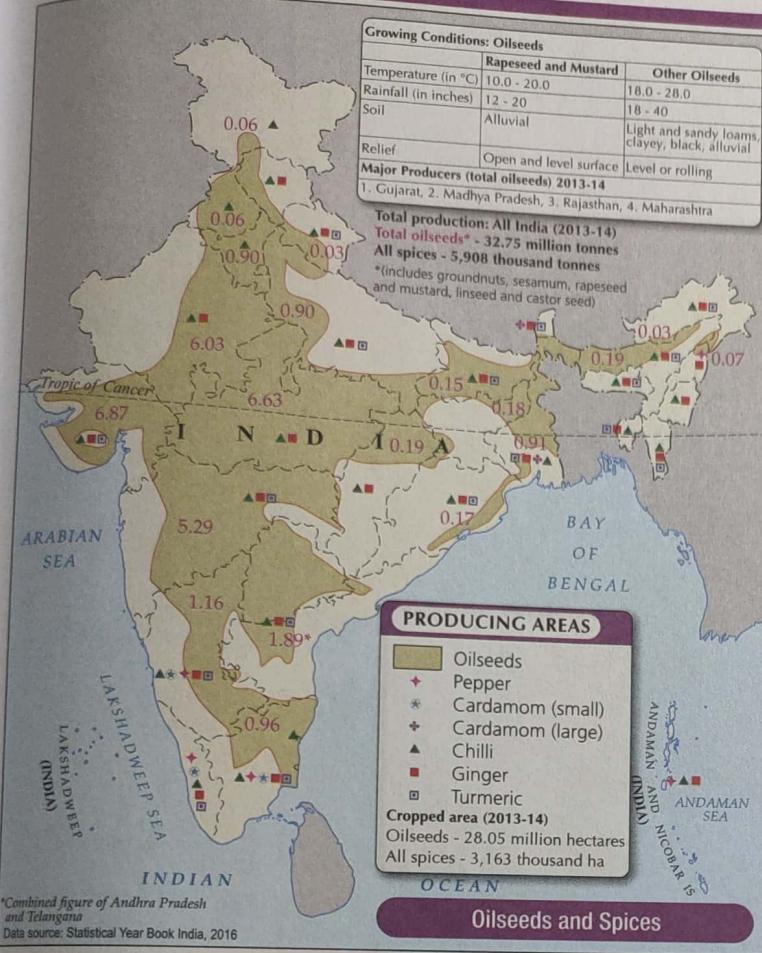


SCALE 1:30 500 000



SCALE 1:30 500 000

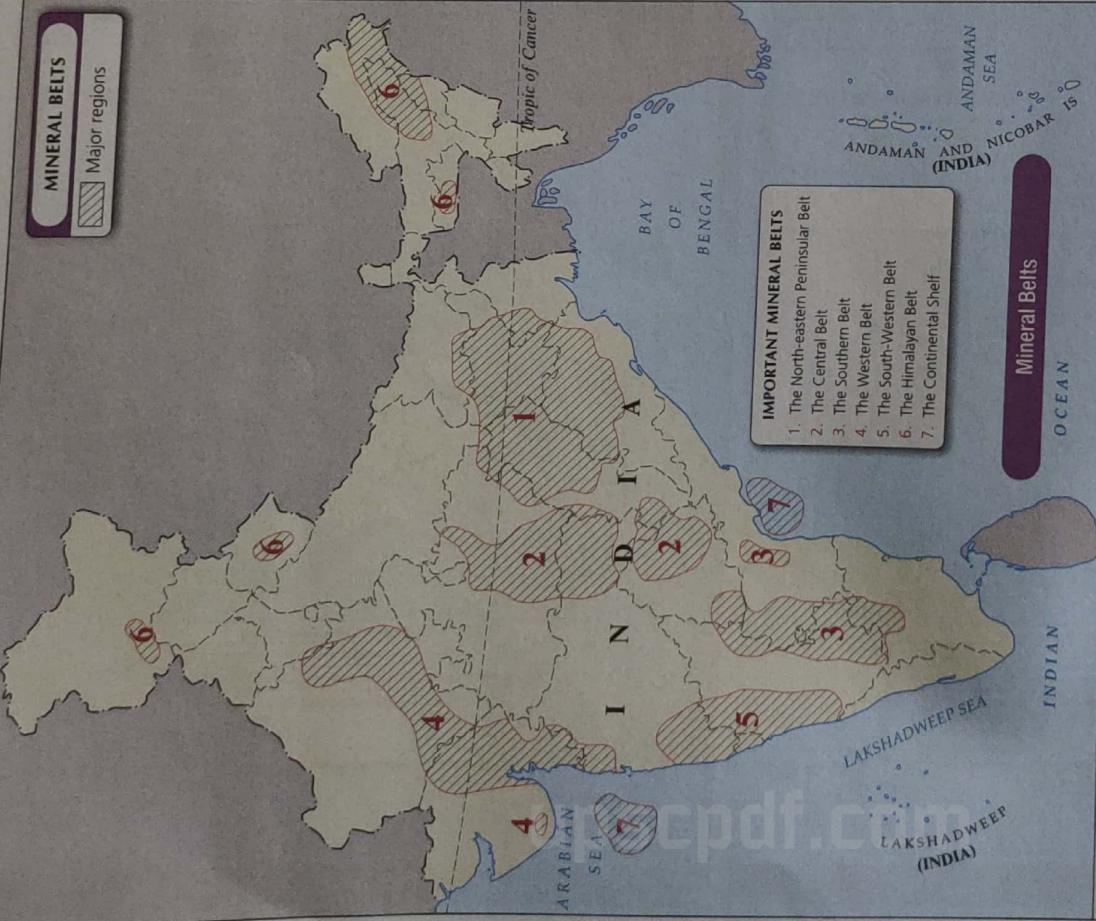
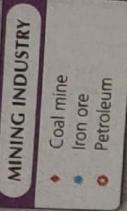
Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection



SCALE 1:30 500 000

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

Important Mineral Belts and Number of Reported Mines



SCALE 1:24 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

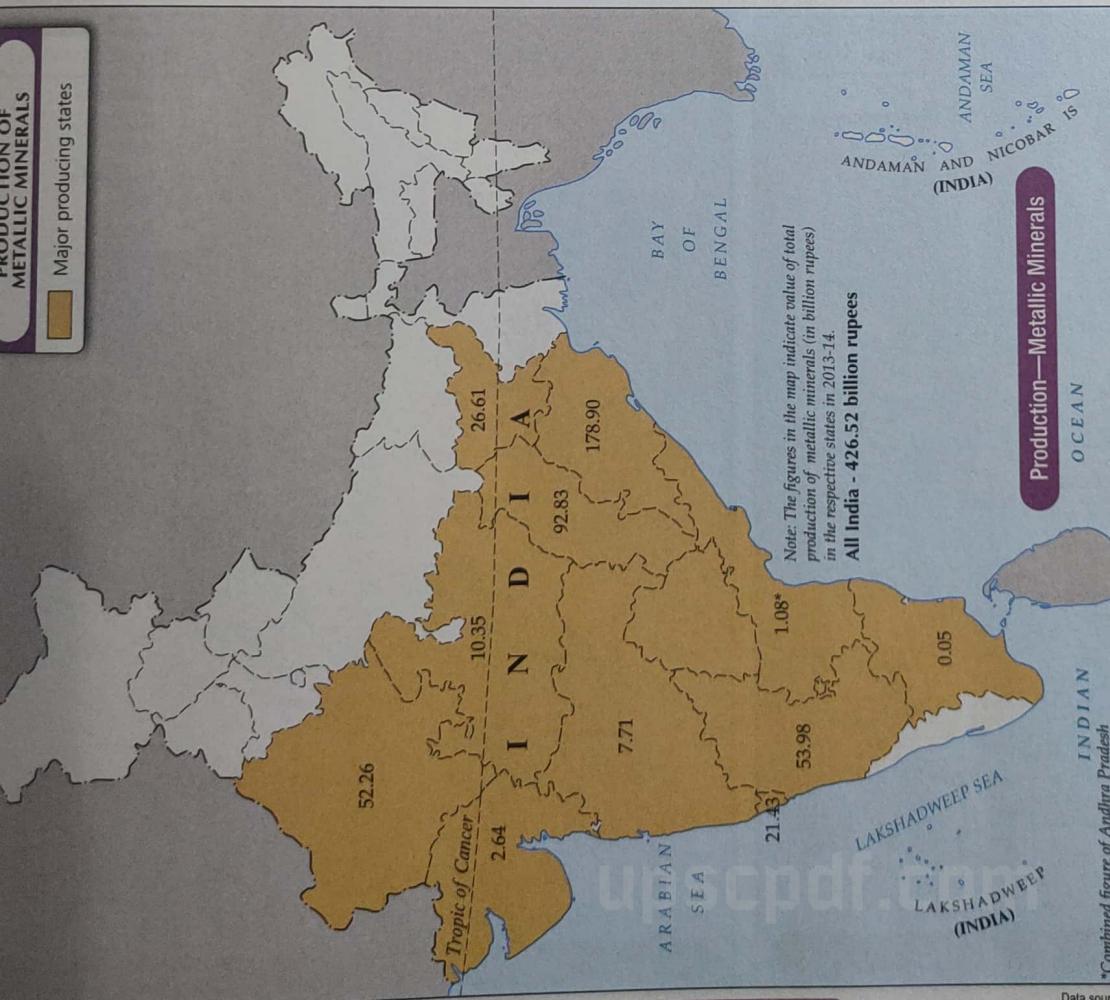
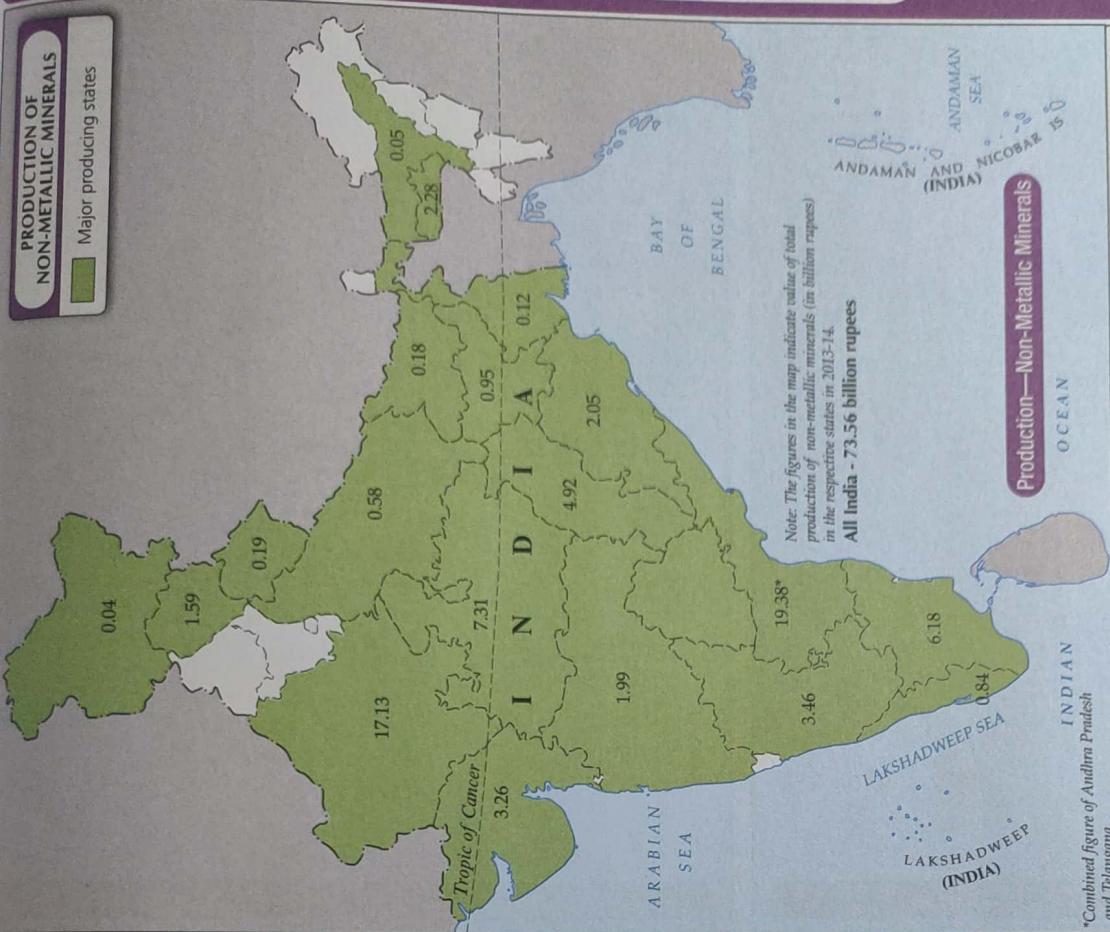
Production of Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals

PRODUCTION OF
NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Major producing states

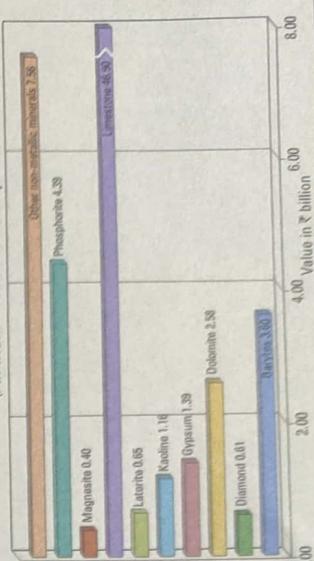
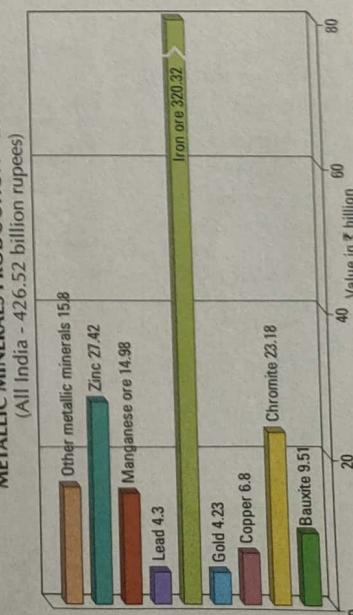
PRODUCTION OF
METALLIC MINERALS

Major producing states

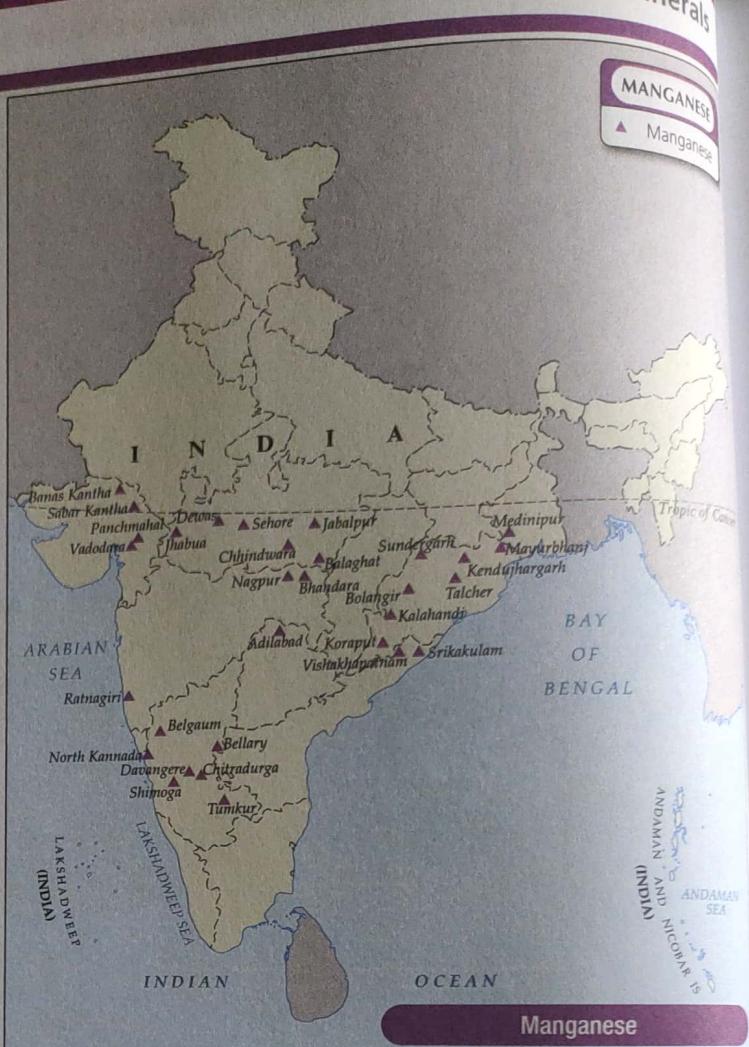
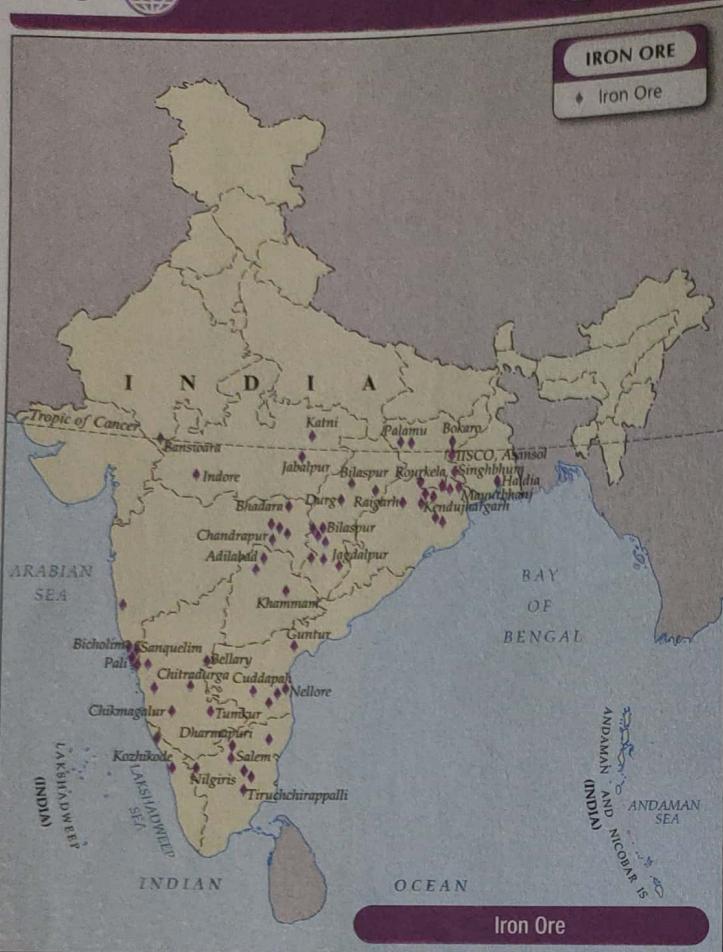


Conical Orthomorphic Projection

SCALE 1:24 000 000

NON-METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTION - 2013-14
(All India - 73.56 billion rupees)**METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTION - 2013-14**
(Metallic and Non-metallic combined)

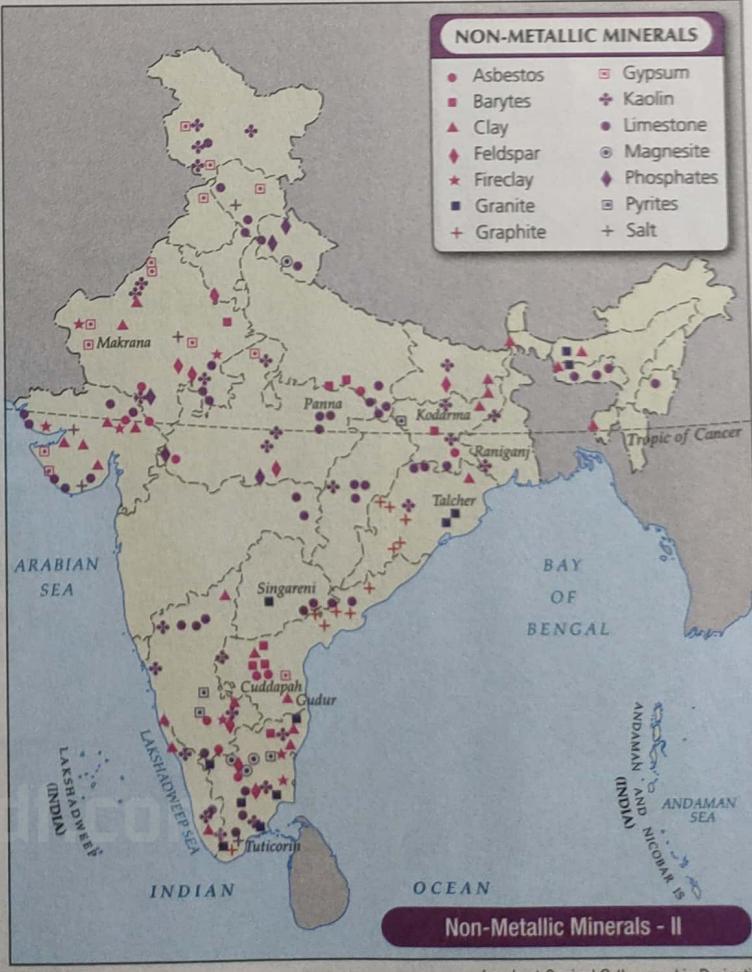
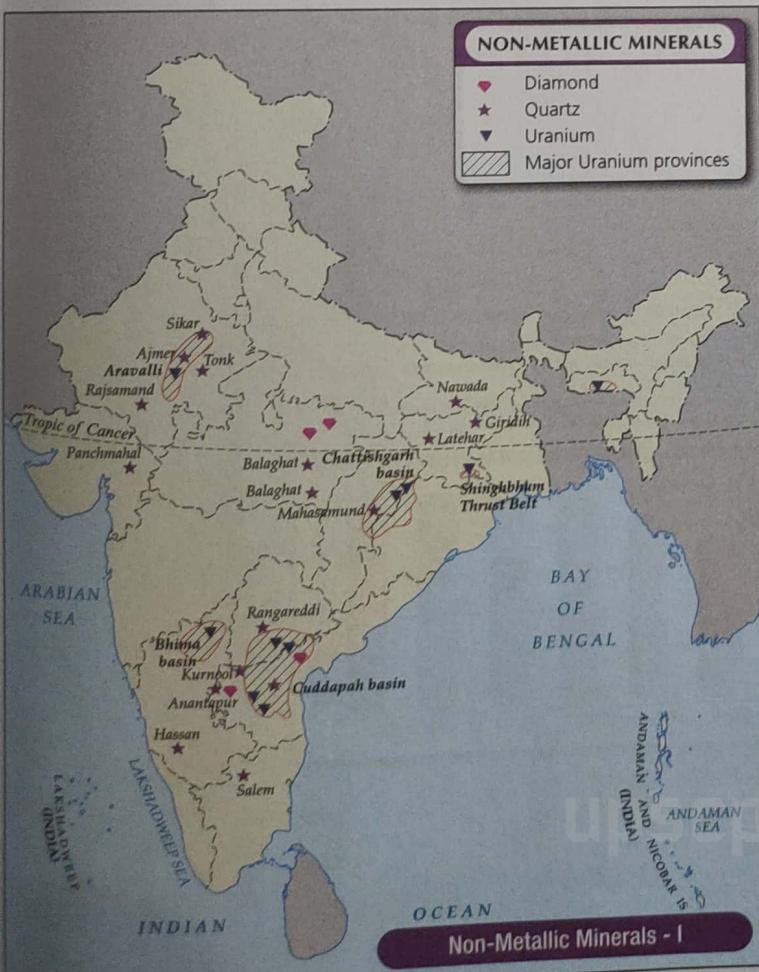
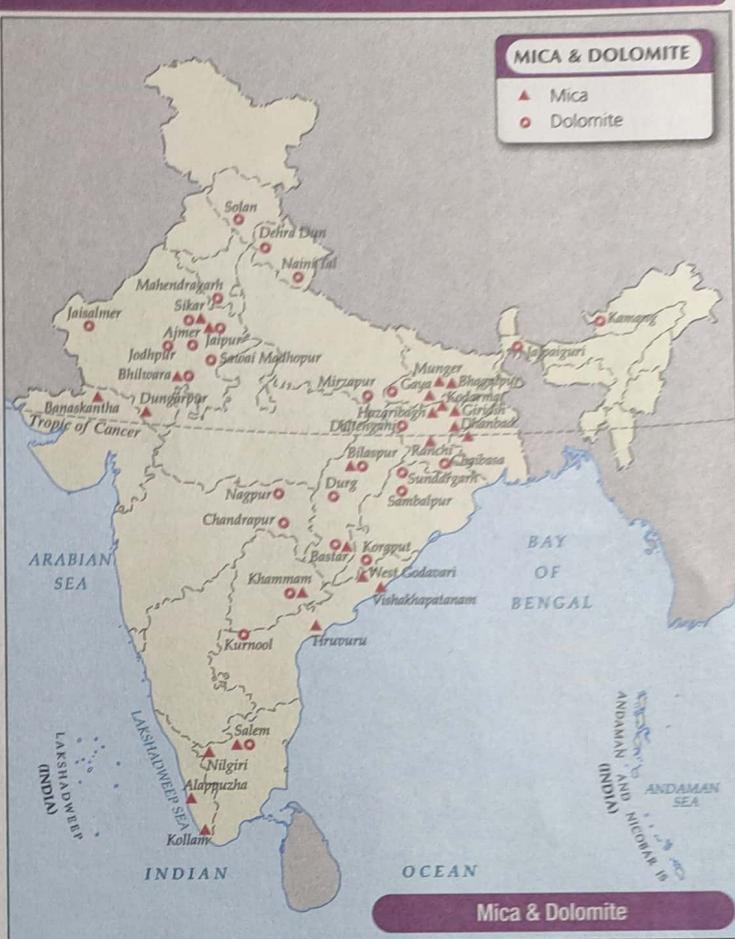
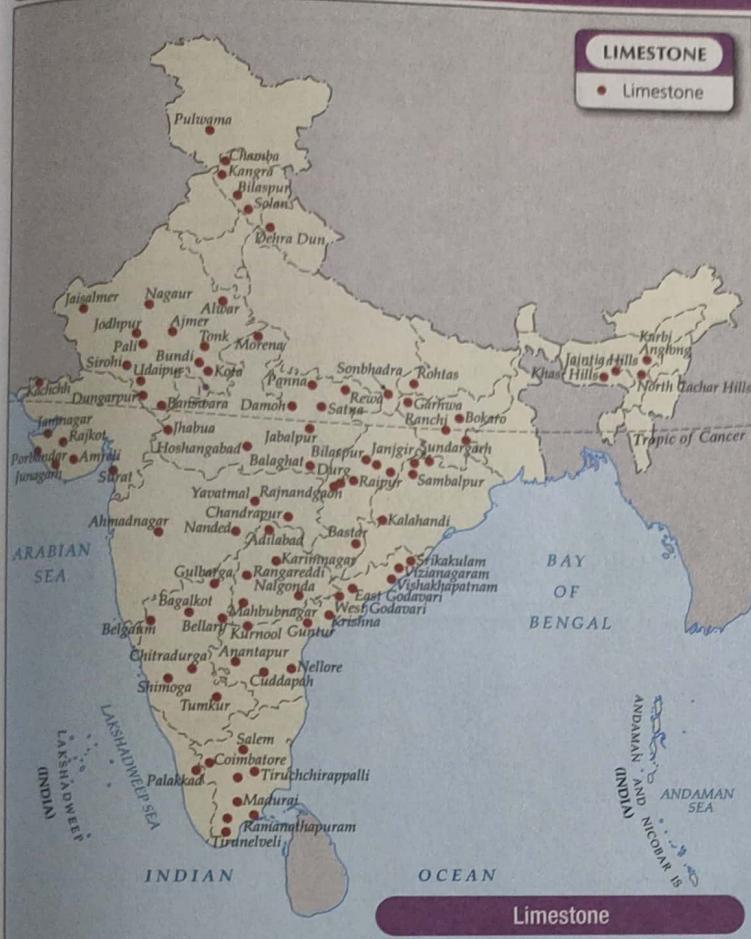
Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016 and Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Mines



SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

Non-Metallic Minerals



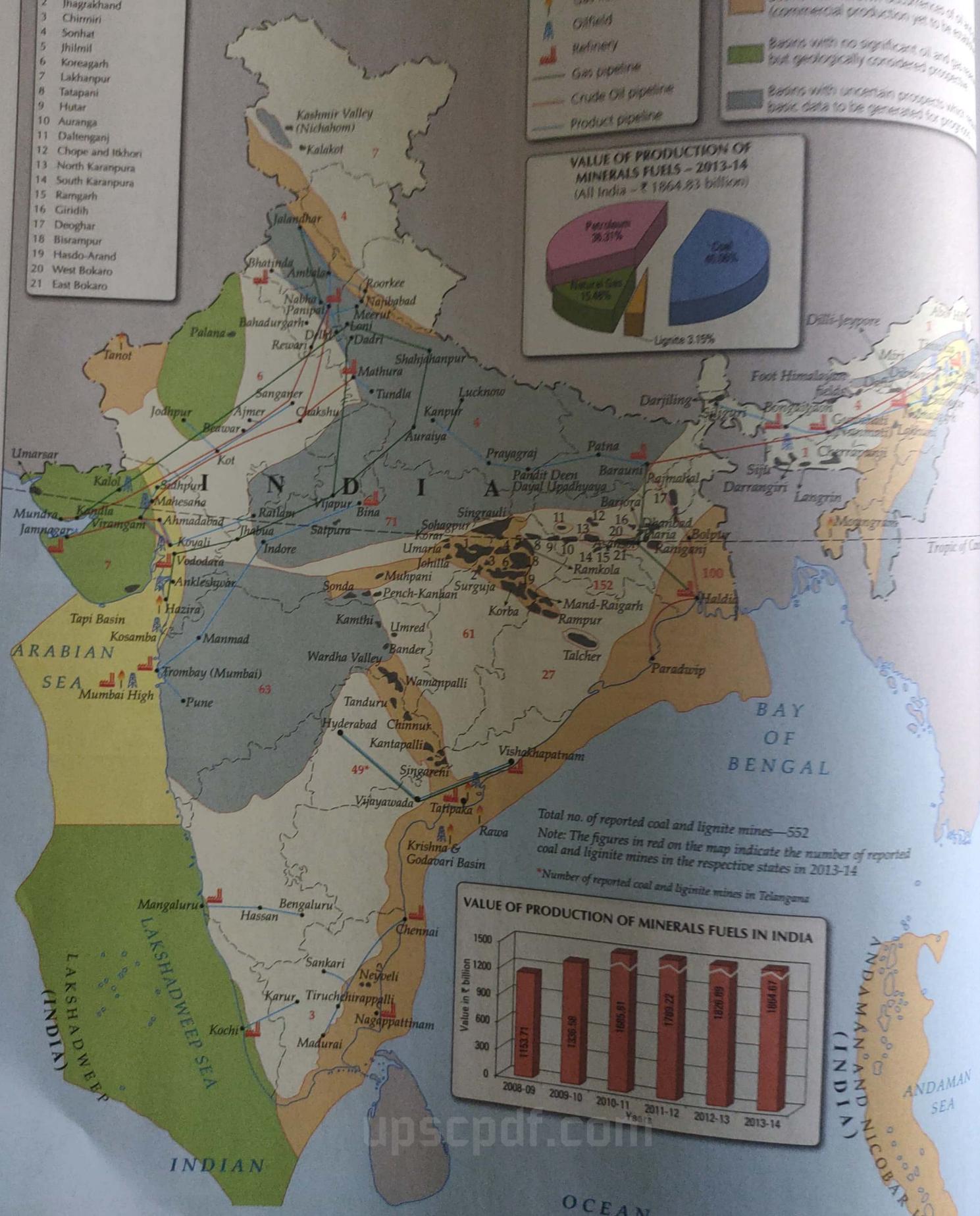
SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

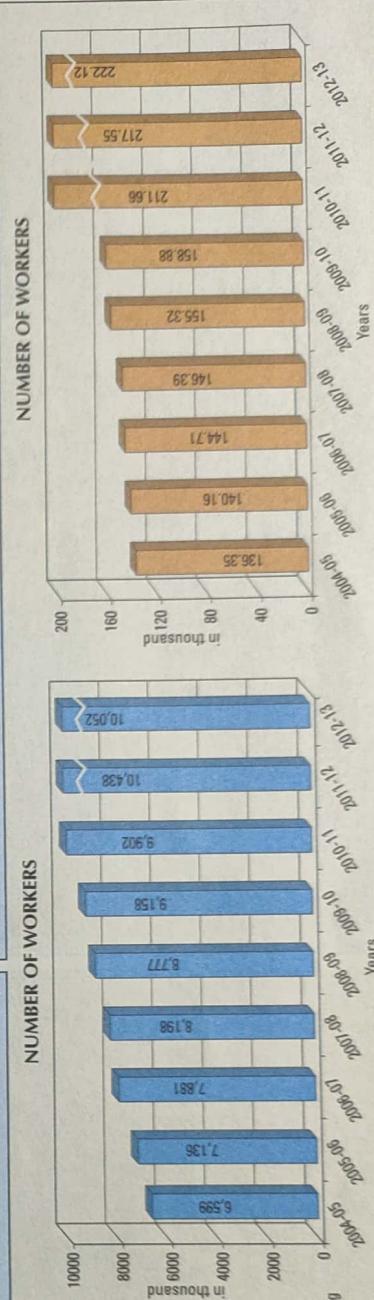
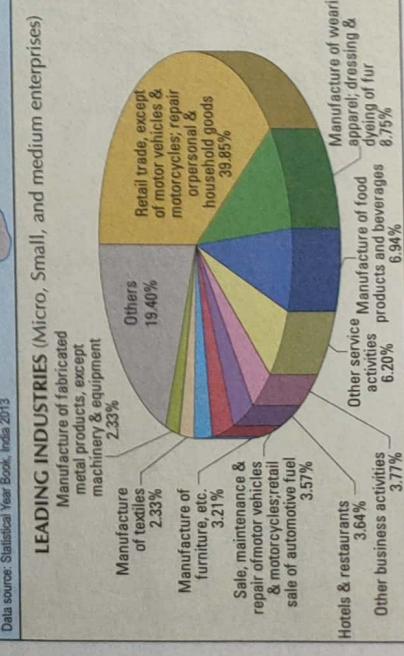
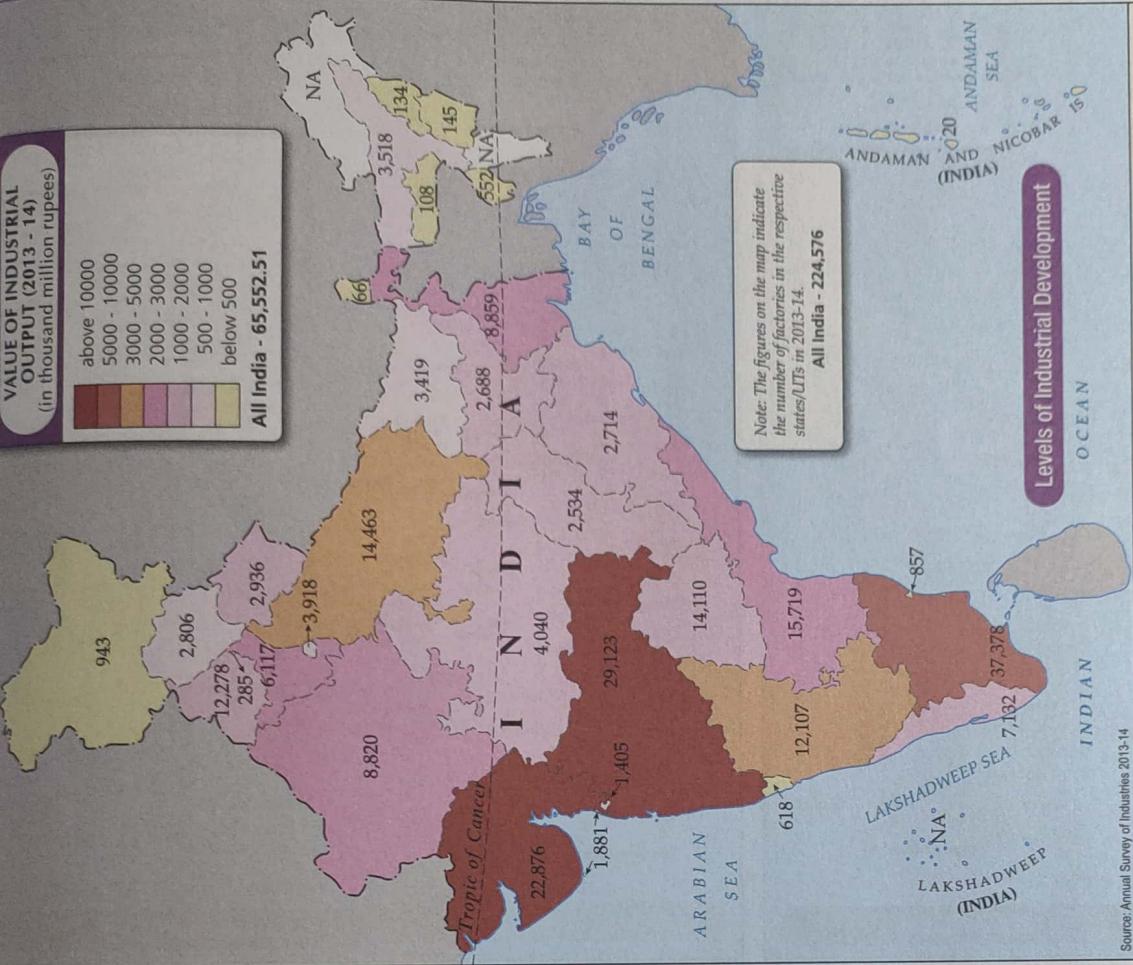


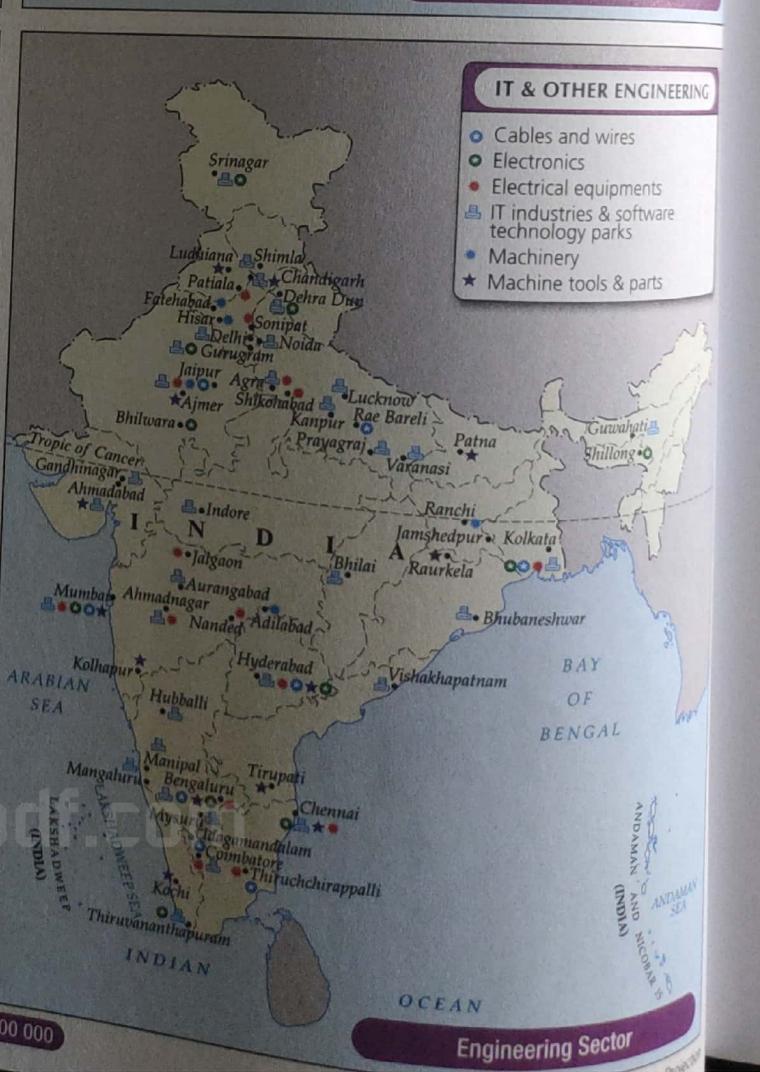
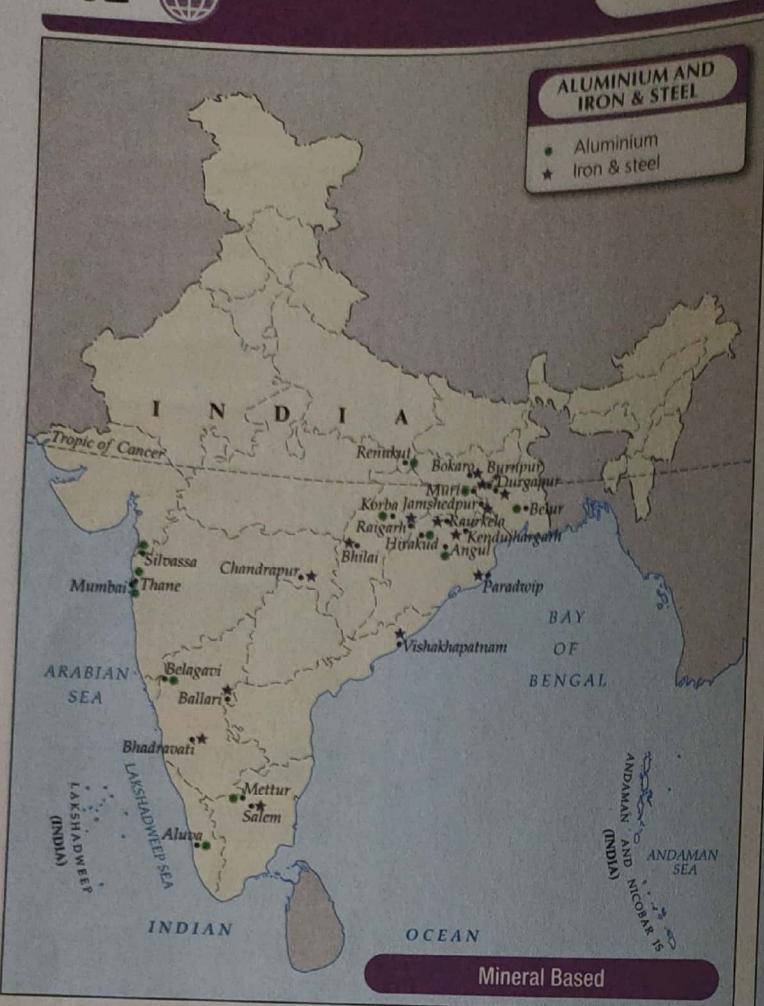
COALFIELD REFERENCE

- 1 Sohagpur
- 2 Jhagrakhand
- 3 Chirmiri
- 4 Sonhat
- 5 Jhilimil
- 6 Koreagarh
- 7 Lakhnupur
- 8 Tatapani
- 9 Hutar
- 10 Auranga
- 11 Daltanganj
- 12 Chope and Itkori
- 13 North Karanpura
- 14 South Karanpura
- 15 Ramgarh
- 16 Giridih
- 17 Deoghar
- 18 Bisrampur
- 19 Hasdo-Arand
- 20 West Bakaro
- 21 East Bakaro



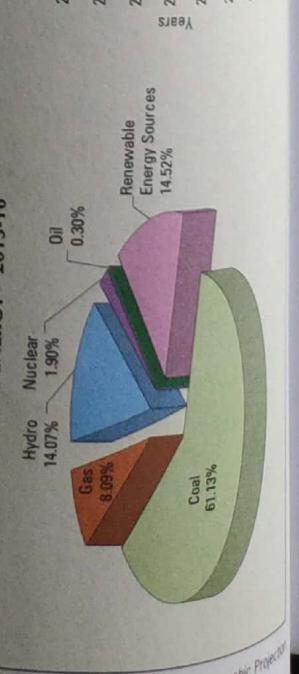
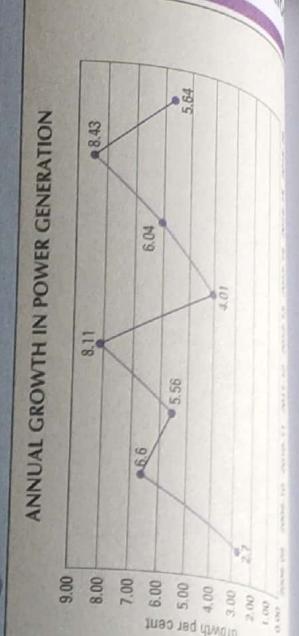
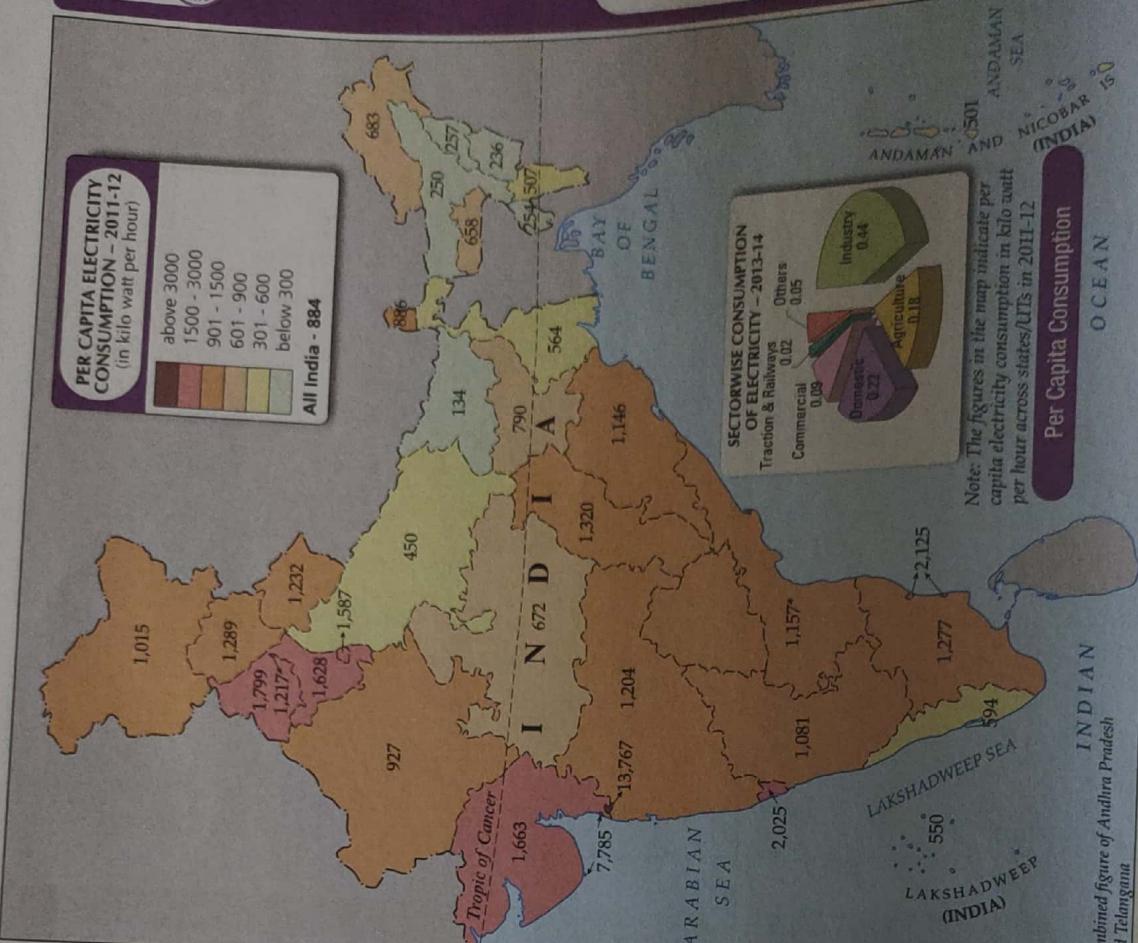
Industrial Regions and Levels of Industrial Development

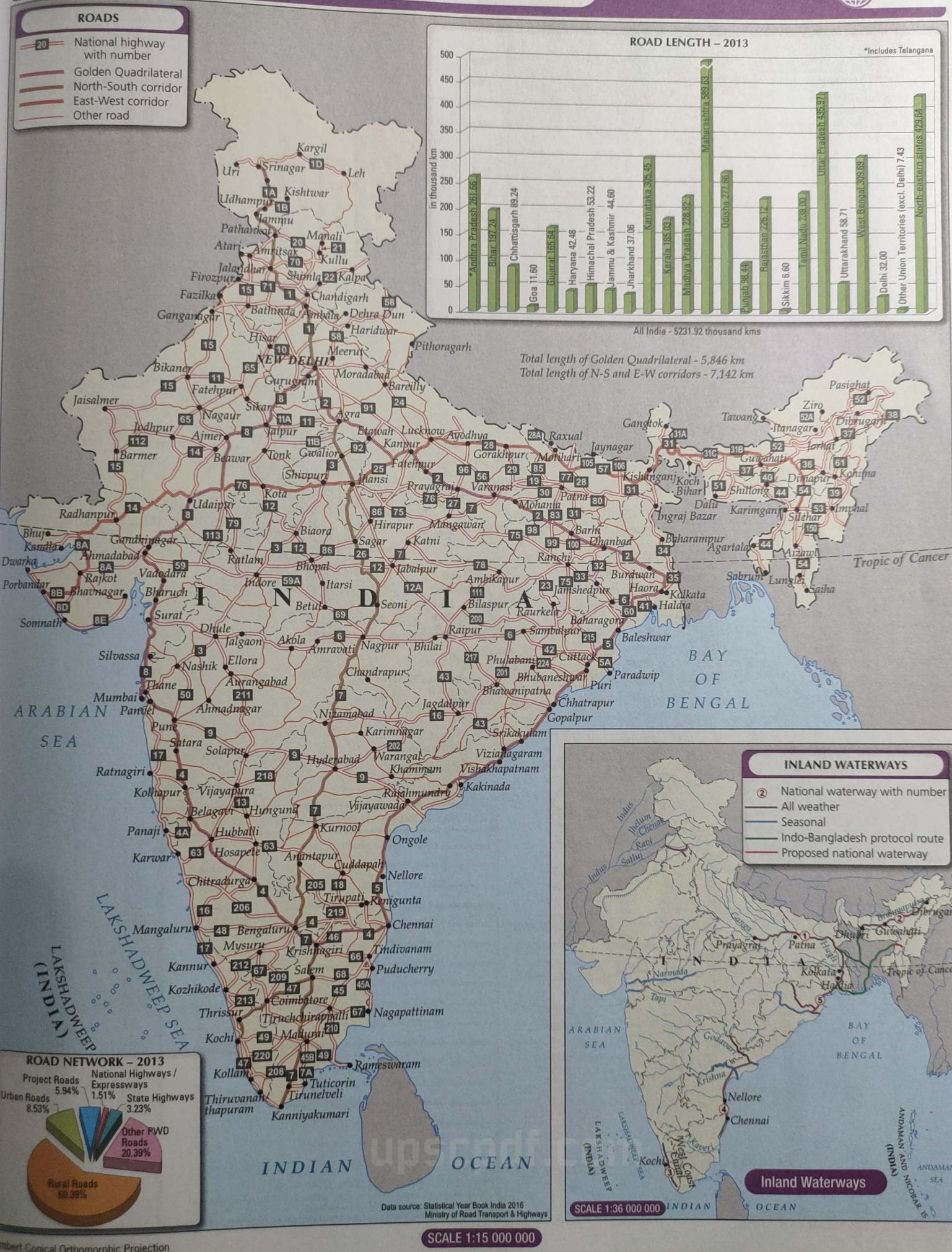


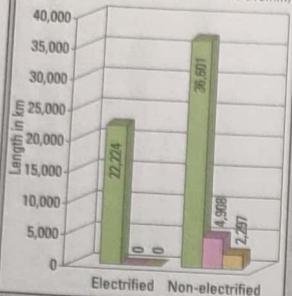
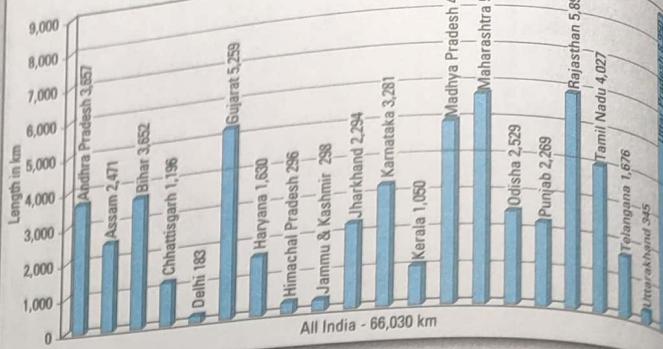


SCALE 1:30 500 000








ROUTE ELECTRIFICATION – 2014-15

RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH (IN KM) – 2014-15


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

Arunachal Pradesh	- 12
Chandigarh	- 16
Goa	- 69
Manipur	- 1
Meghalaya	- 9


RAILWAY ZONES AND HEADQUARTERS ROUTE (km)

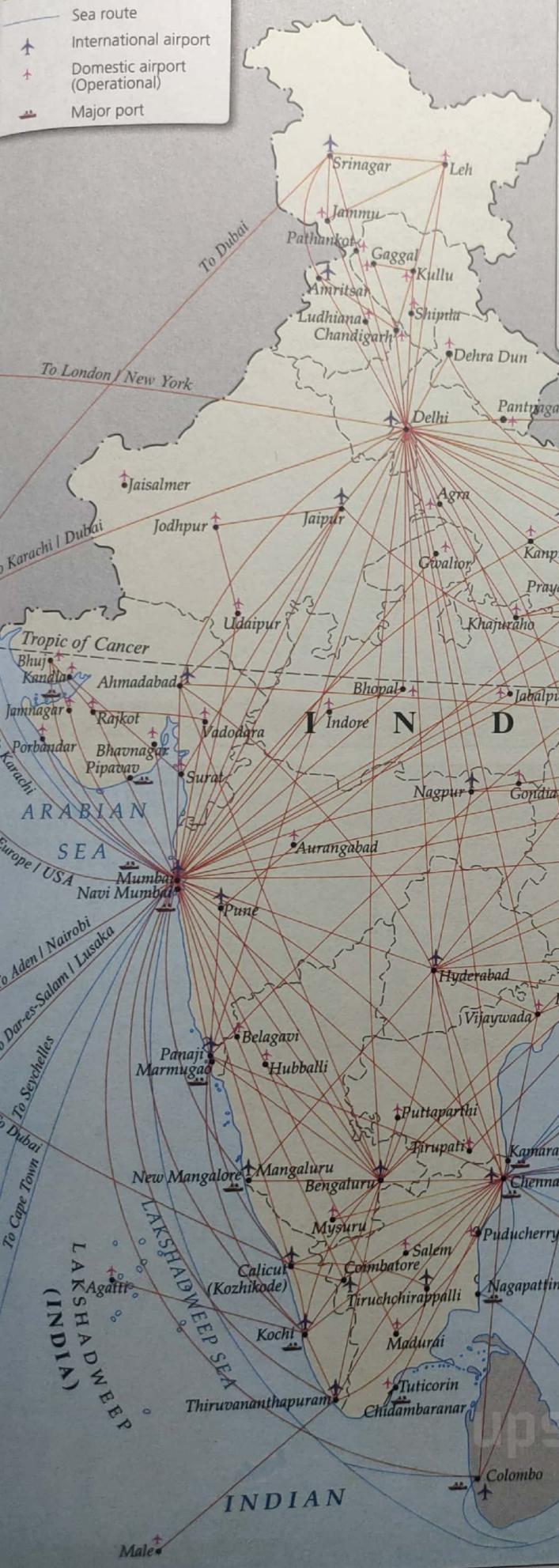
Central Railway / Mumbai (CST)	4,042
Eastern Railway / Kolkata	2,666
East Central Railway / Hajipur	3,791
East Coast Railway / Bhubaneshwar	2,679
Northern Railway New / Delhi	7,221
North Central Railway / Prayagraj	3,216
North Western Railway / Jaipur	5,554
North Eastern Railway / Goriakpur	3,869
North East Frontier Rly. / Maligaon (Guwahati)	3,996
Southern Railway / Chennai	5,079
South Central Railway / Secunderabad	5,922
South Western Railway / Hyderabad	3,322
South Eastern Railway / Kolkata	2,722
South East Central Railway / Bilaspur	2,489
Western Railway / Mumbai (Church Gate)	6,440
Metro Railway, Kolkata	2,995

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

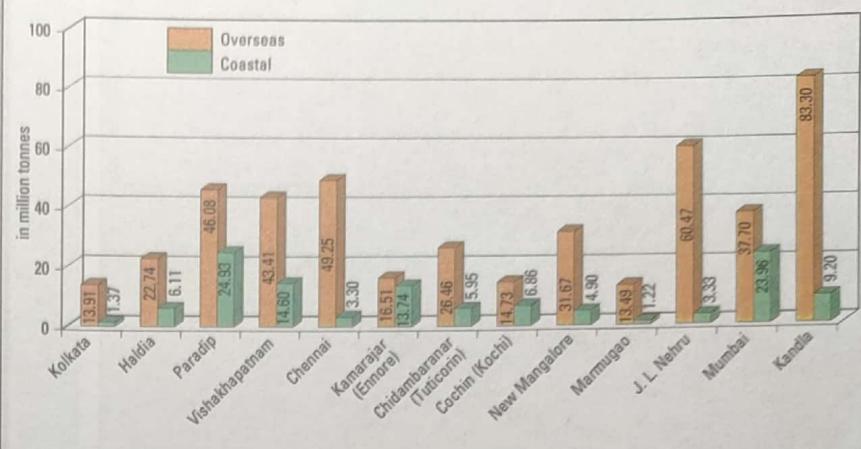
SCALE 1:15 000 000

MAJOR ROUTES AND PORTS

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

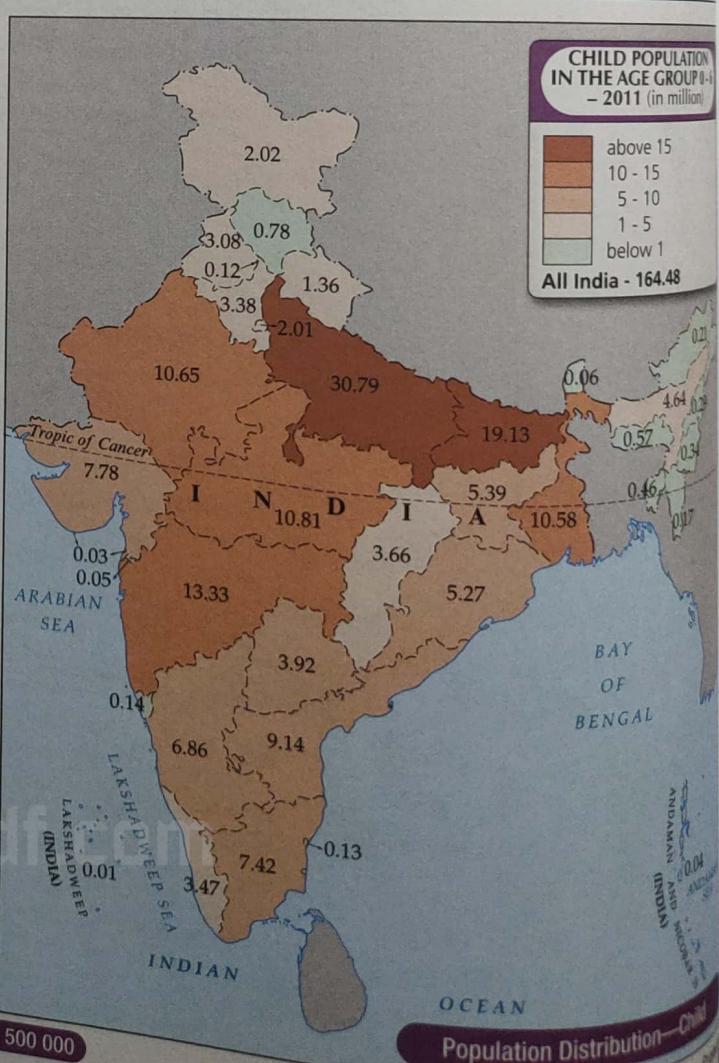
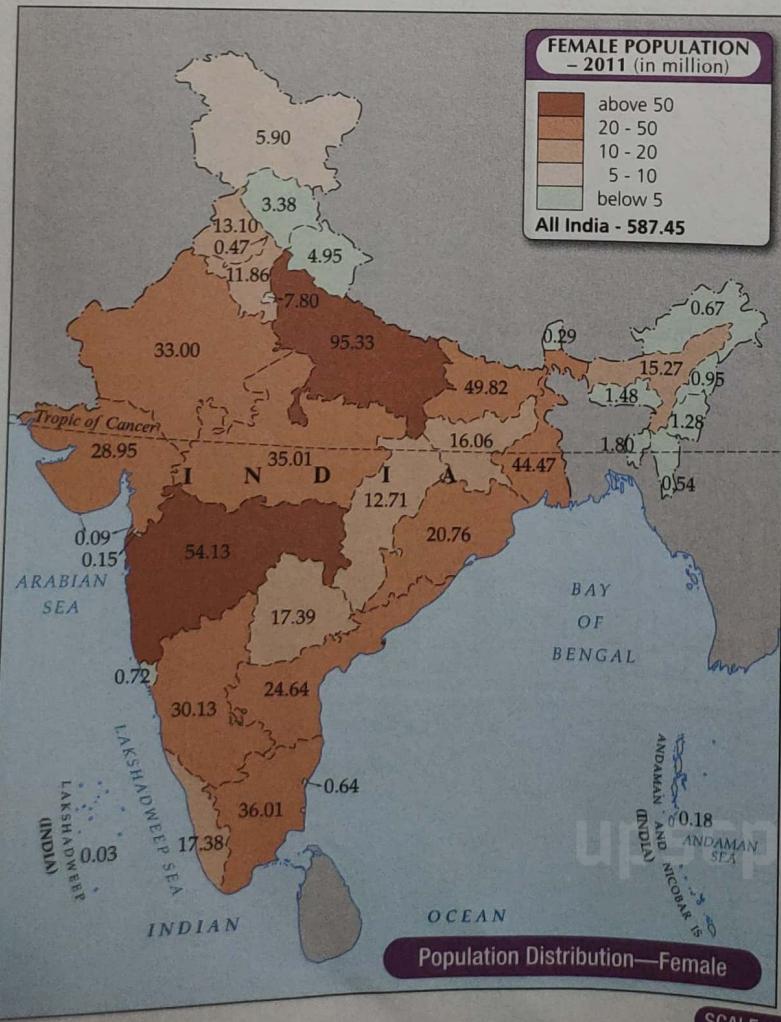
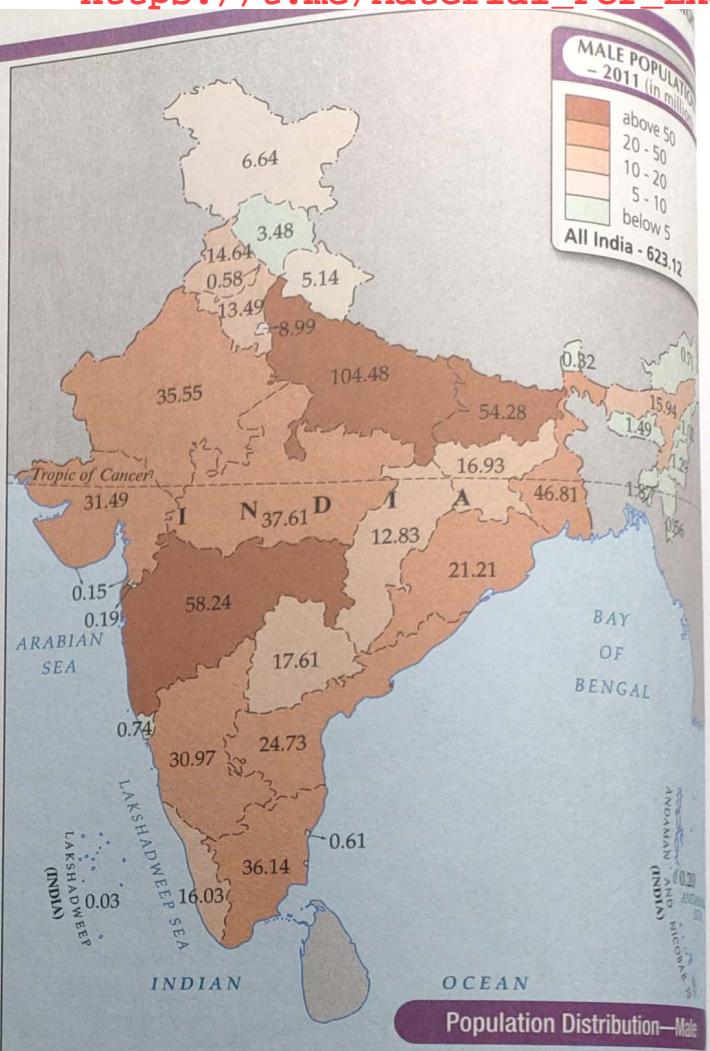
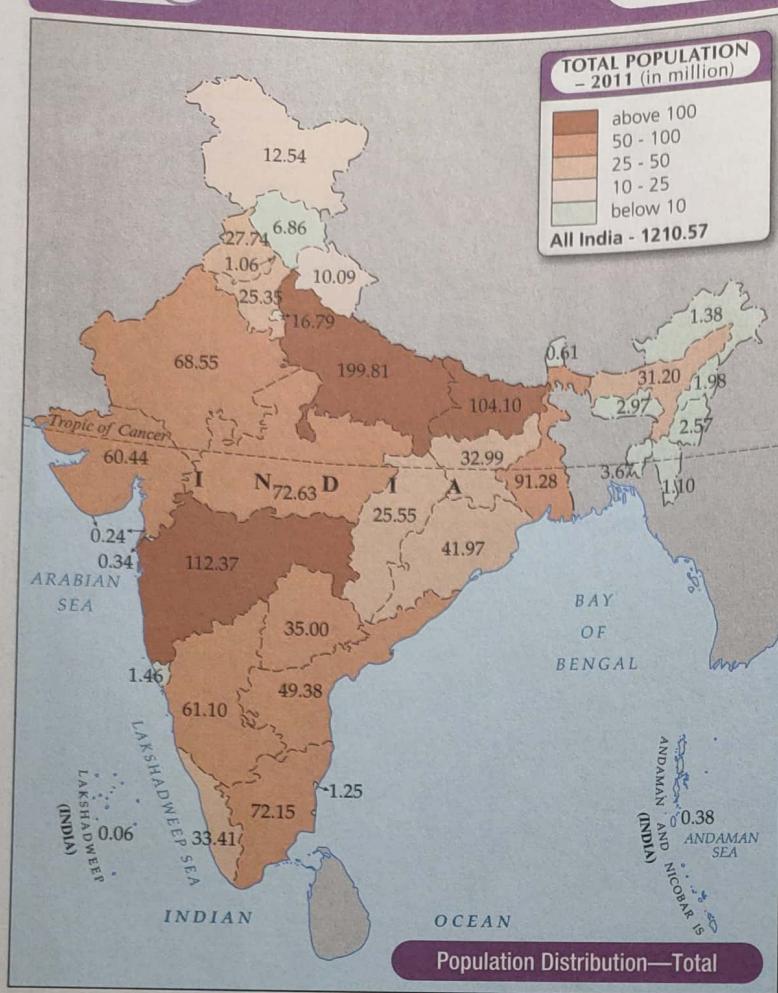


CARGO HANDLED AT MAJOR SEAPORTS – 2014-15

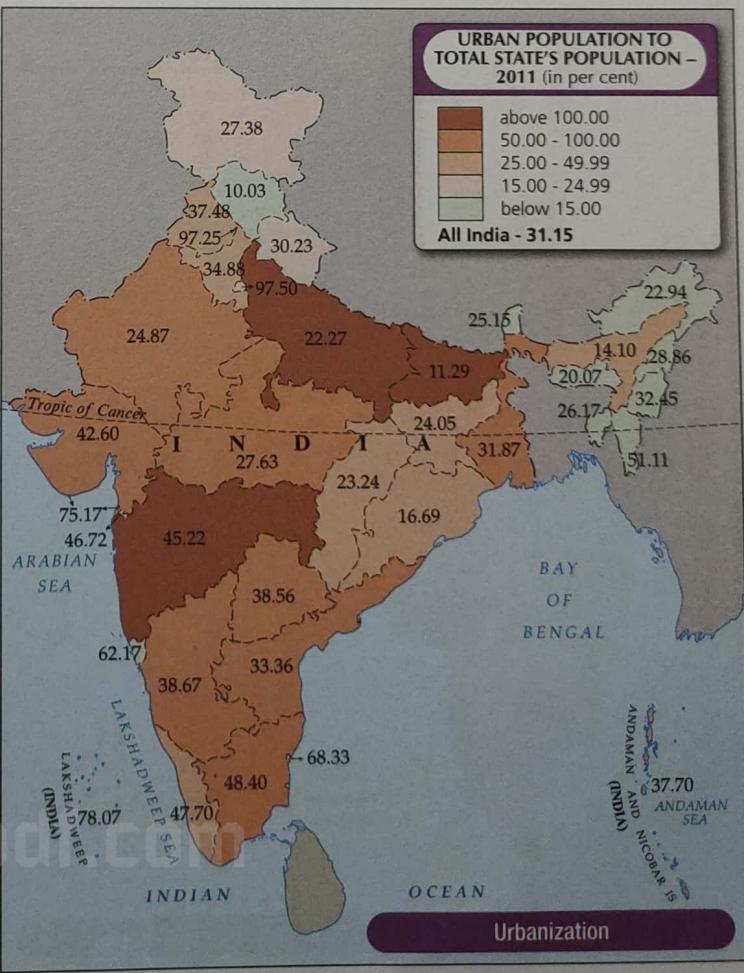
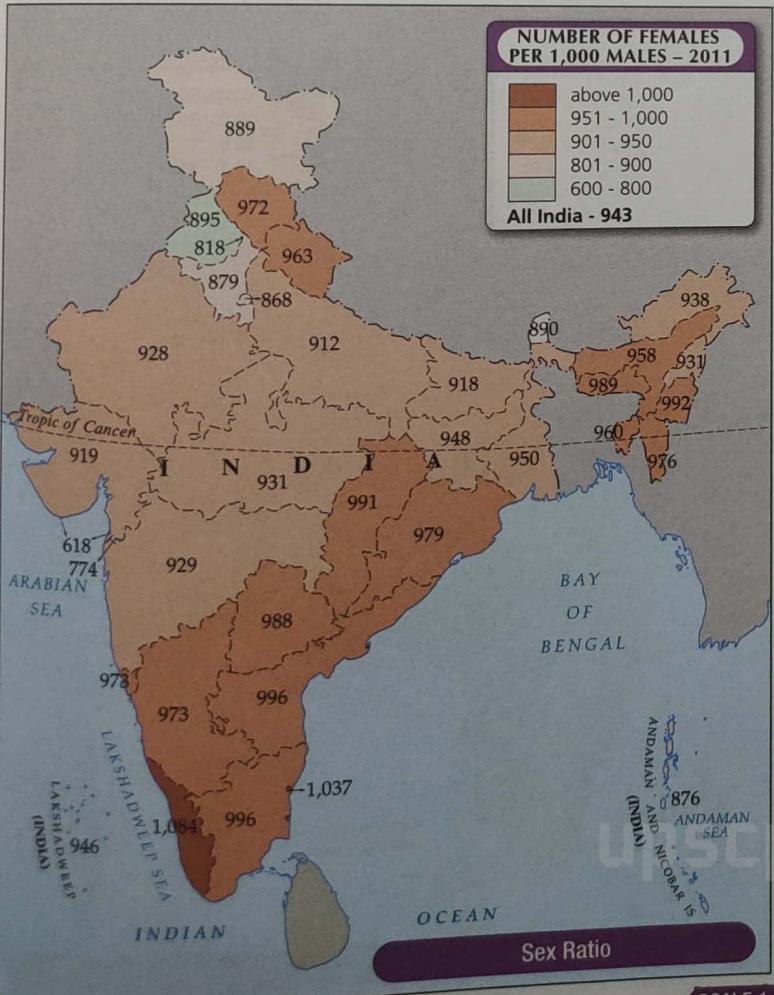
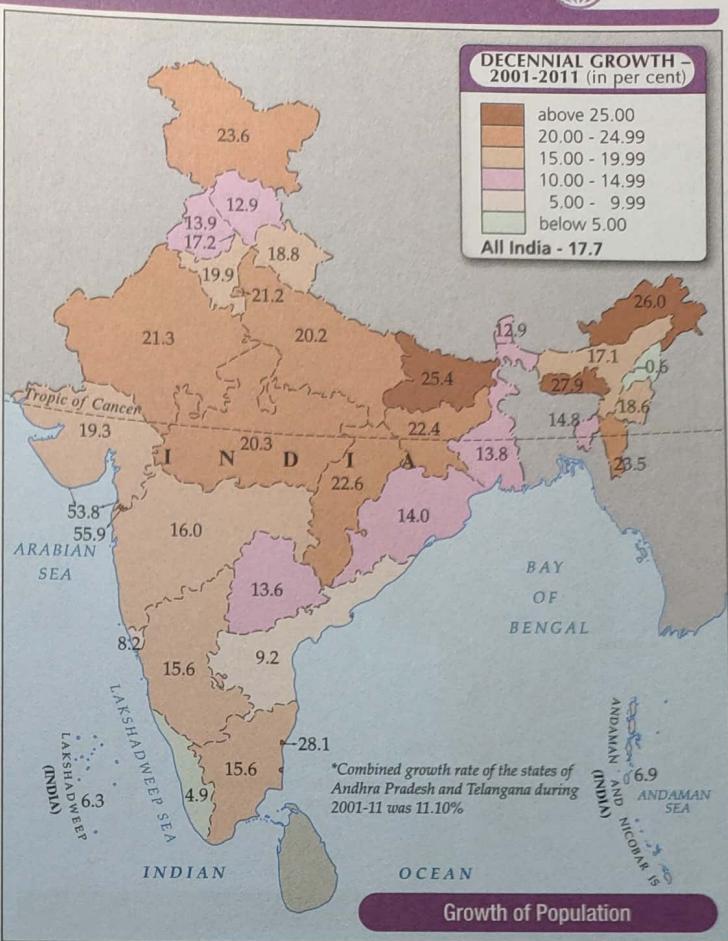
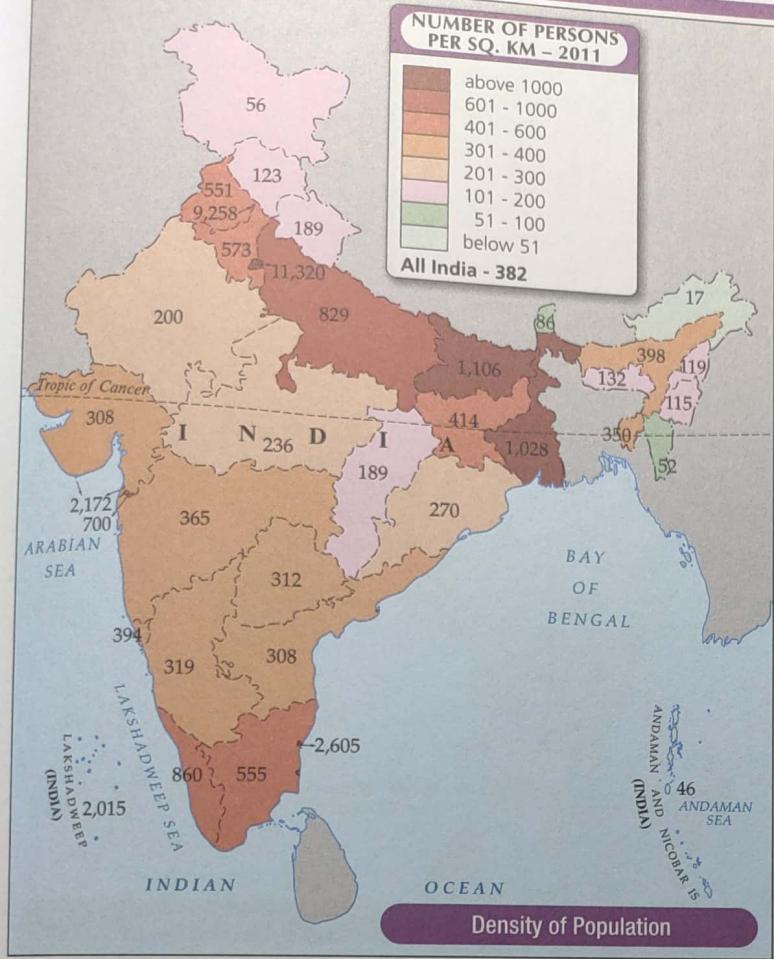


PASSENGERS CARRIED BY AIR

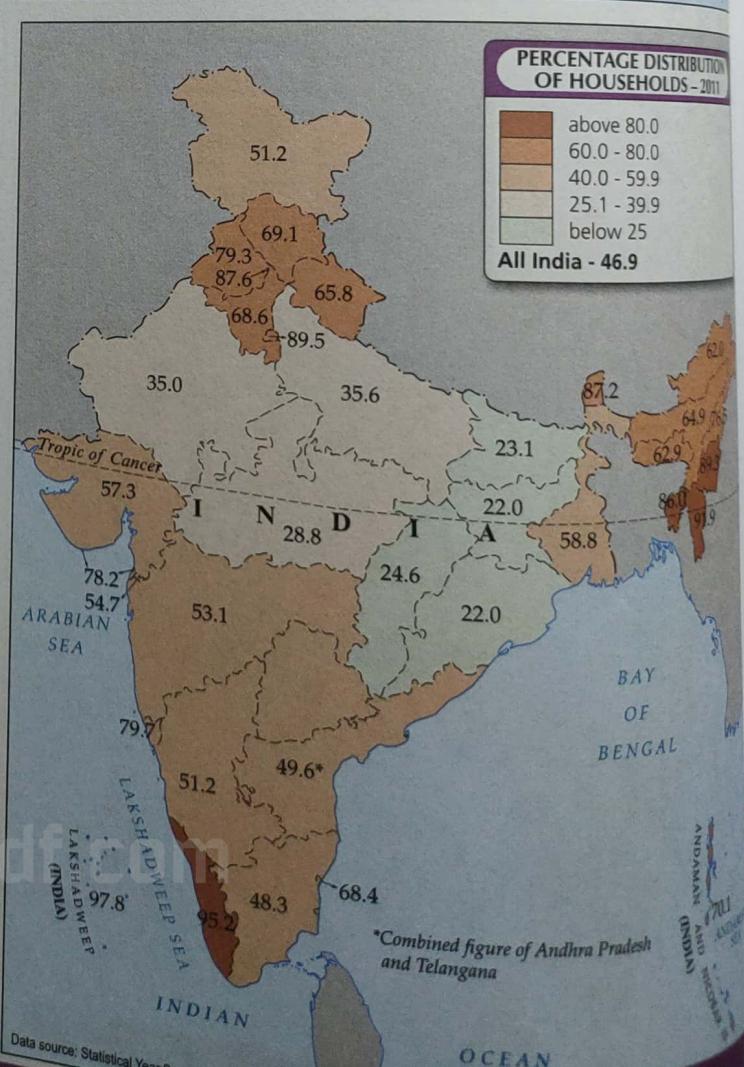
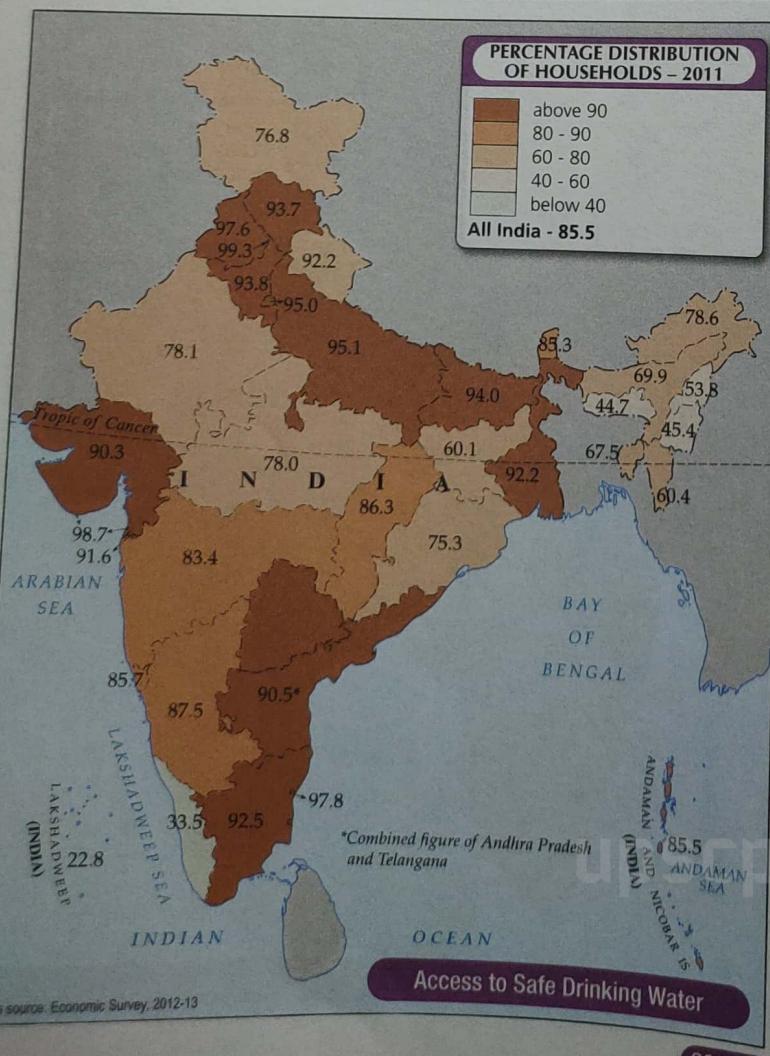
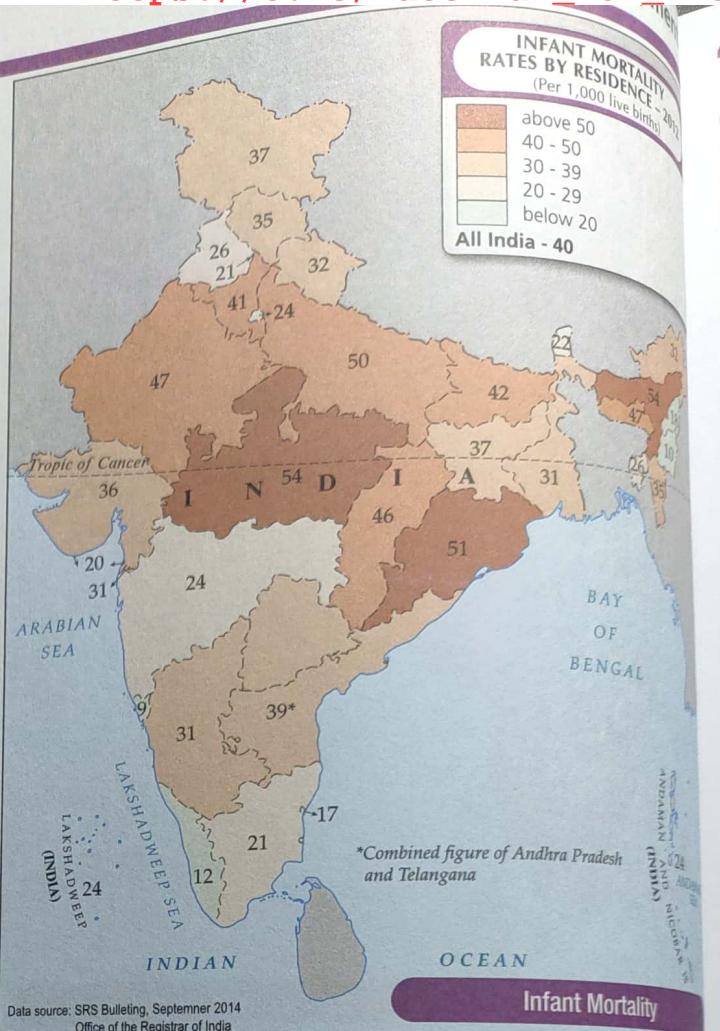
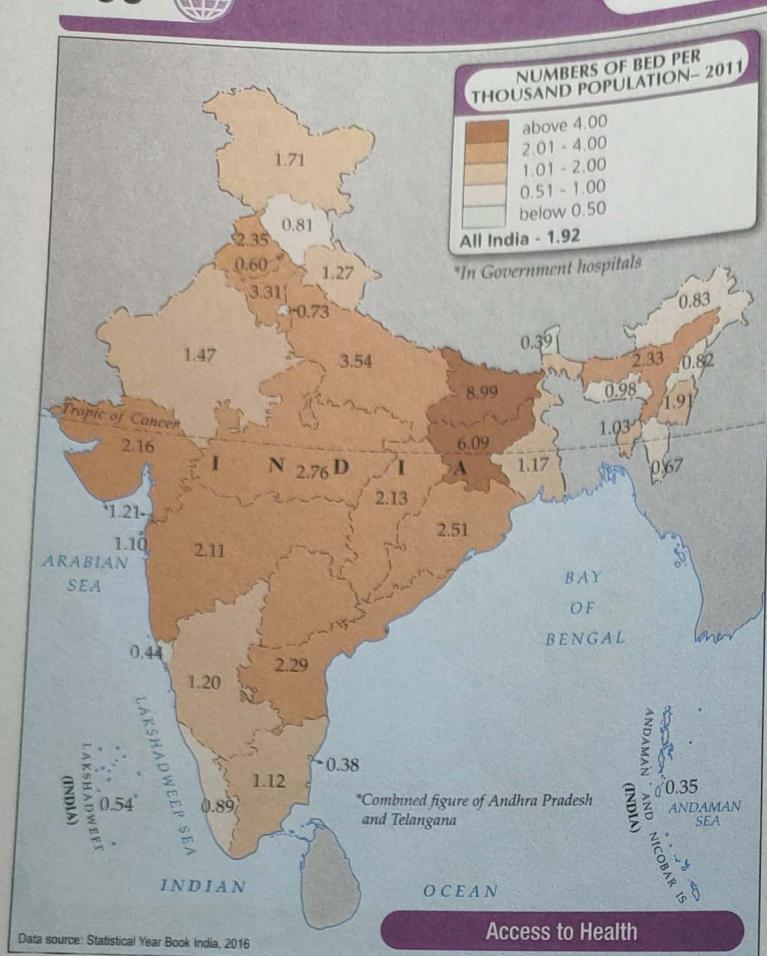


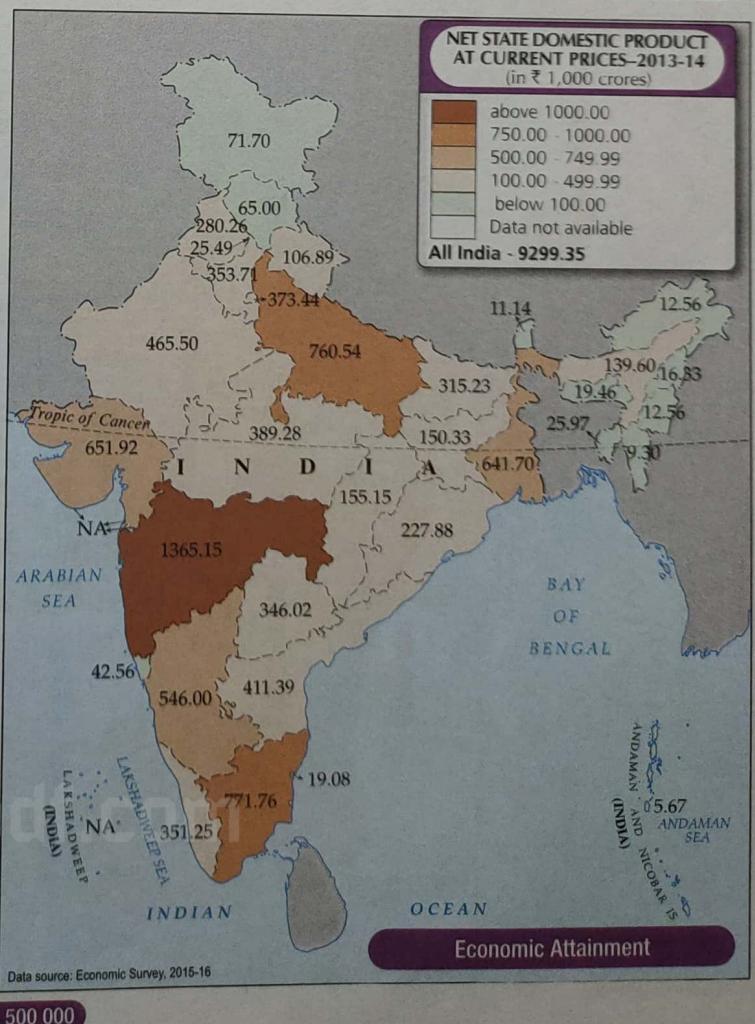
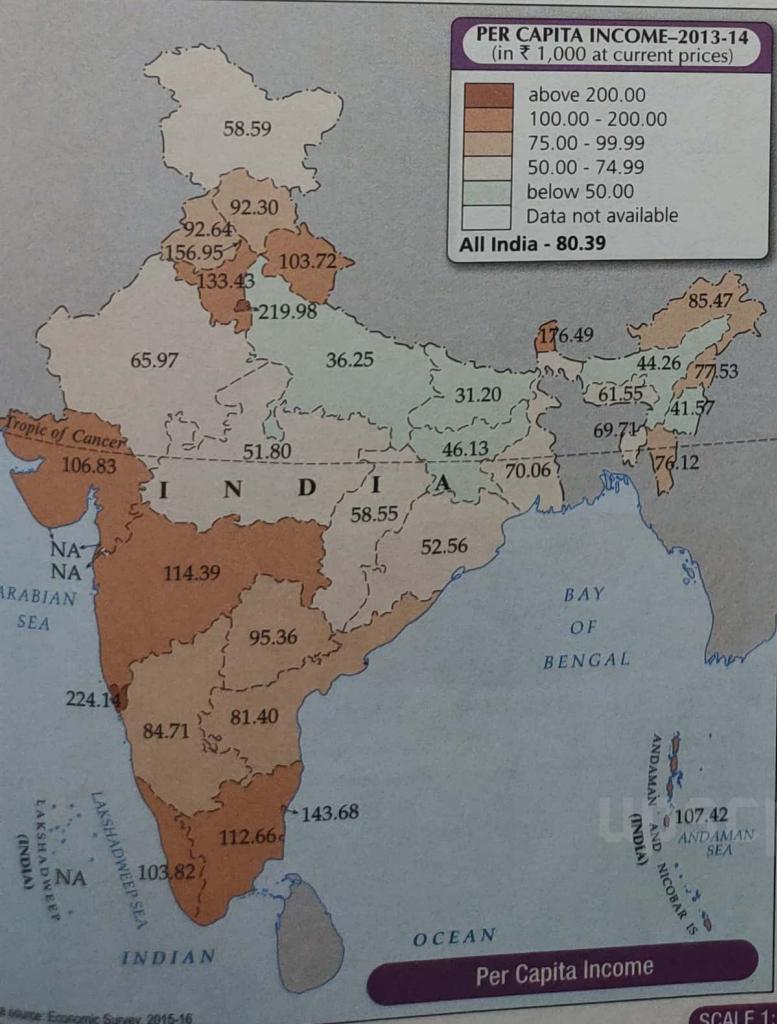
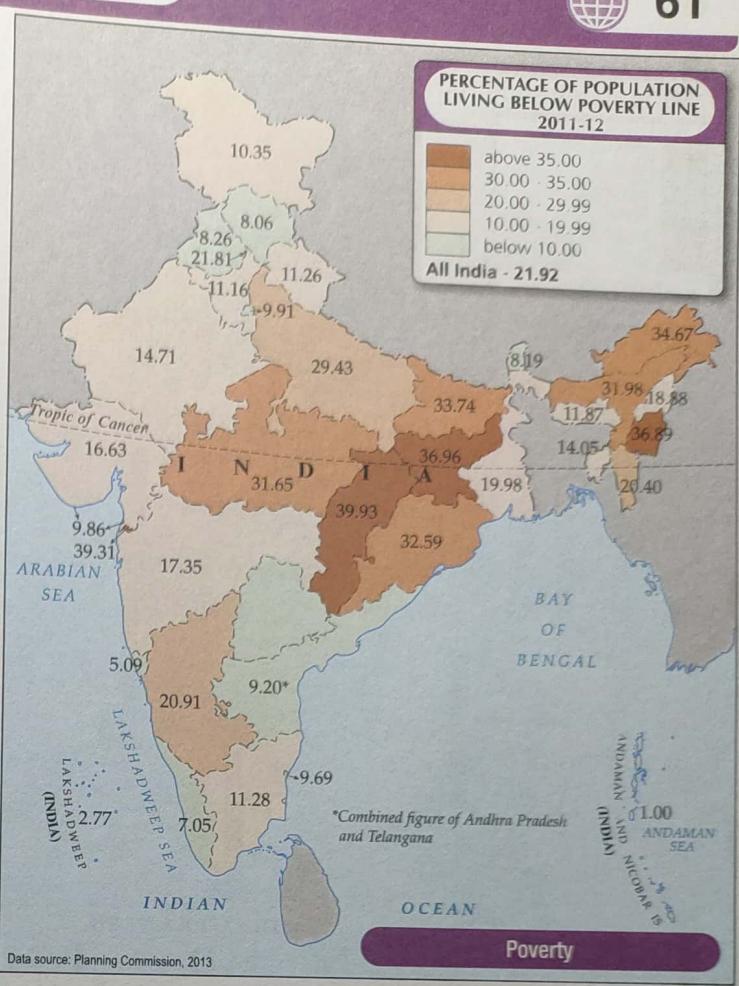
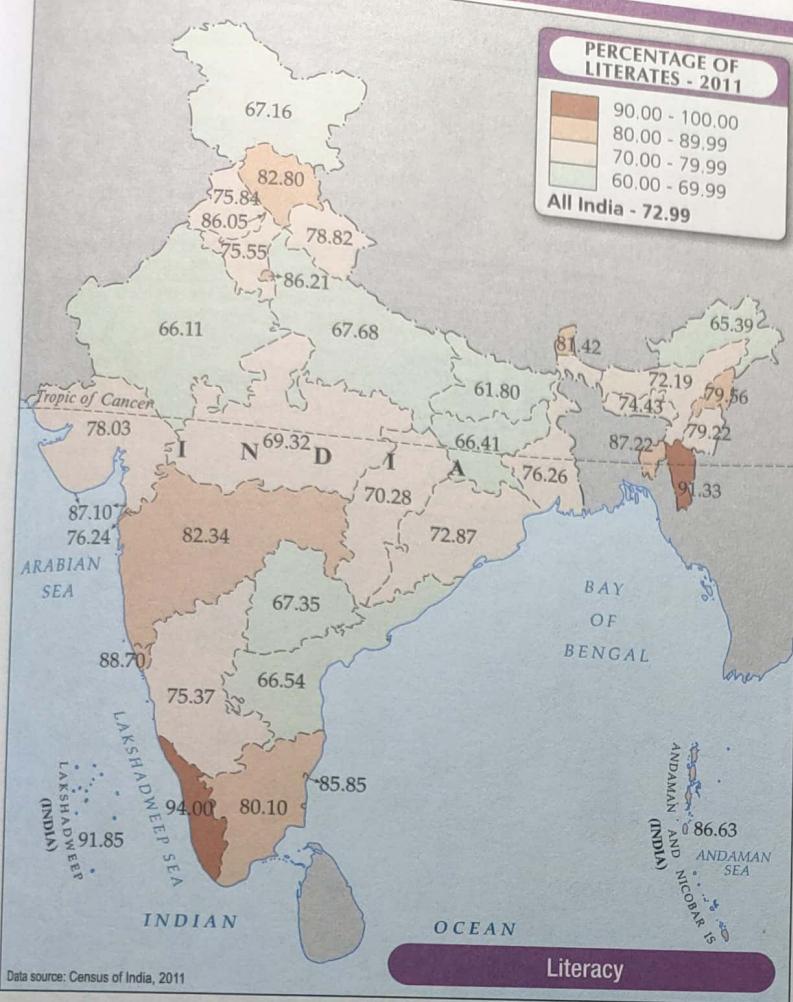


SCALE 1:30 500 000



60





SCALE 1:30 500 000



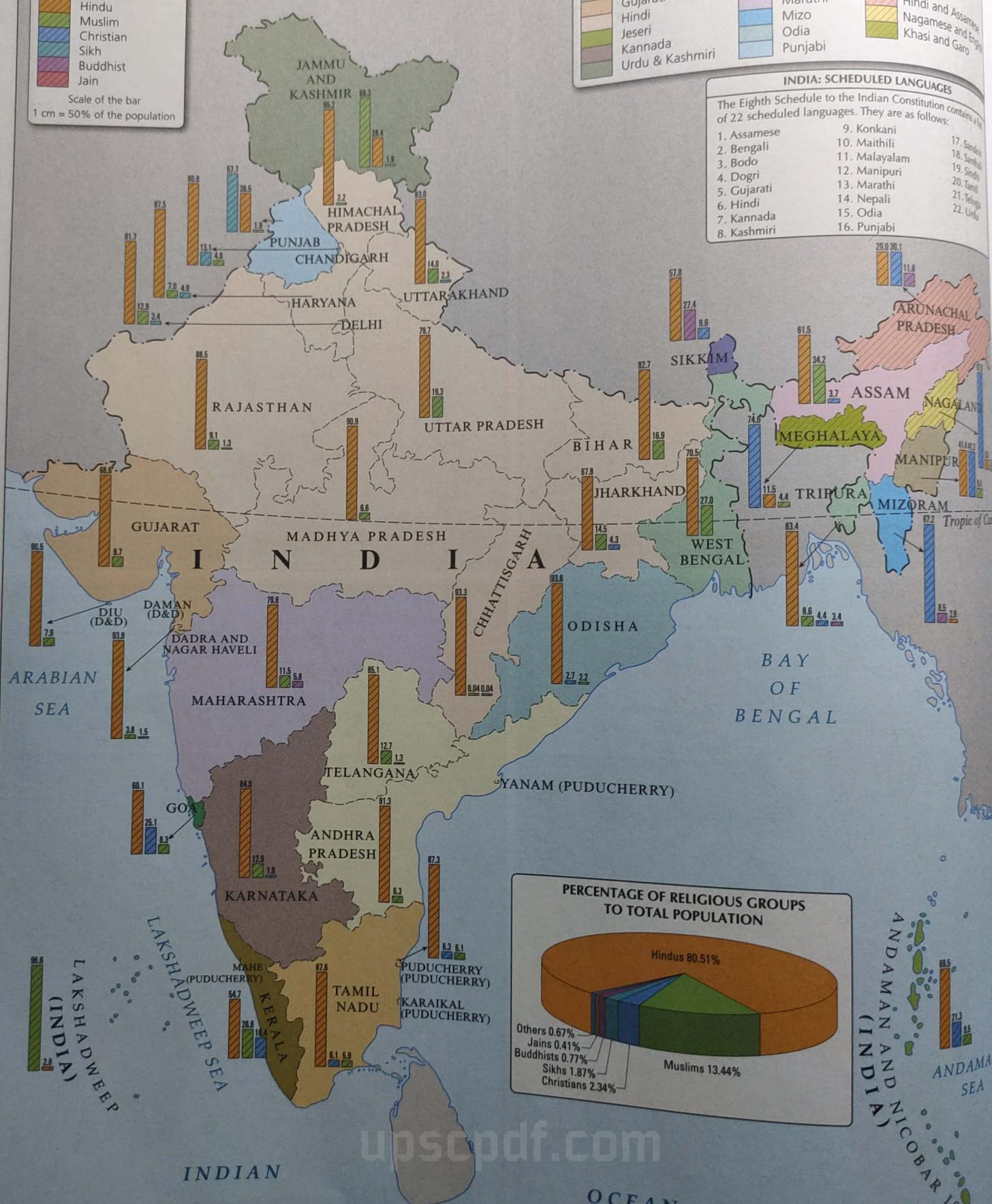
PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Assamese	Konkani	Tamil
Bengali	Malayalam	Telugu
Gujarati	Manipuri	Lepcha
Hindi	Marathi	Hindi and Assamese
Jesri	Mizo	Nagamese and Assamese
Kannada	Odia	Khasi and Garo
Urdu & Kashmiri	Punjabi	

MAJOR RELIGIONS

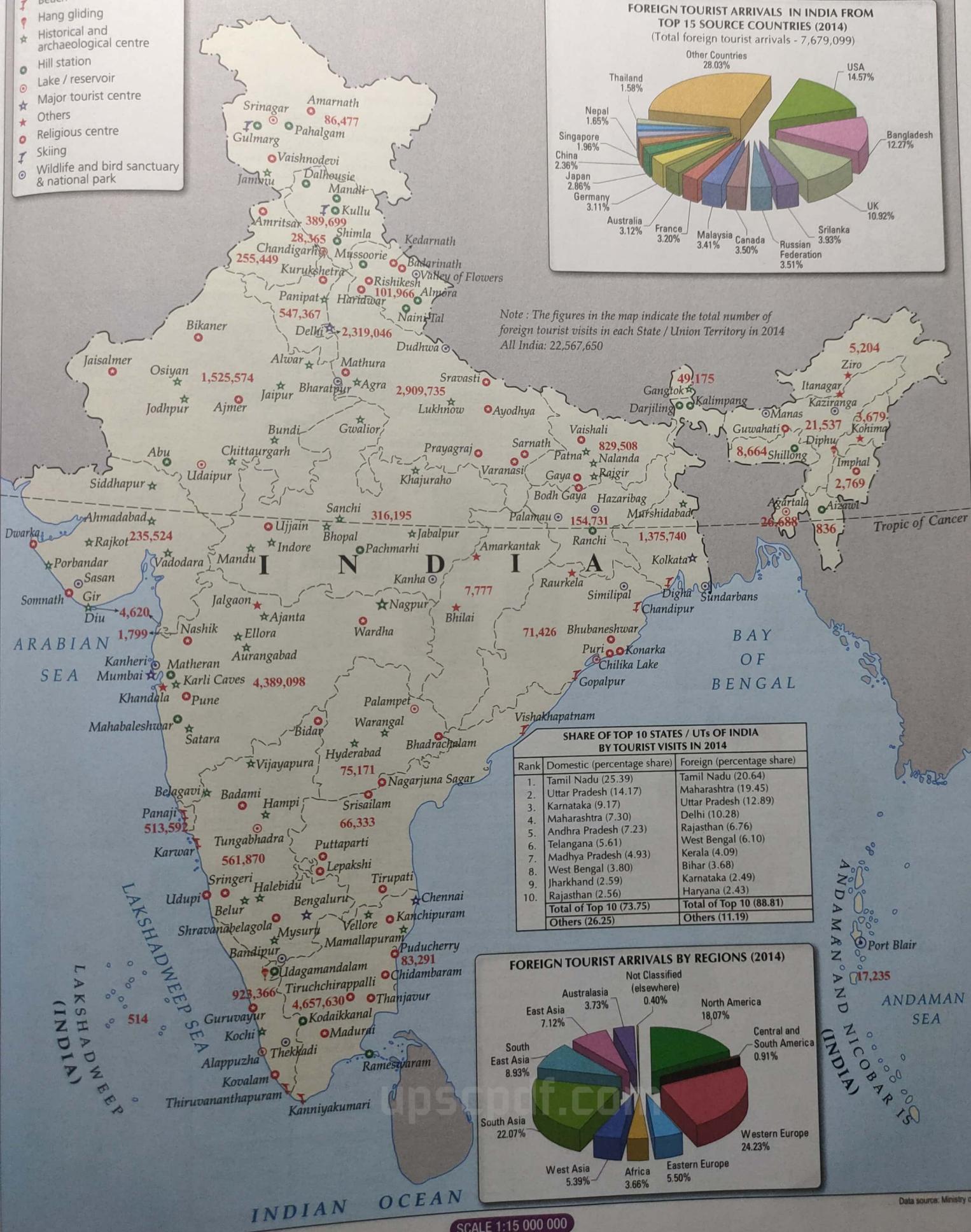
Hindu
Muslim
Christian
Sikh
Buddhist
Jain

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



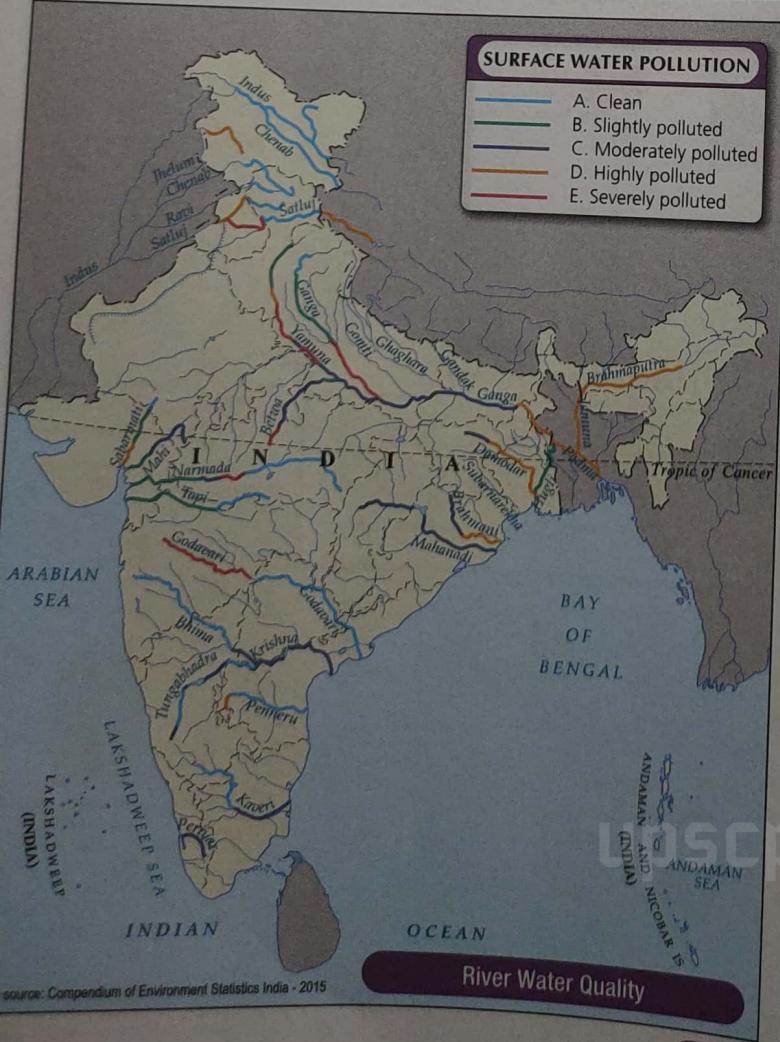
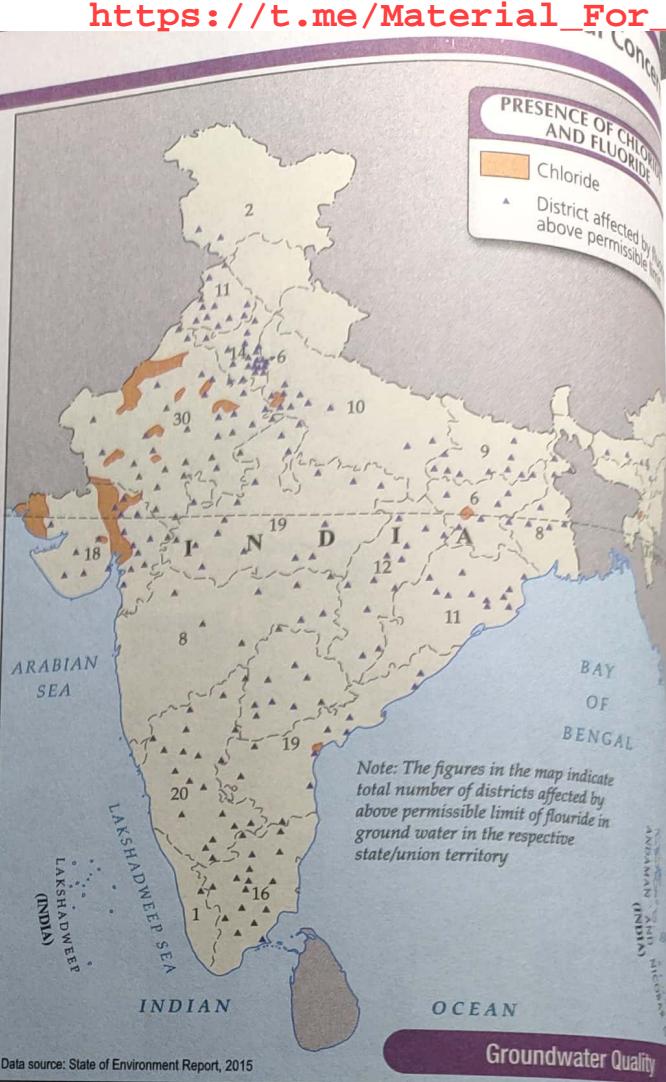
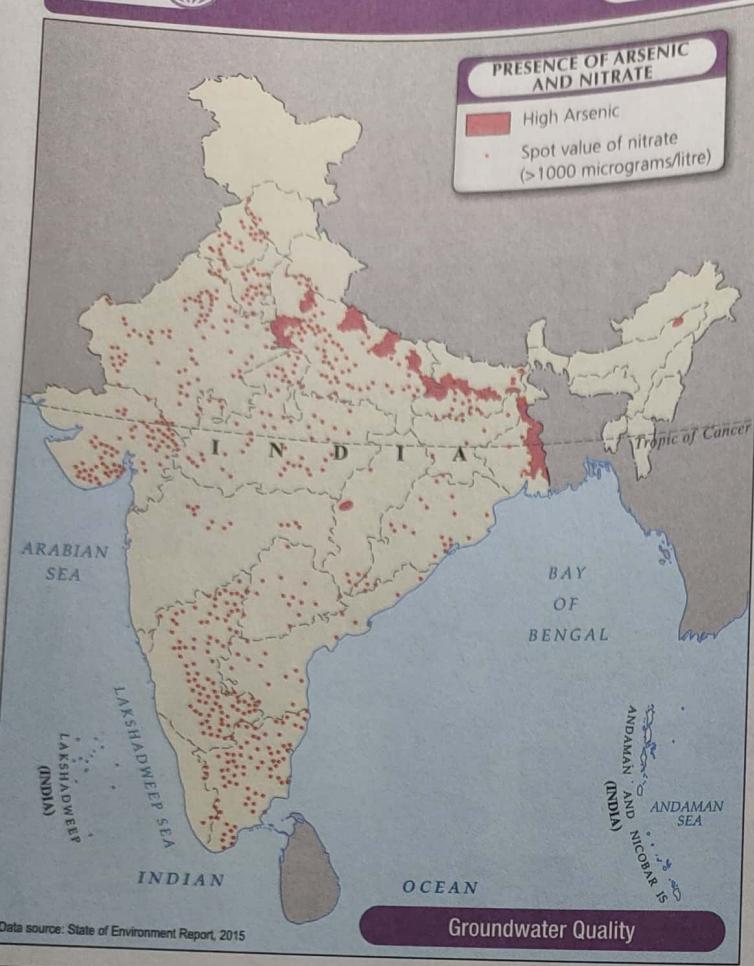
TOURISM

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











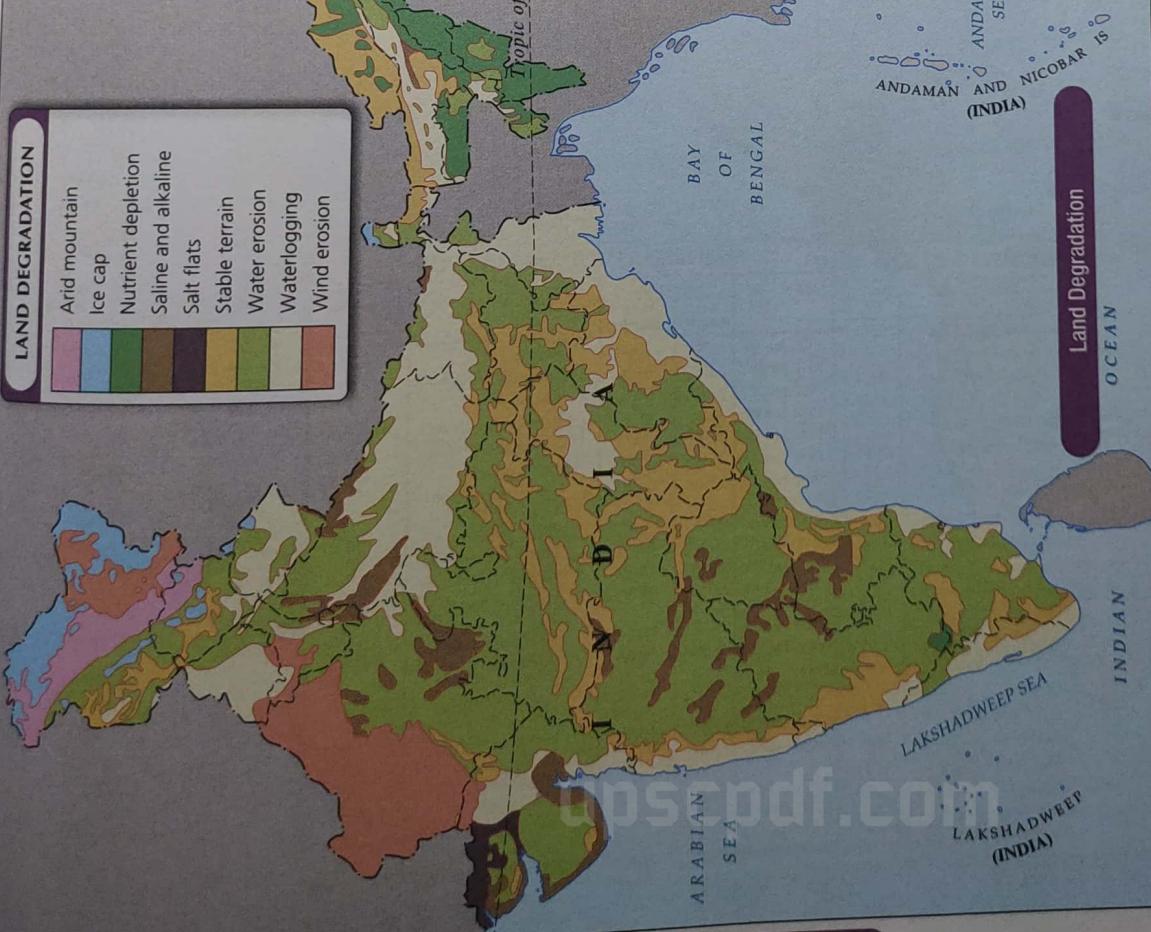
THREATENED SPECIES

	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fishes	Molluscs	Other Inverts	Plants	Total
INDIA	96	76	25	65	40	2	108	246	639
Animals	0	0	0	0	74	206	383	663	388
Plants	6	2	8	77	172	139	388		

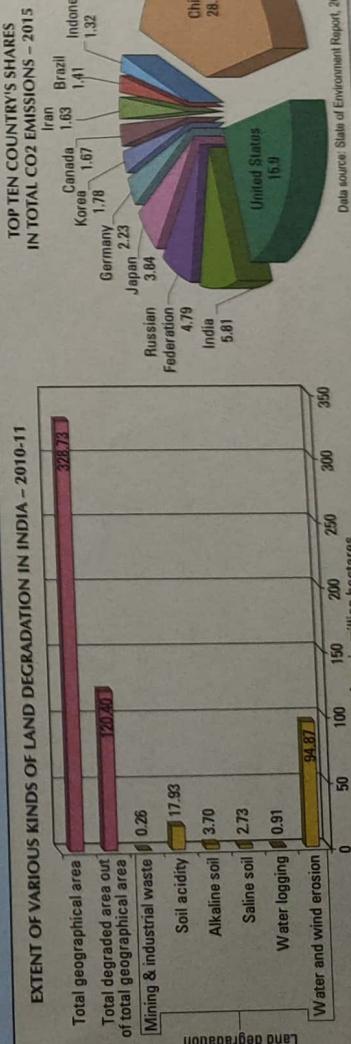
IUCN Red List Categories: EX - Extinct, EW - Extinct in the wild, CR - Critically Endangered, VU - Vulnerable.

Data source: IUCN Red List version 2016.1, as on 30 June 2016

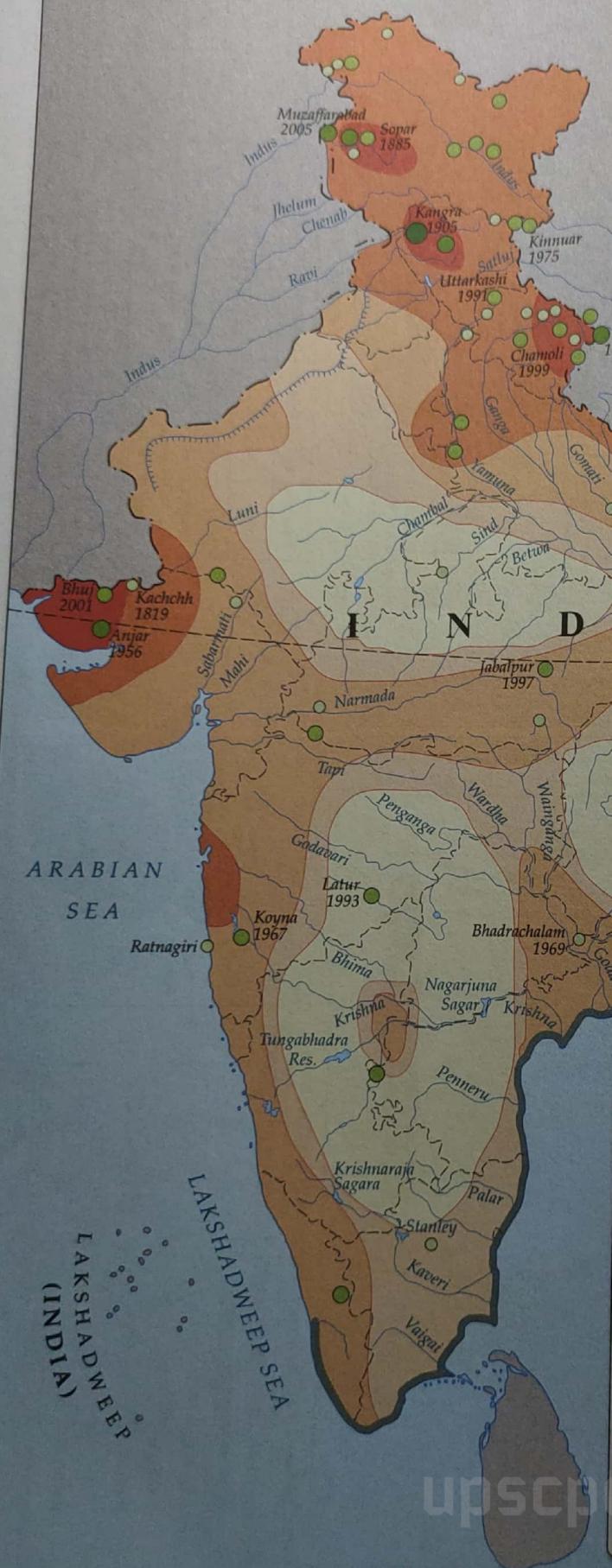
Data source: State of Environment Report, 2013



Land Degradation



Data source: Ministry of Agriculture



EARTHQUAKES (Magnitude)

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

SEISMIC ZONES

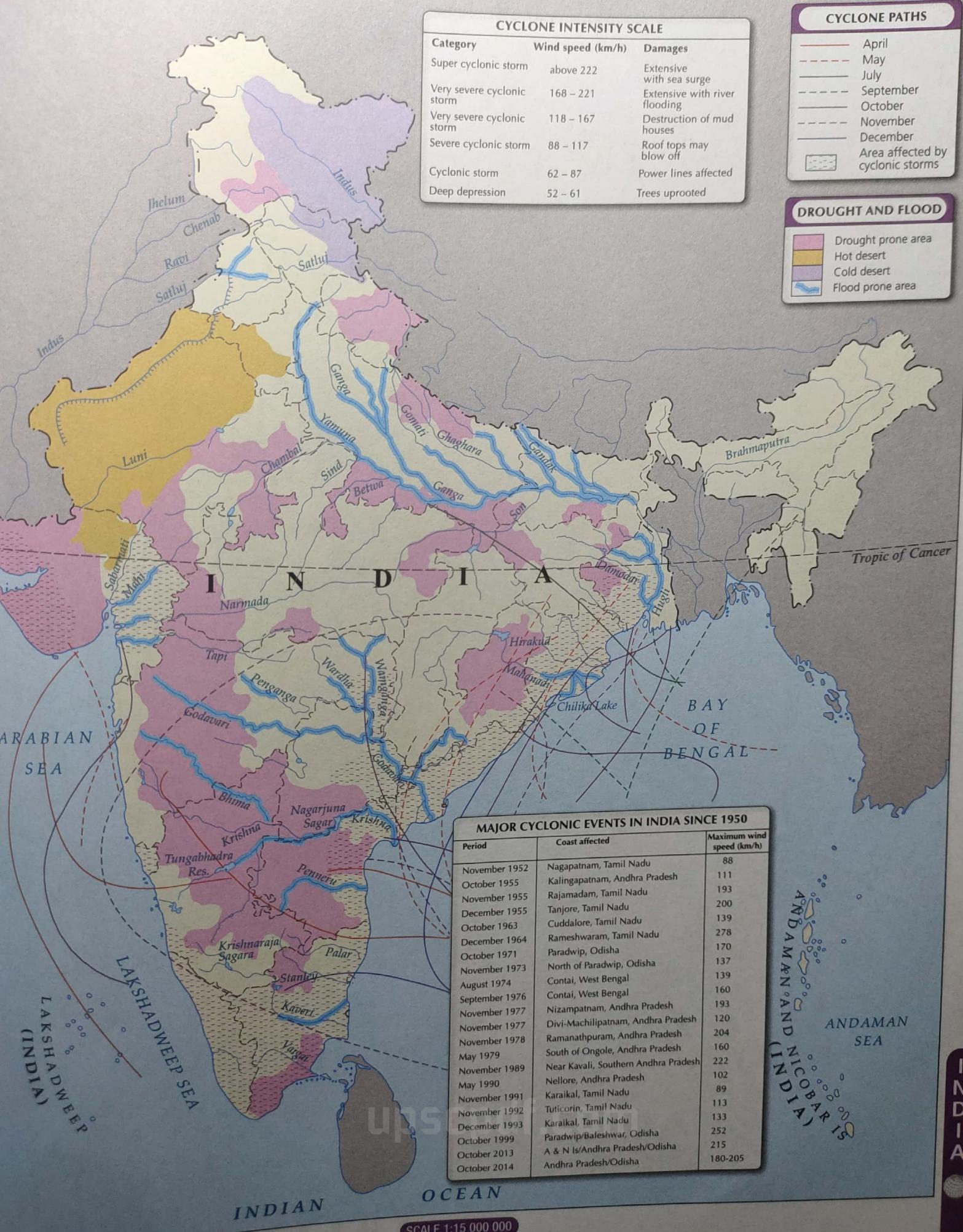
- | |
|----------------------------|
| Very high damage risk zone |
| High damage risk zone |
| Moderate damage risk zone |
| Low damage risk zone |
| Very low damage risk zone |

MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA

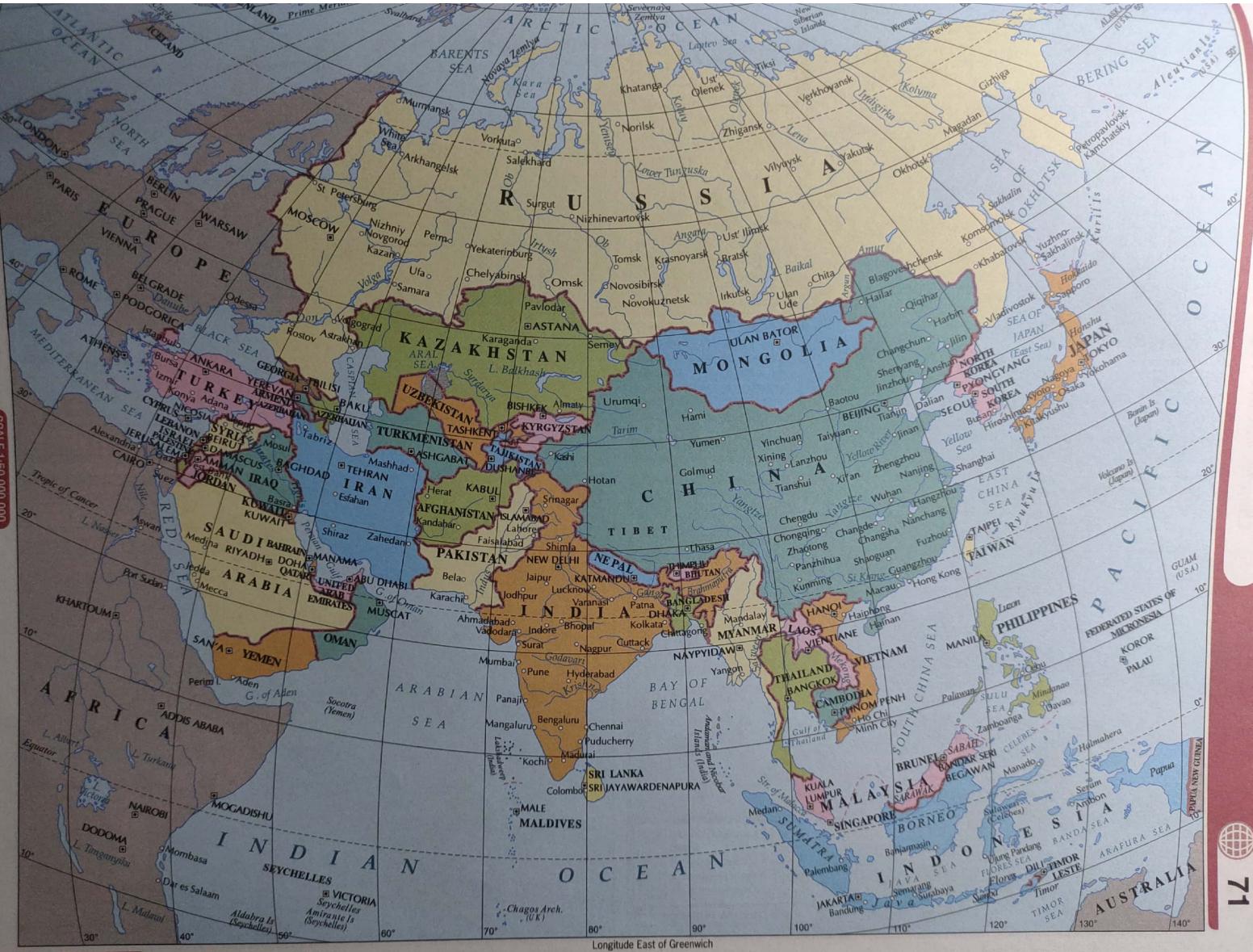
Date	Epicentre Lat (Deg N) Long (Deg E)	Location	Magnitude
1905 Apr 04	32.3	76.3	
1918 Jul 08	24.5	91.0	8.0
1930 Jul 02	25.8	90.2	7.6
1934 Jan 15	26.6	86.8	7.1
1941 Jun 26	12.4	92.5	8.3
1943 Oct 23	26.8	94.0	8.1
1950 Aug 15	28.5	96.7	7.2
1956 Jul 21	23.3	70.0	8.5
1967 Dec 10	17.37	73.75	7.0
1975 Jan 19	32.38	78.49	6.5
1988 Aug 06	25.13	95.15	6.2
1988 Aug 21	26.72	86.63	6.6
1991 Oct 20	30.75	78.86	6.4
1993 Sept 30	18.07	76.62	6.6
1997 May 22	23.08	80.06	6.3
1999 Mar 29	30.41	79.42	
2001 Jan 26	23.40	70.28	6.0
2005 Oct 08	34.24	73.22	6.8
2011 Sept 18	27.43	88.04	6.9
		Sikkim	7.6
		Muzaffarabad, J & K	6.9

SCALE 1:15 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic



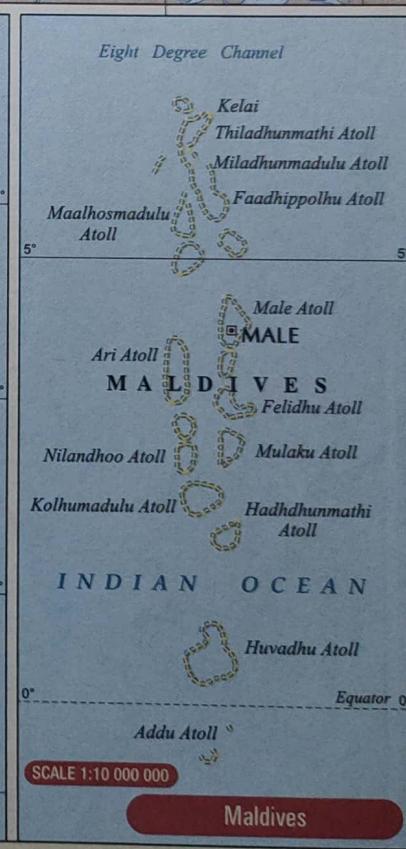
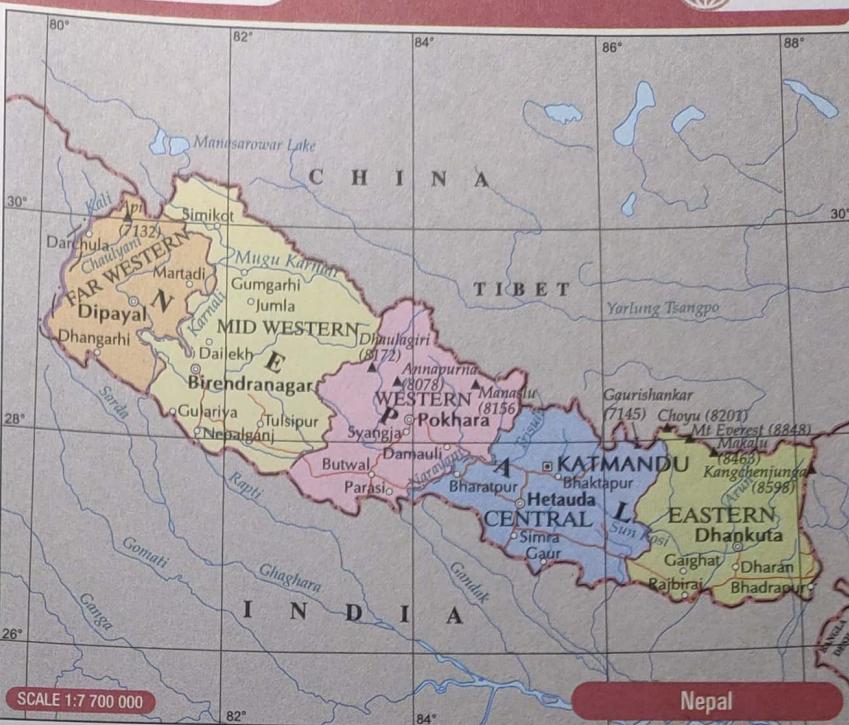
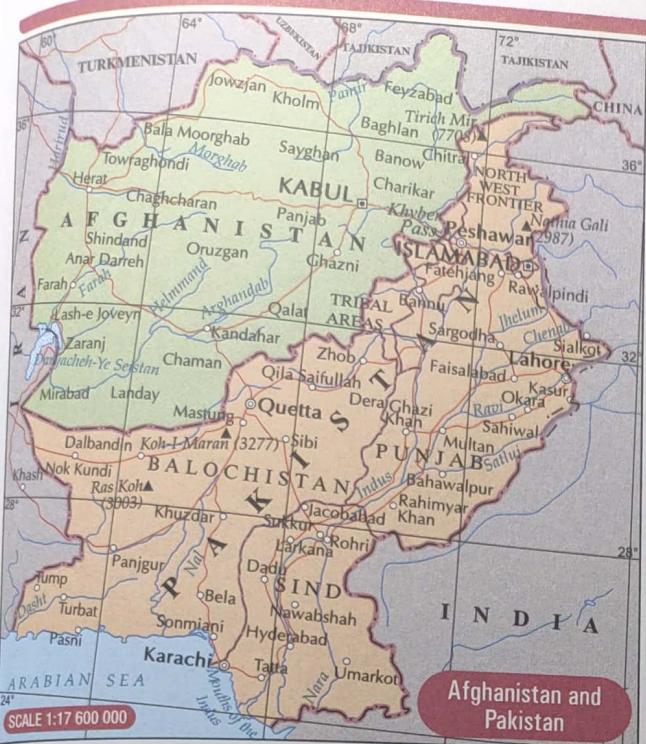






SAARC Countries

73



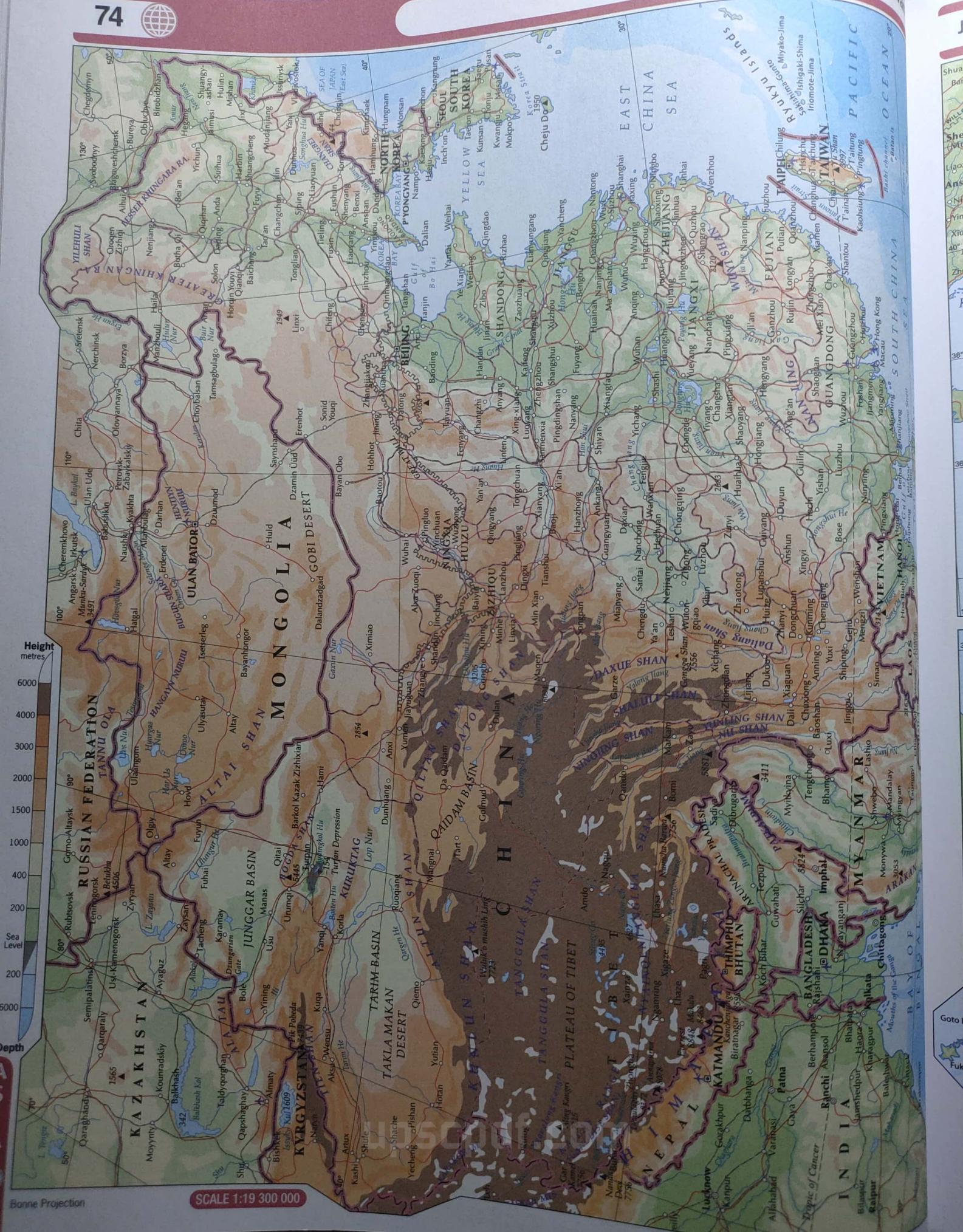
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF SAARC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Source: HDR 2015

HDI RANK	Country	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS			ECONOMY	EDUCATION	HEALTH	POVERTY
		Human development index (HDI) value	GNI per capita (2005 PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
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
130	India*	0.609	5,497	68.0	5.4	5,238	62.8	4.0
132	Bhutan	0.605	7,176	69.5	3.0	7,167	52.8	3.6
142	Bangladesh	0.570	3,191	71.6	5.1	2,853	58.8	3.7
145	Nepal	0.548	2,311	69.6	3.3	2,173	57.4	6.0
147	Pakistan	0.538	4,866	66.2	4.7	4,454	54.7	2.8
175	Afghanistan	0.465	1,885	60.4	3.2	1,884	31.7	8.1
	SOUTH ASIA	0.607	5,605	68.4	5.5	5,324	62.5	4.3

Longitude East of Greenwich

Map details of India are given in the preceding pages



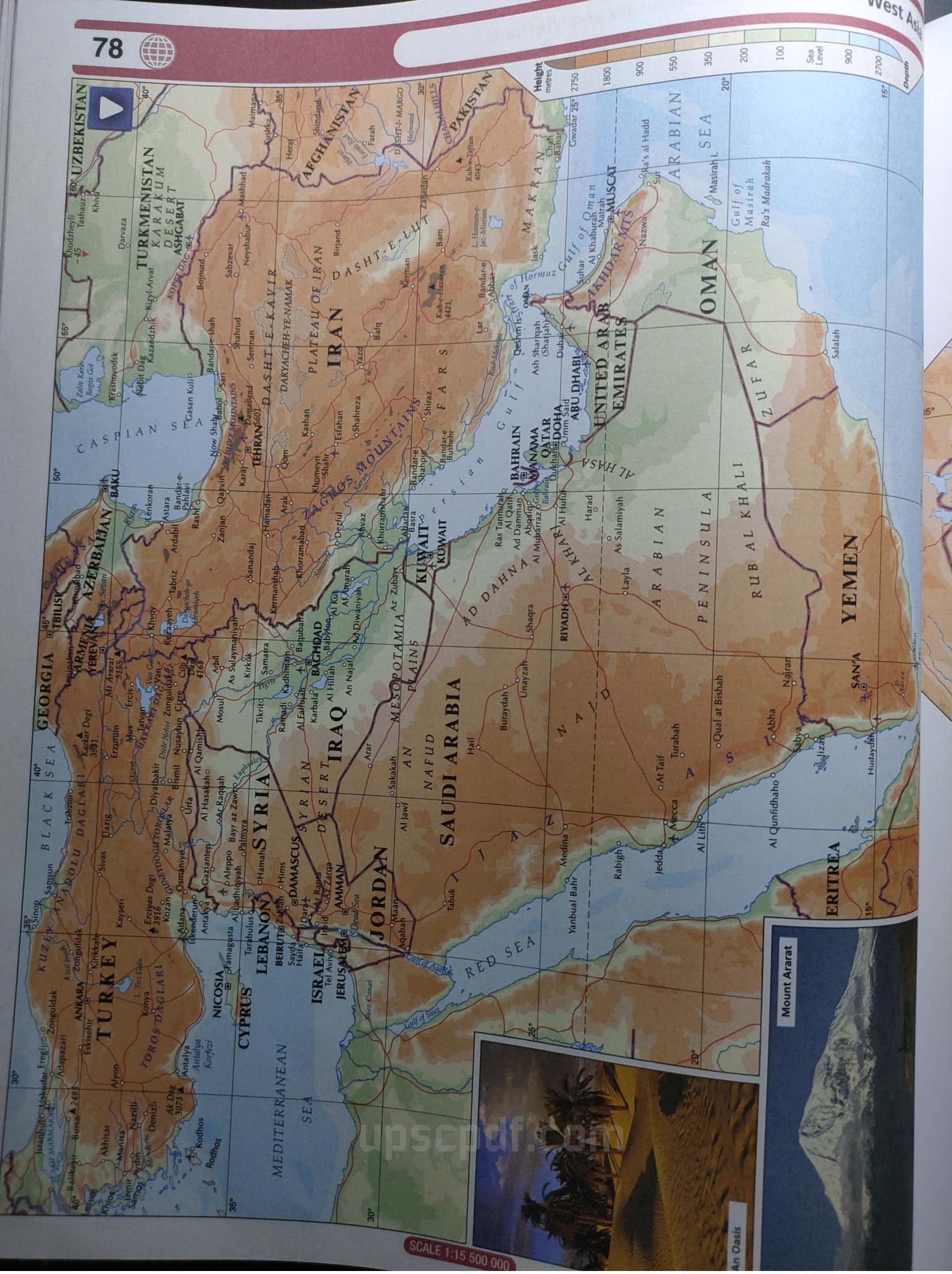
Japan, North Korea and South Korea

75





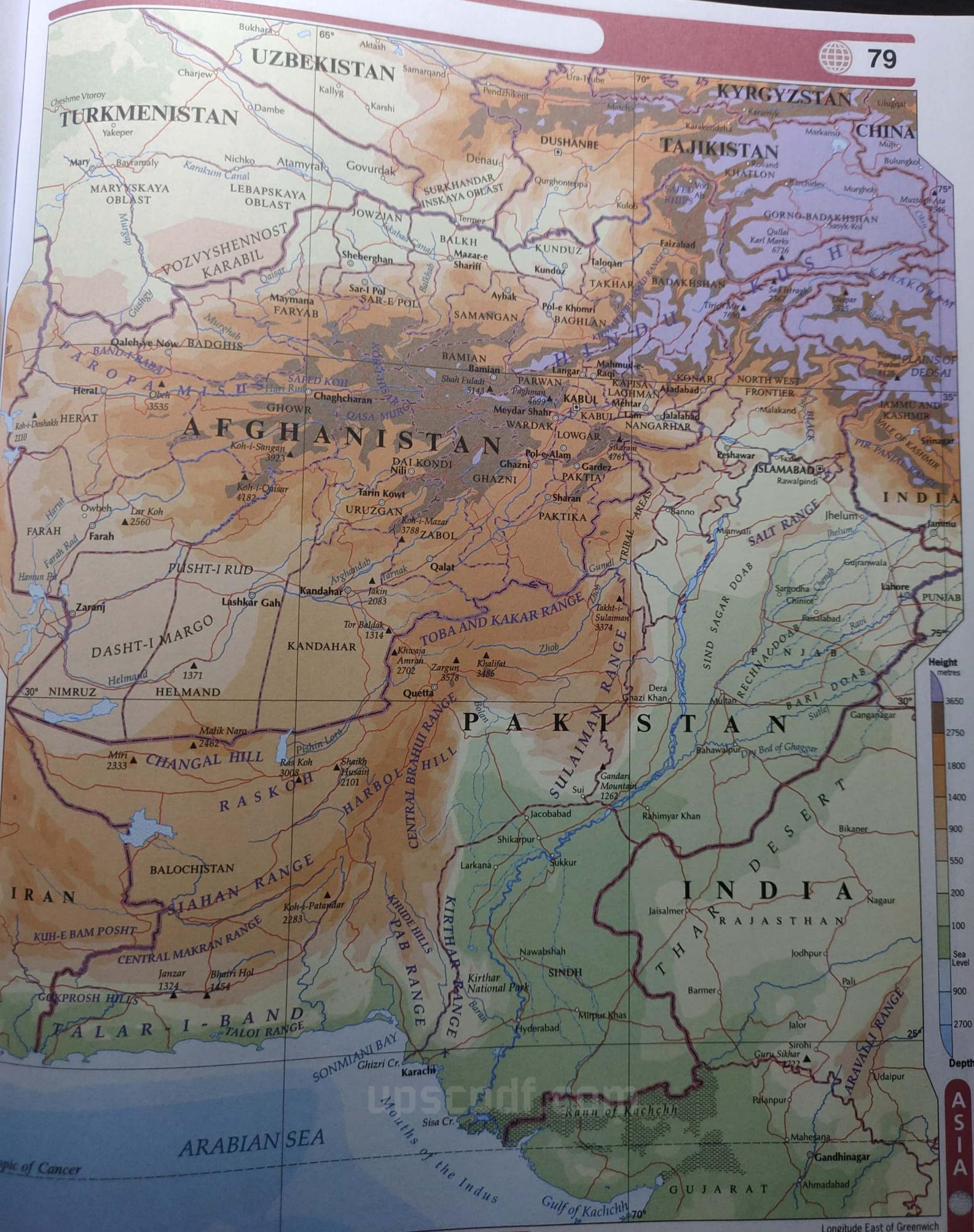




Afghanistan and Pakistan

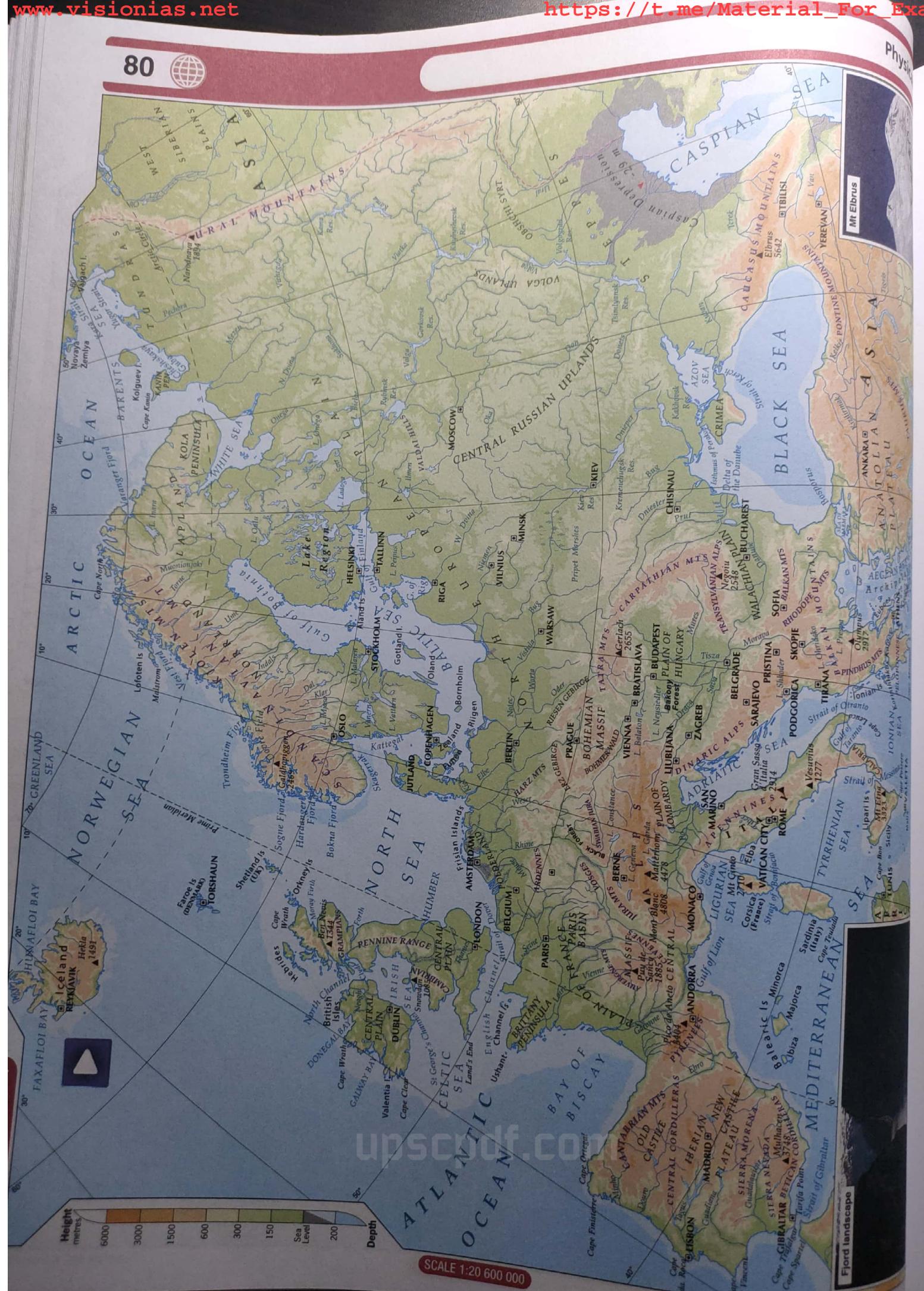


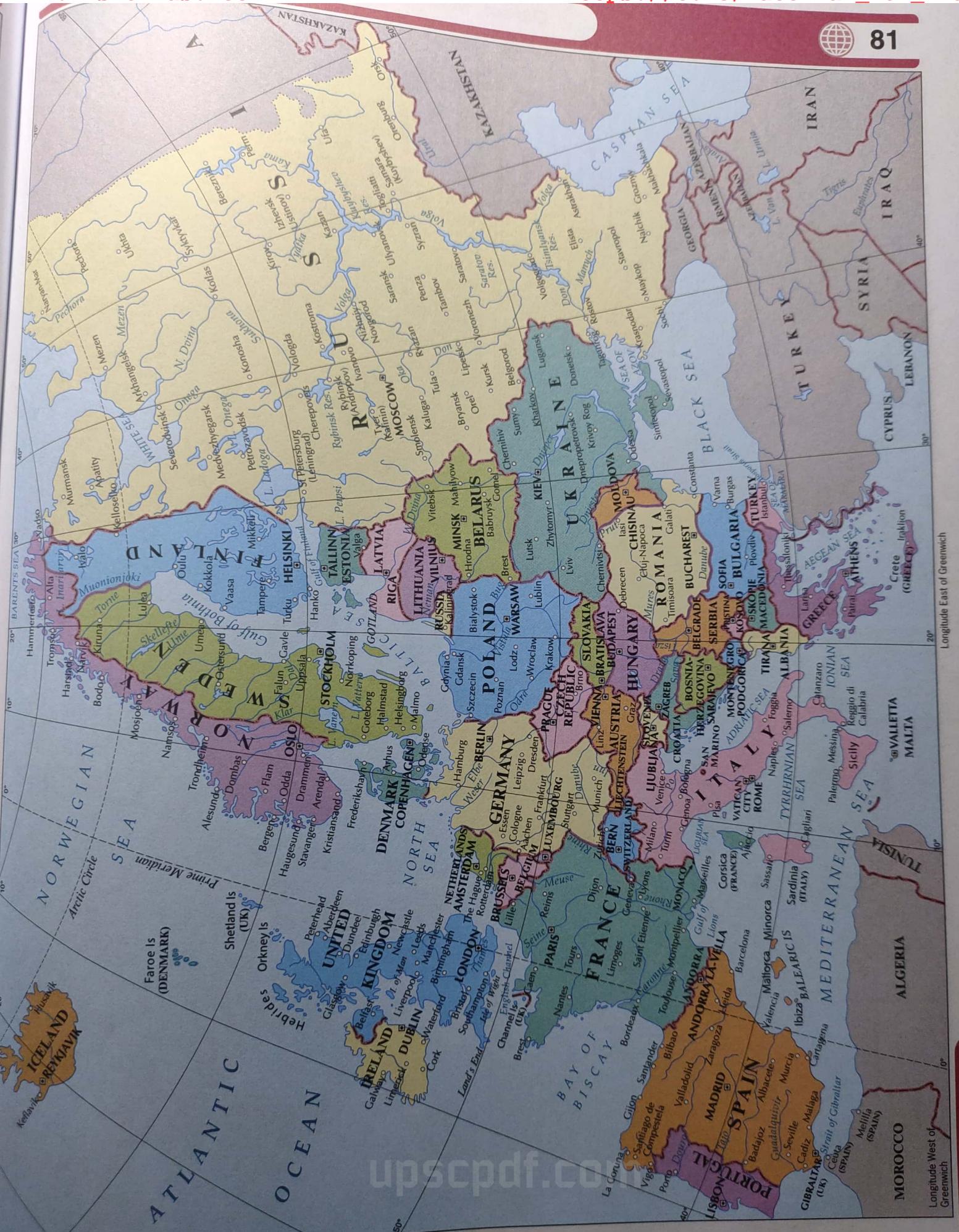
79





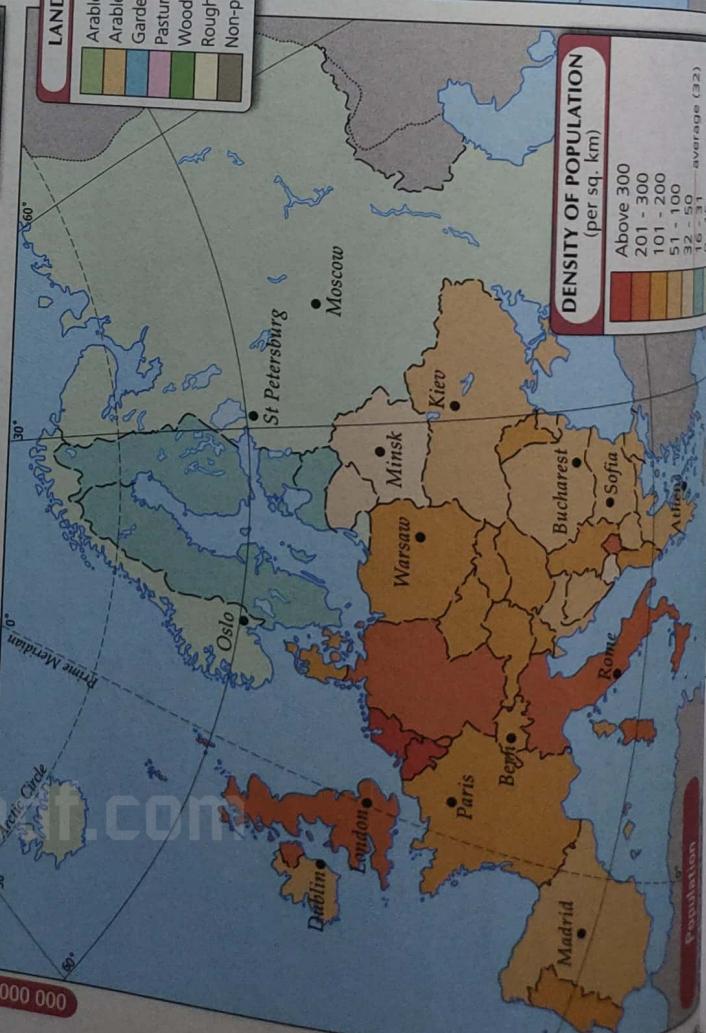
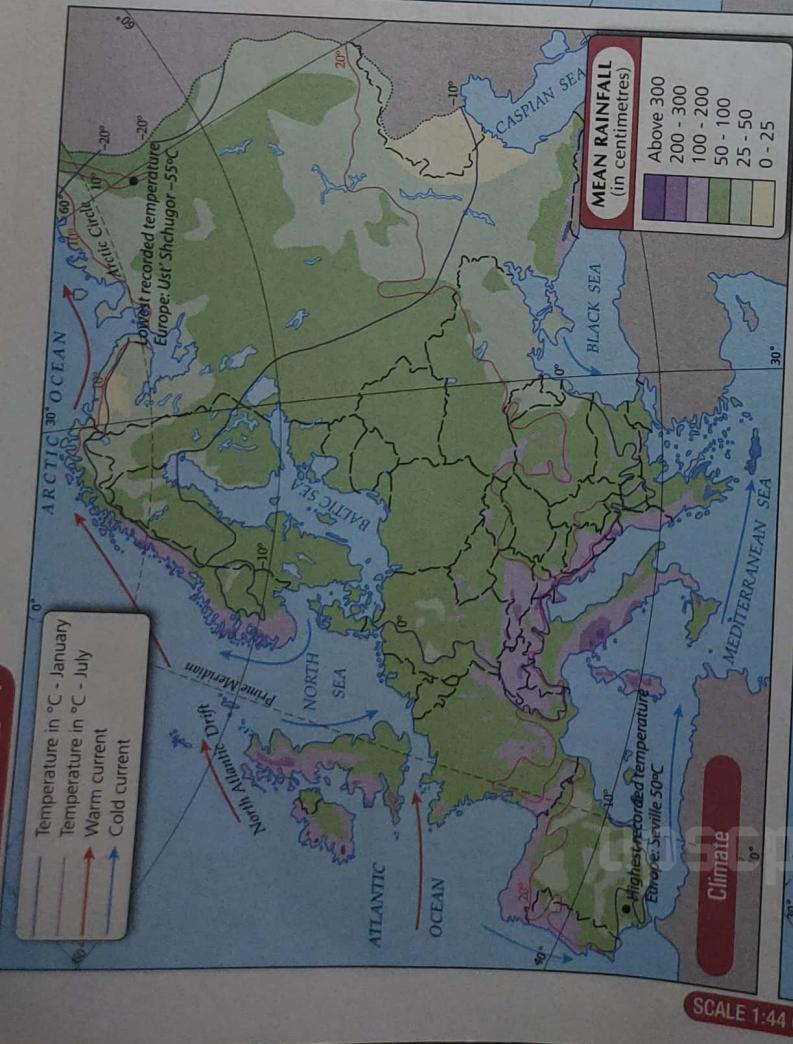
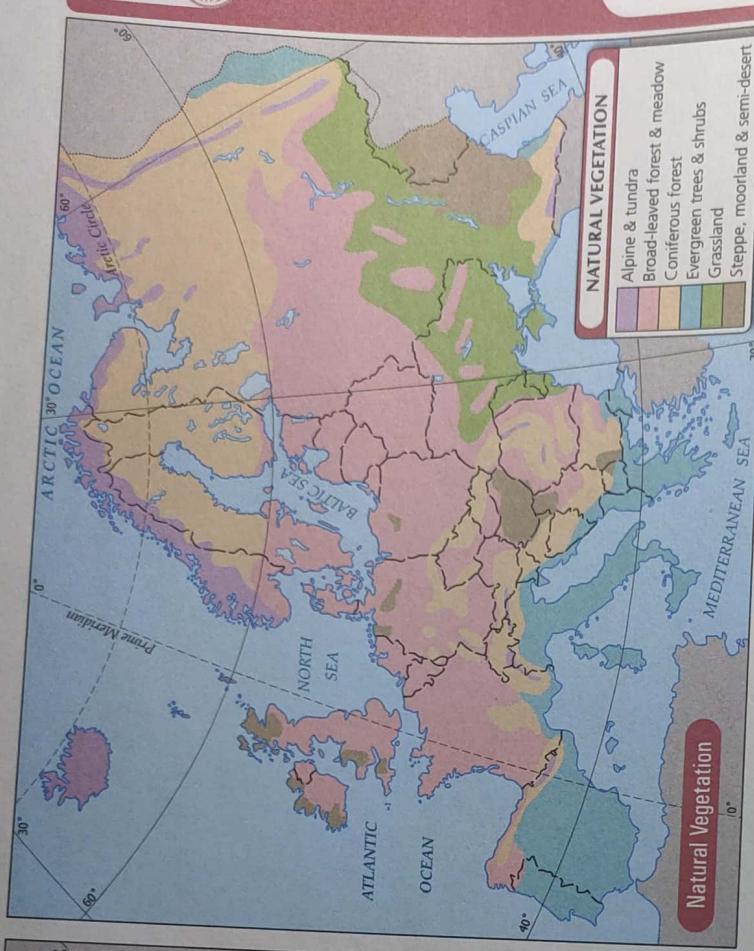
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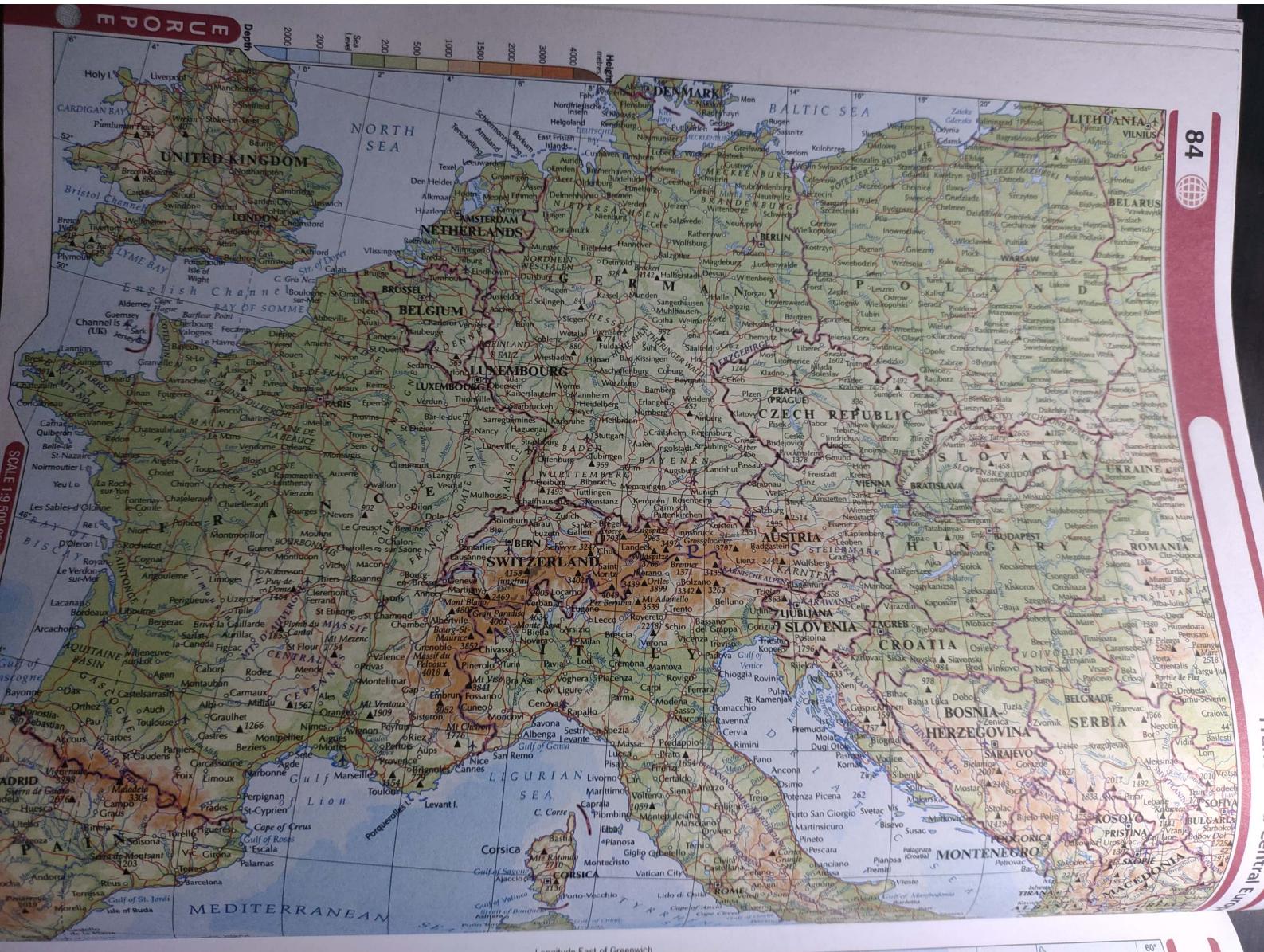


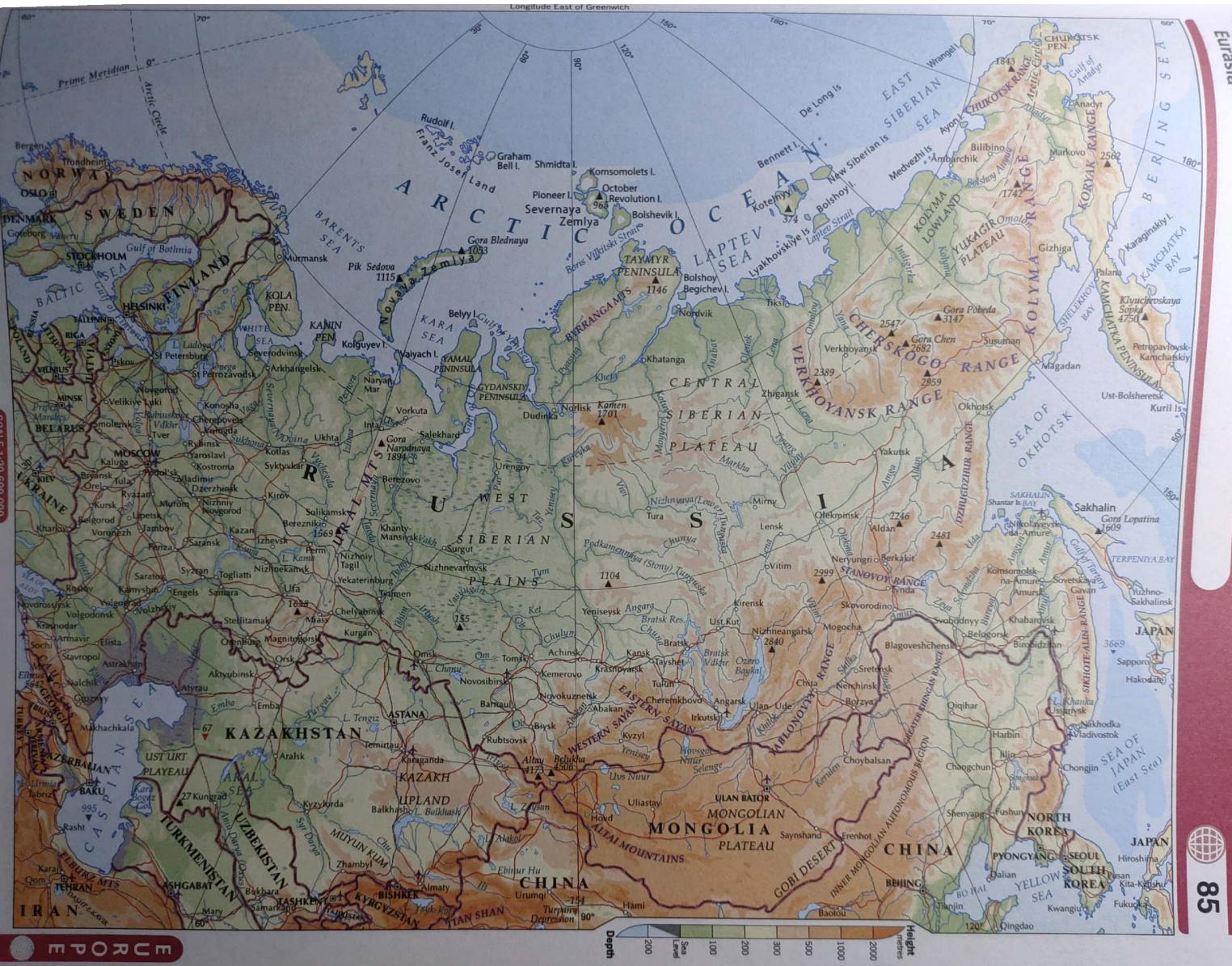
upscpdf.com

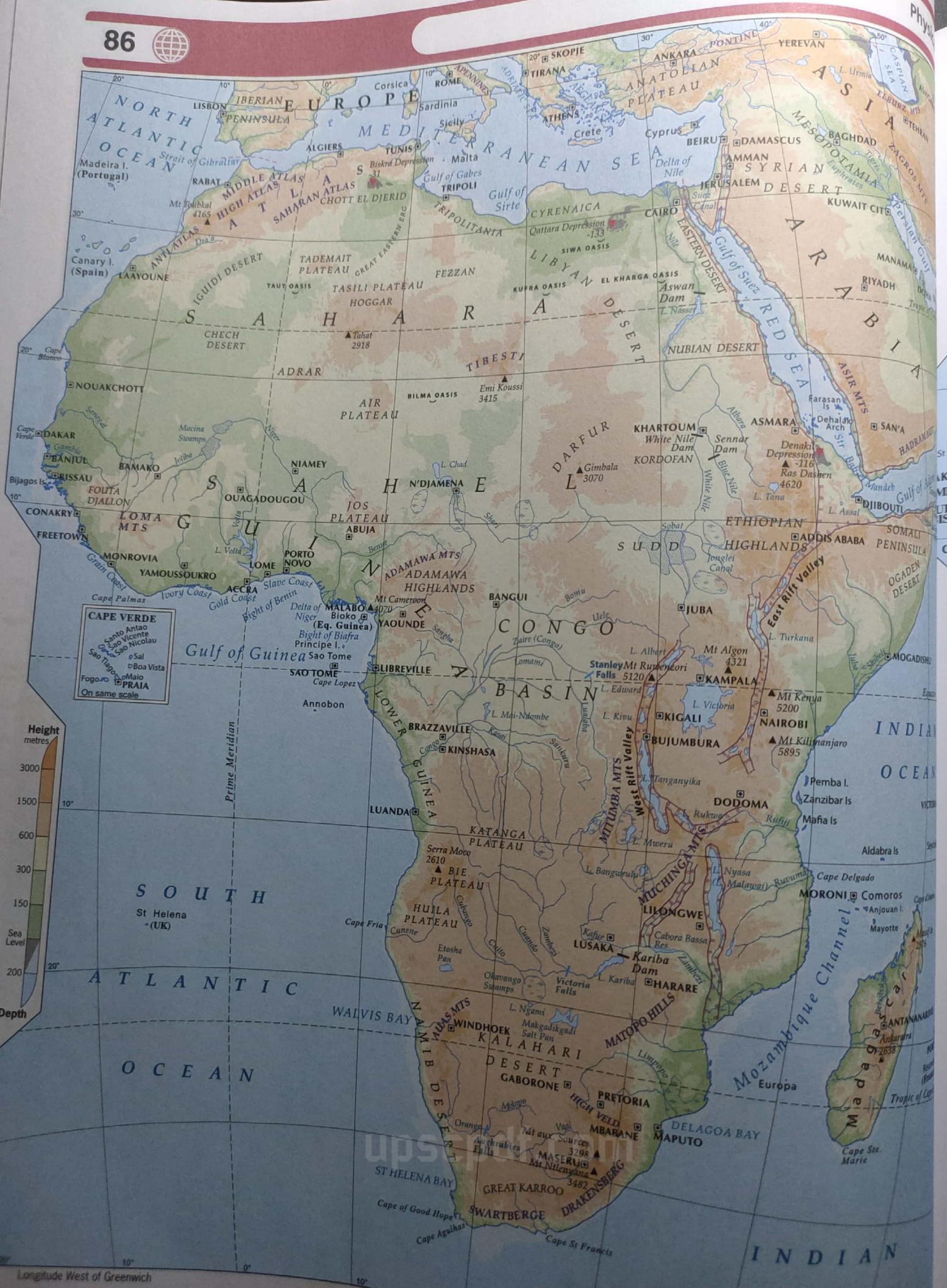
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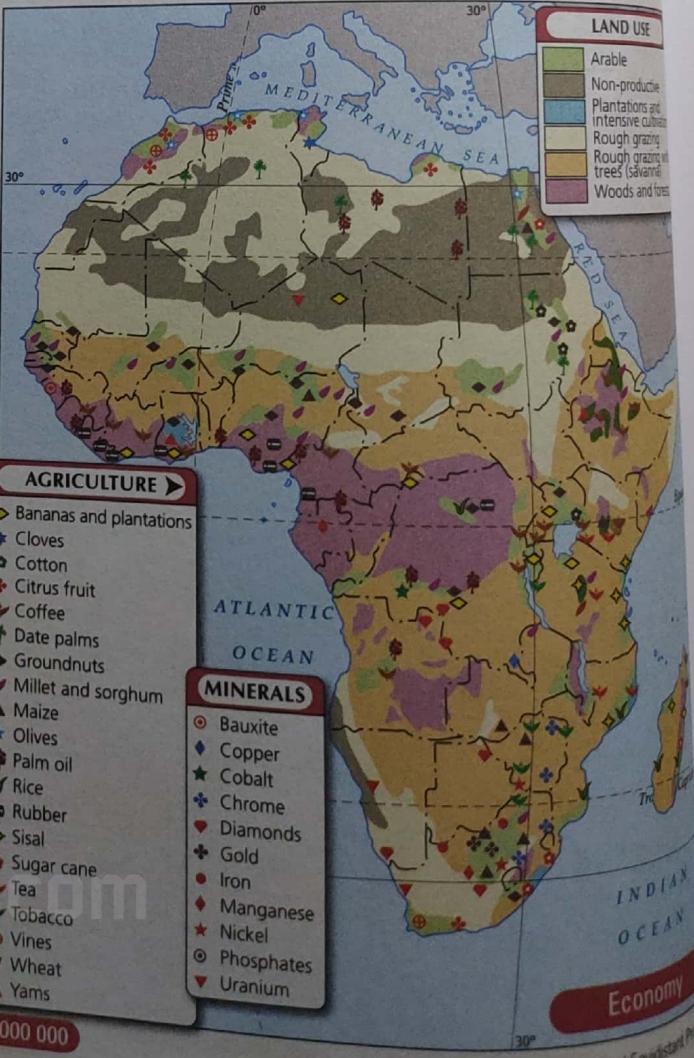
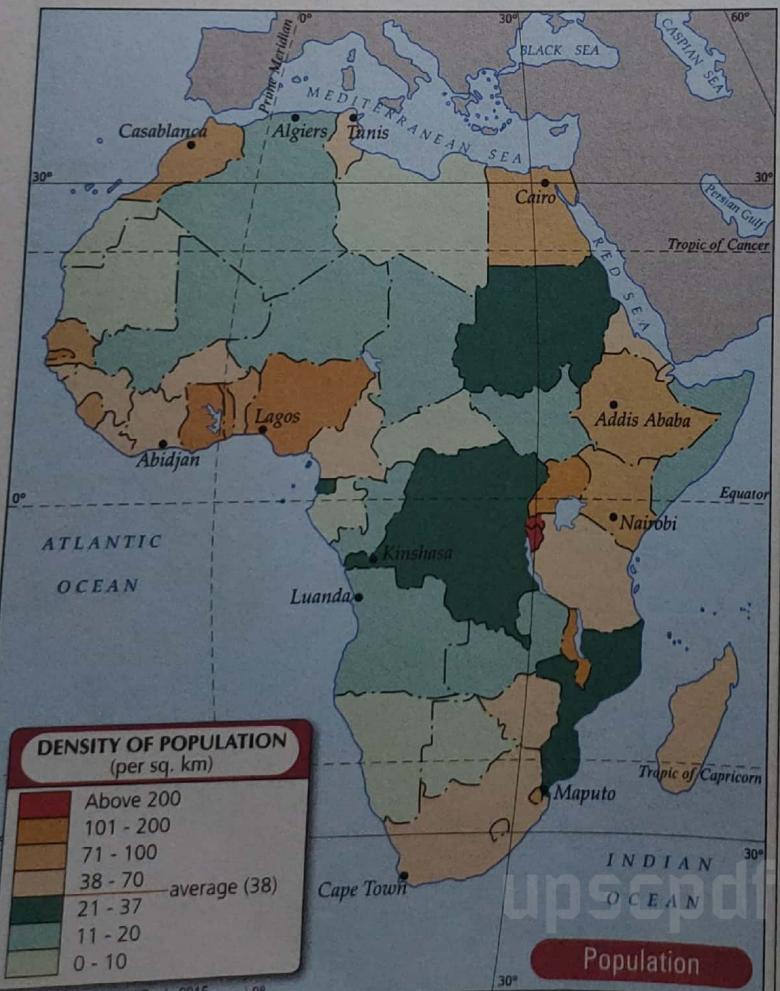
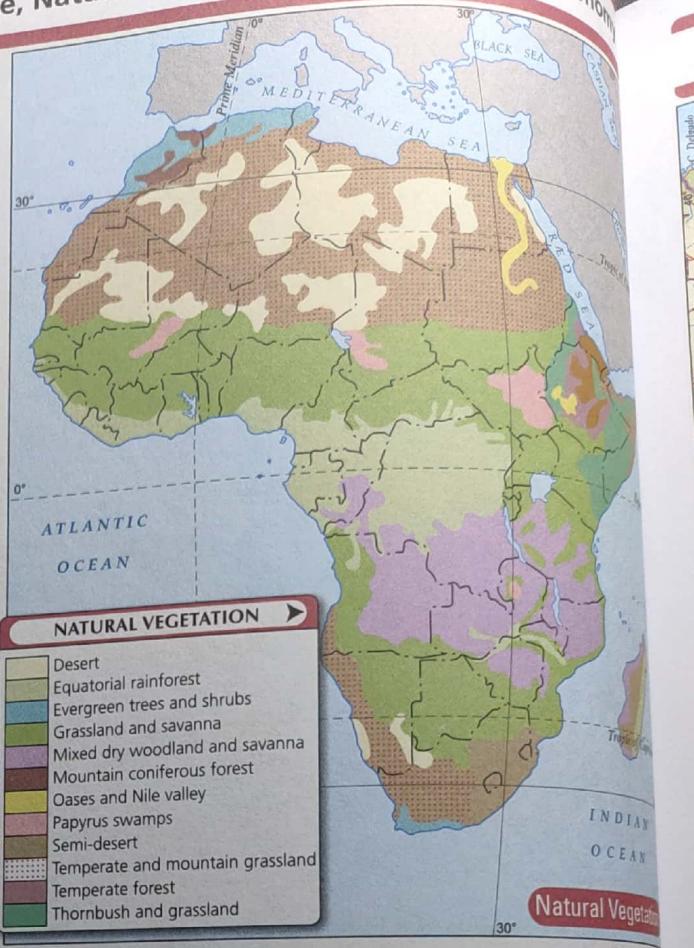
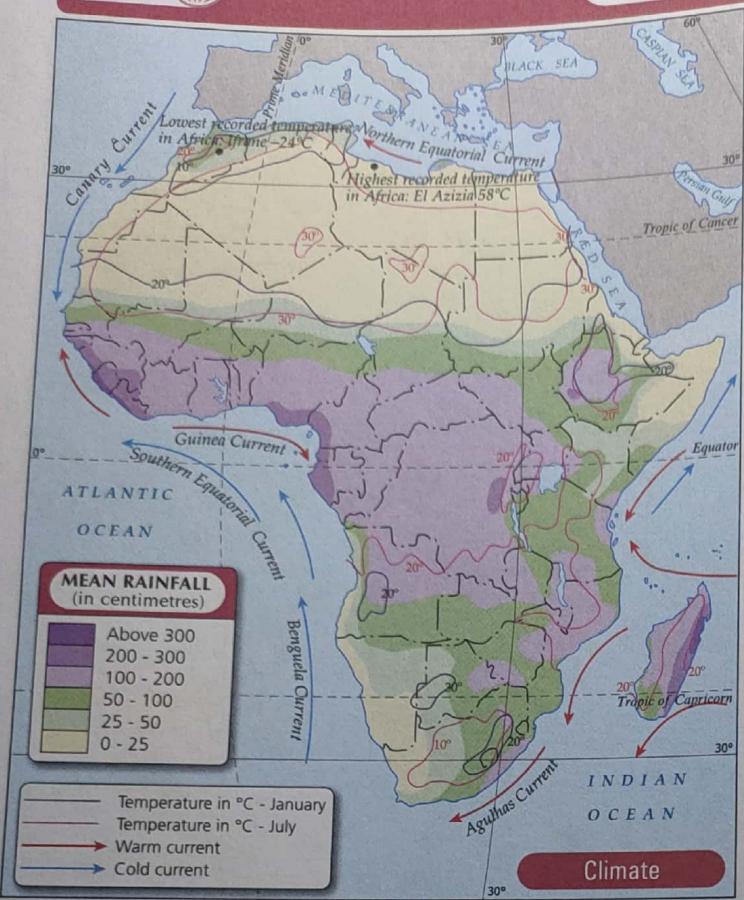










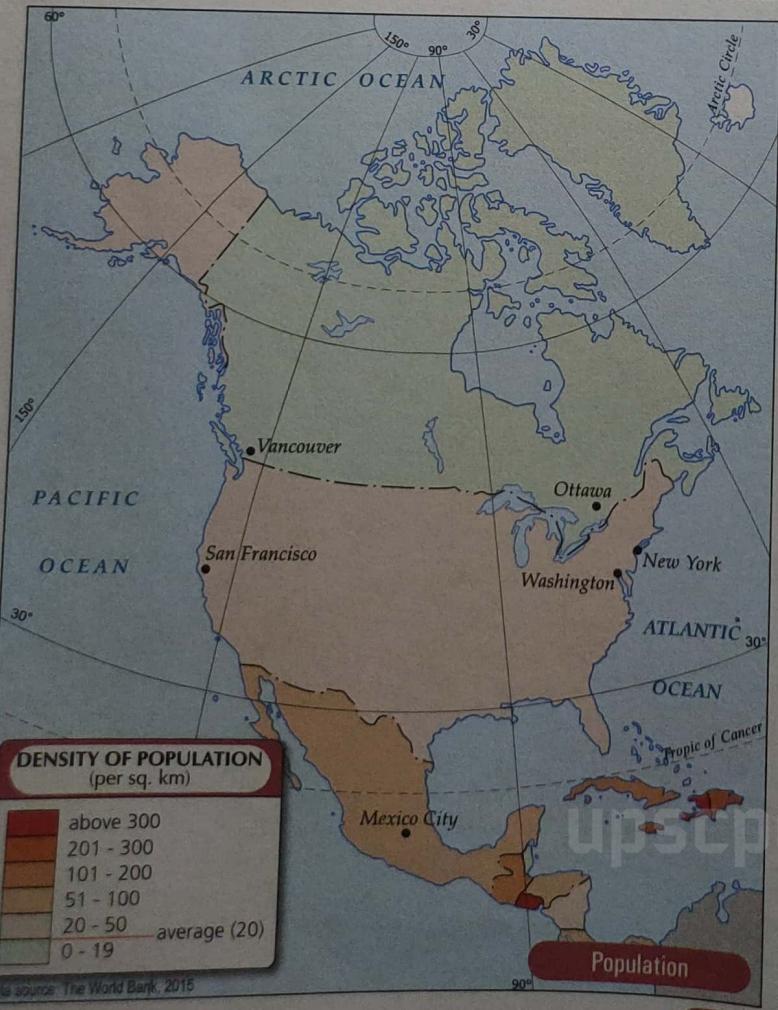
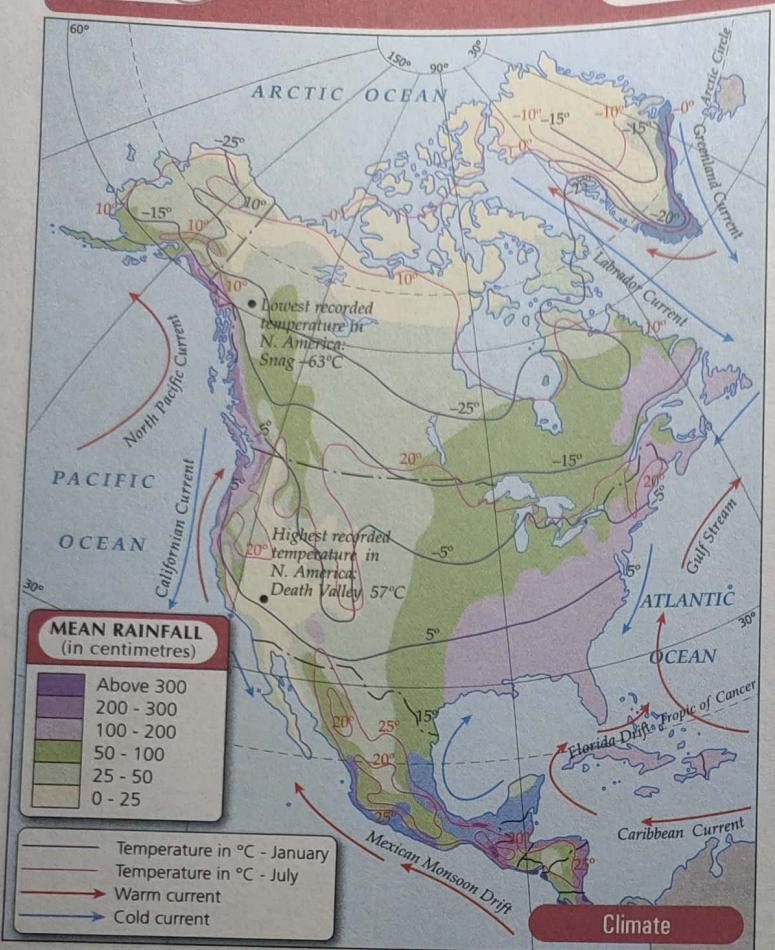




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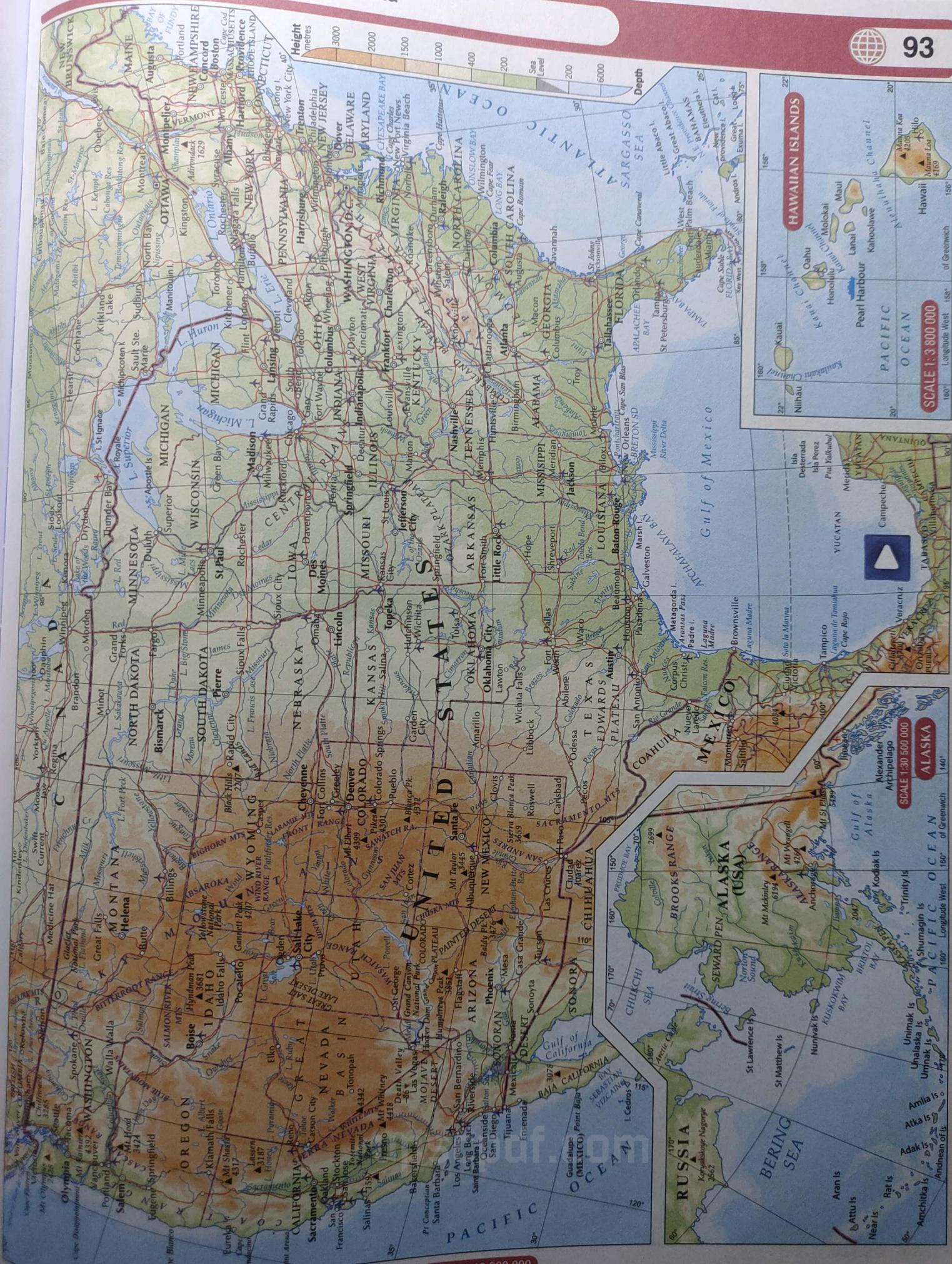


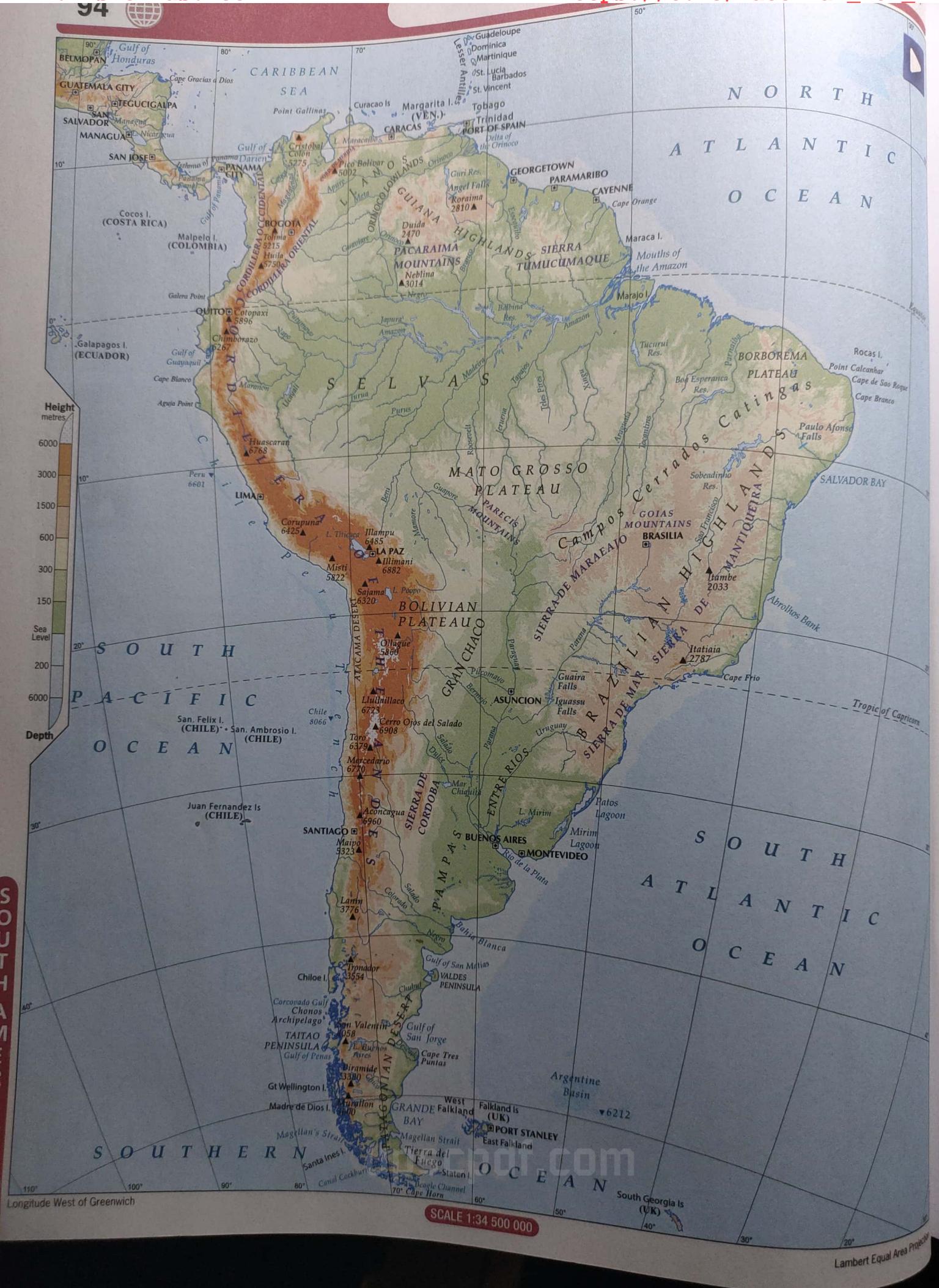
SCALE 1:75 000 000

United States of America and Alaska

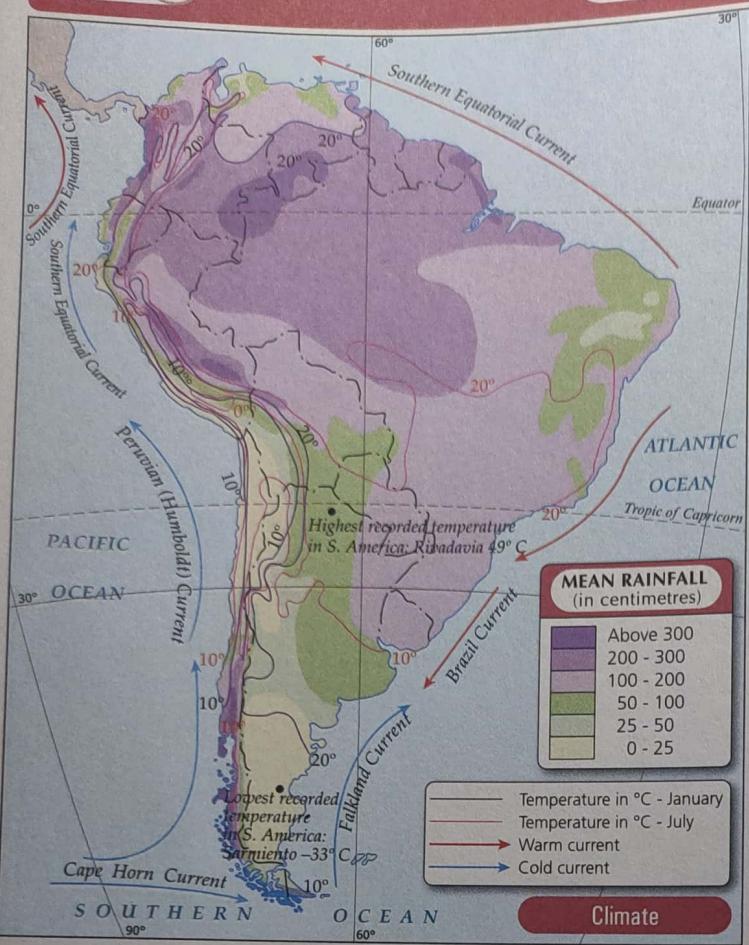


93







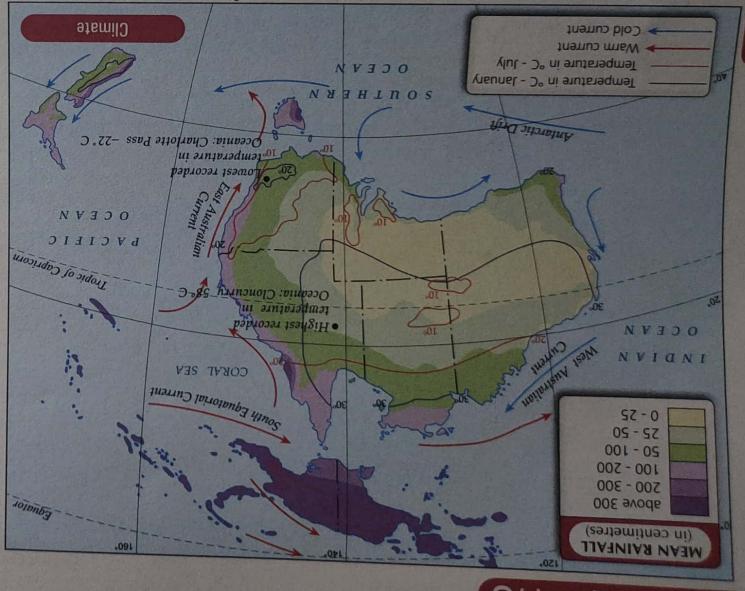
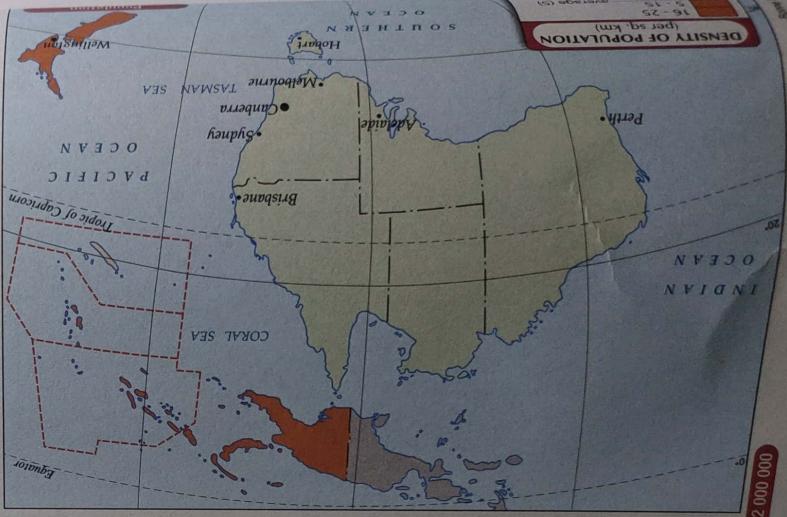
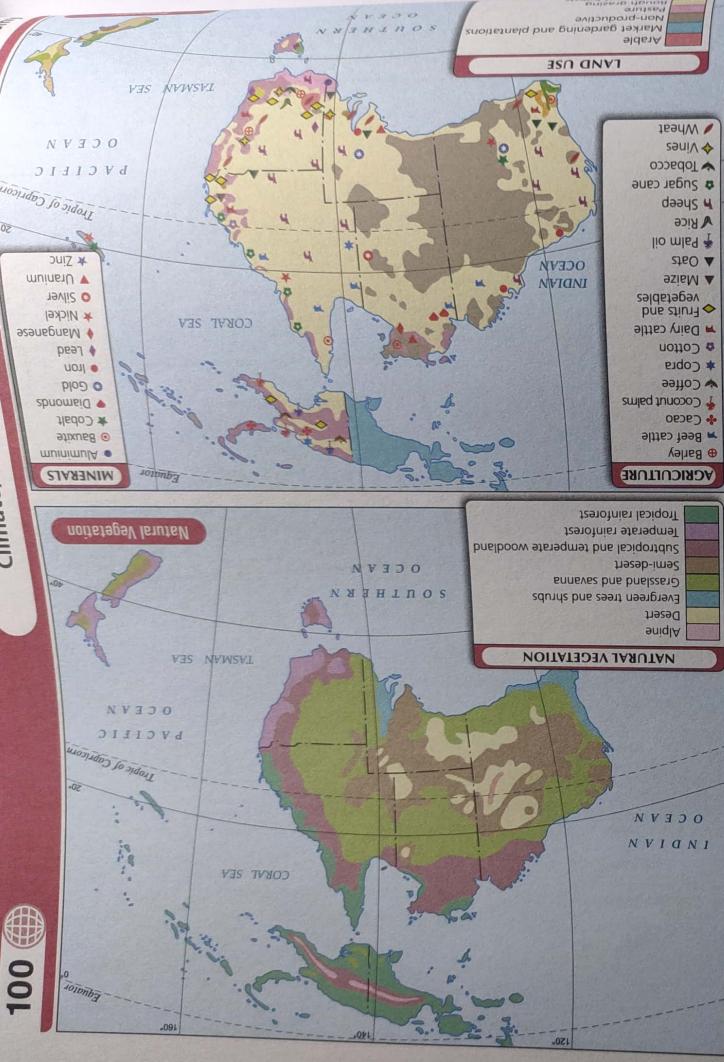






120°
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160°
170°180°
190°
200°
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220°
230°240°
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340°
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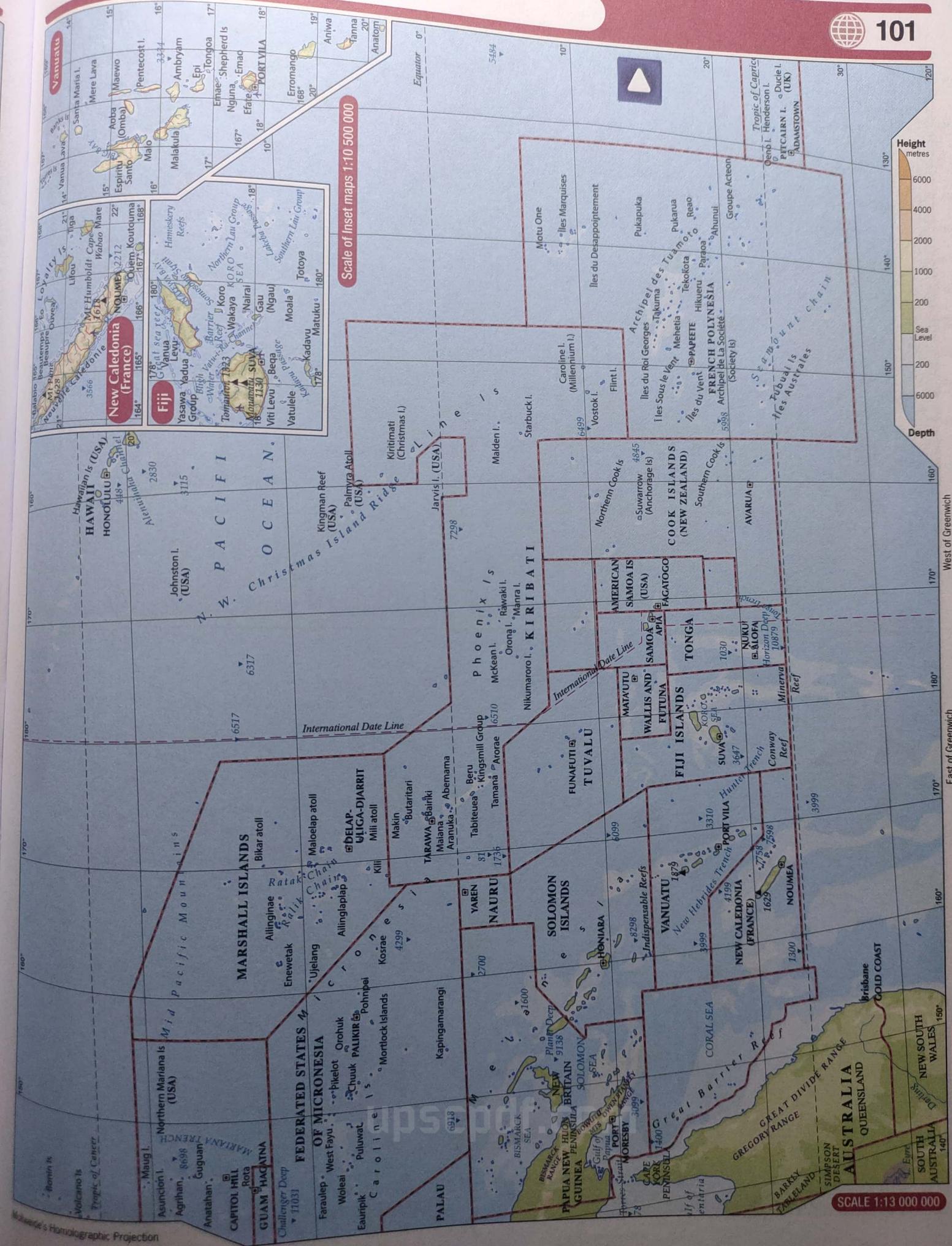
SCALE 1:34 500 000



Pacific Ocean And Central Pacific Islands



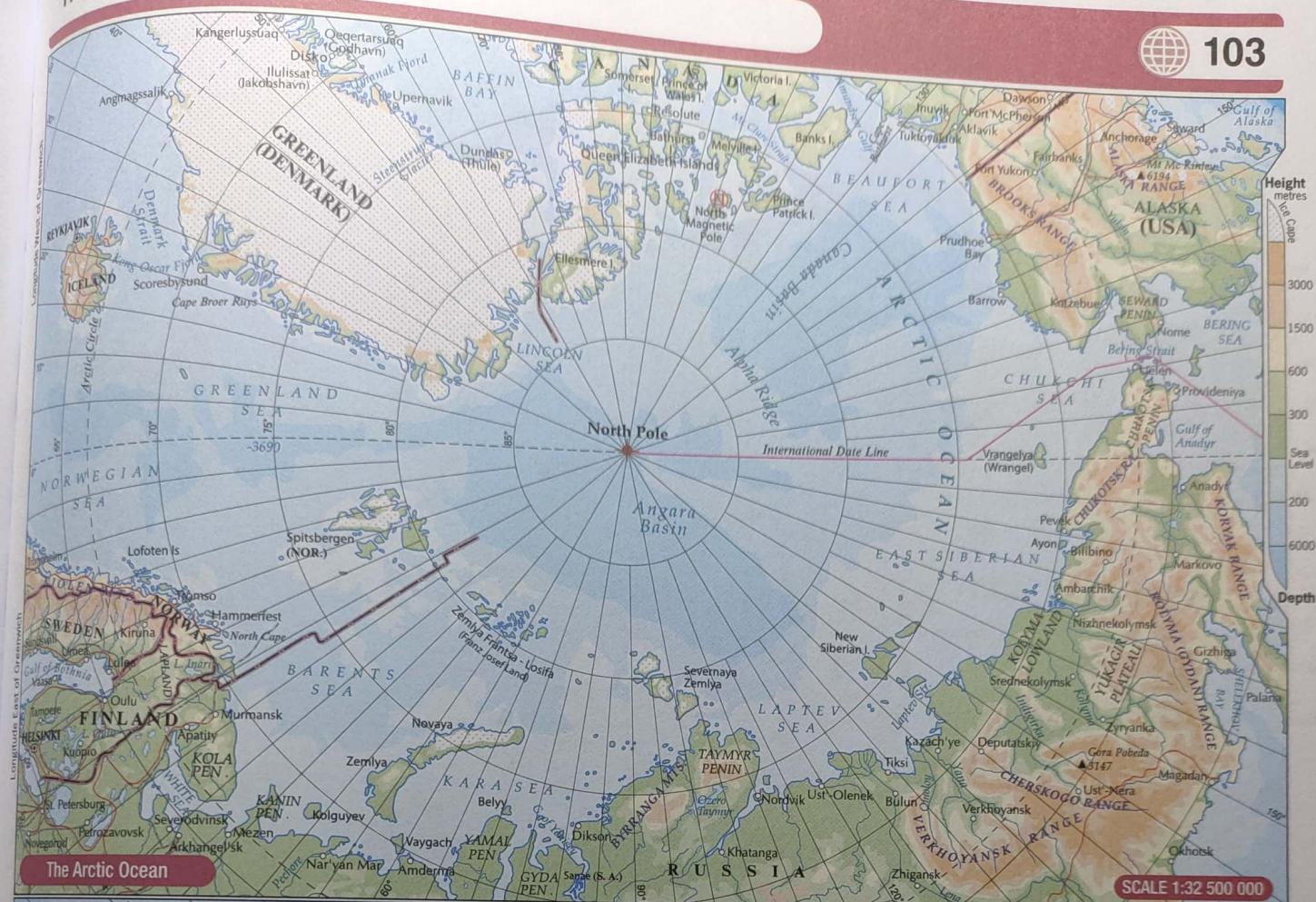
101





The Arctic Ocean and Antarctica

103



SCALE 1:32 500 000

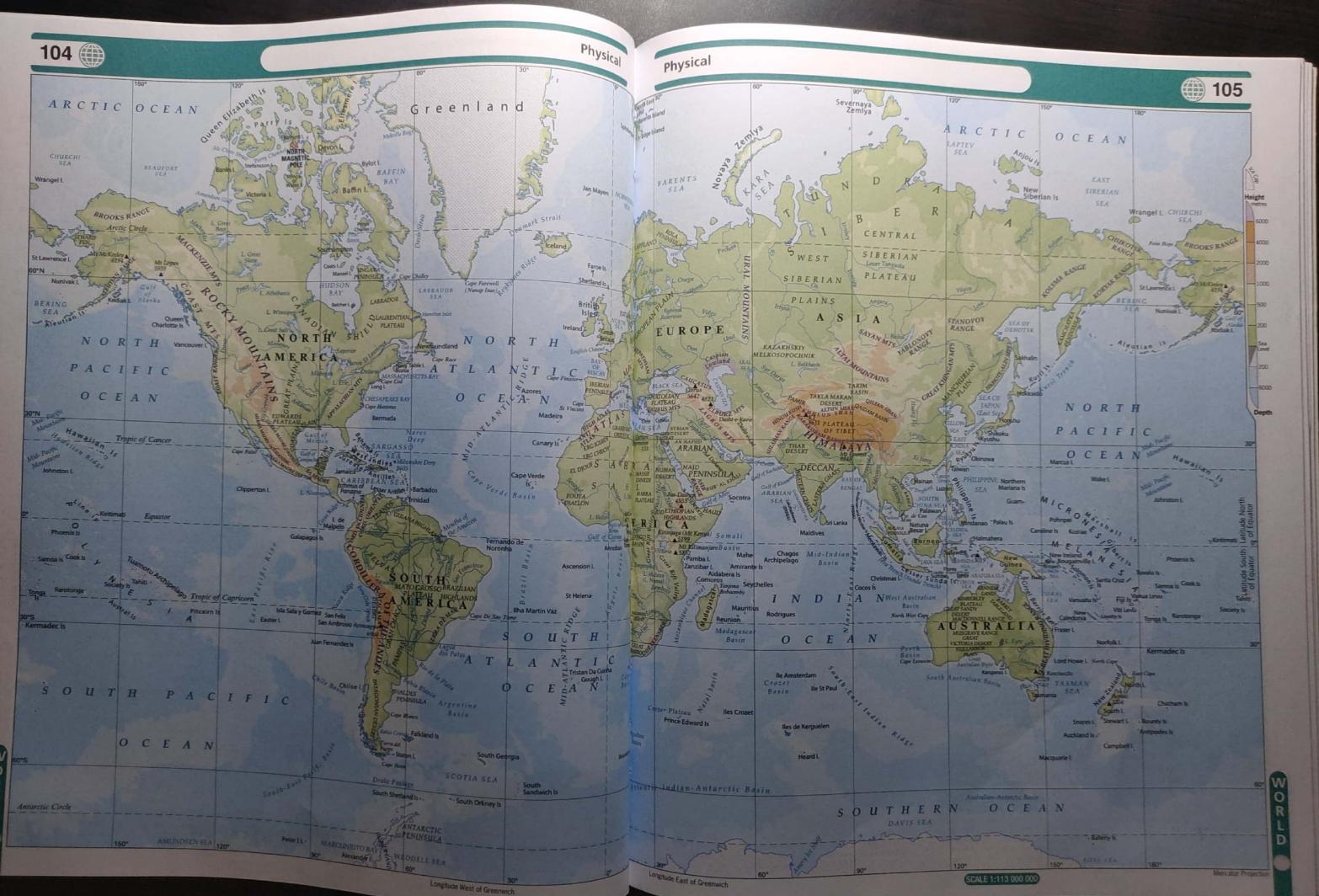
1. Bellinghausen (RUSSIA)
2. Artigas (URUGUAY)
3. Commandante Ferraz (BRAZIL)
4. Arctowski (POLAND)
5. Jubany (ARG.)
6. Teniente Rodolfo Marsh (CHILE)
7. Arturo Prat (CHILE)
8. Bernardo O'Higgins (CHILE)
9. Esperanza (ARG.)
10. Petrel (ARG.)
11. Vice Comodoro Marambio (ARG.)
12. Teniente Matienzo (ARG.)
13. Faraday (UK)
14. Palmer (USA)
15. Yelcho (CHILE)
16. Gabriel Gonzalo Videla (CHILE)
17. Spring (CHILE)
18. Primavera (ARG.)

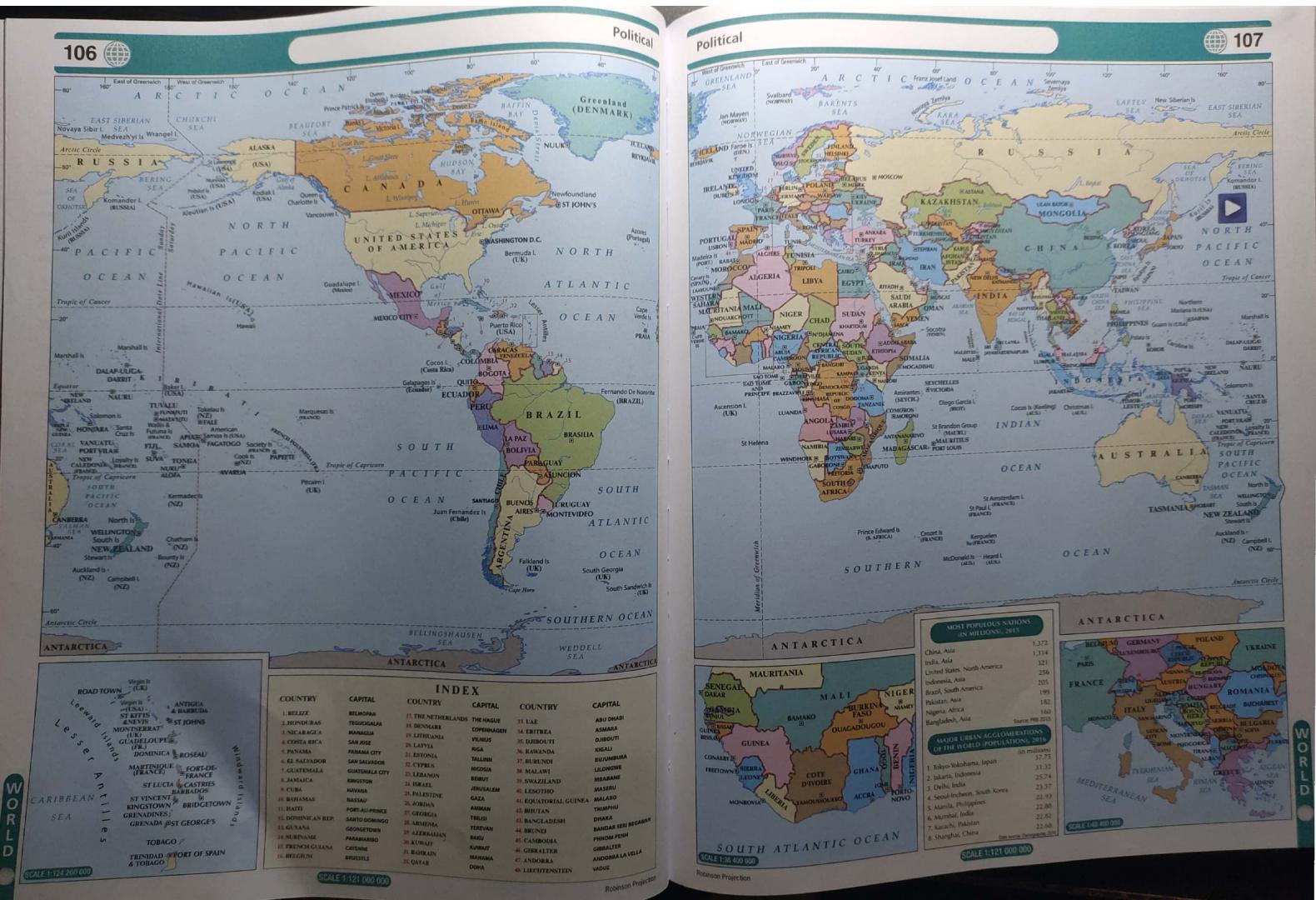
Longitude East of Greenwich

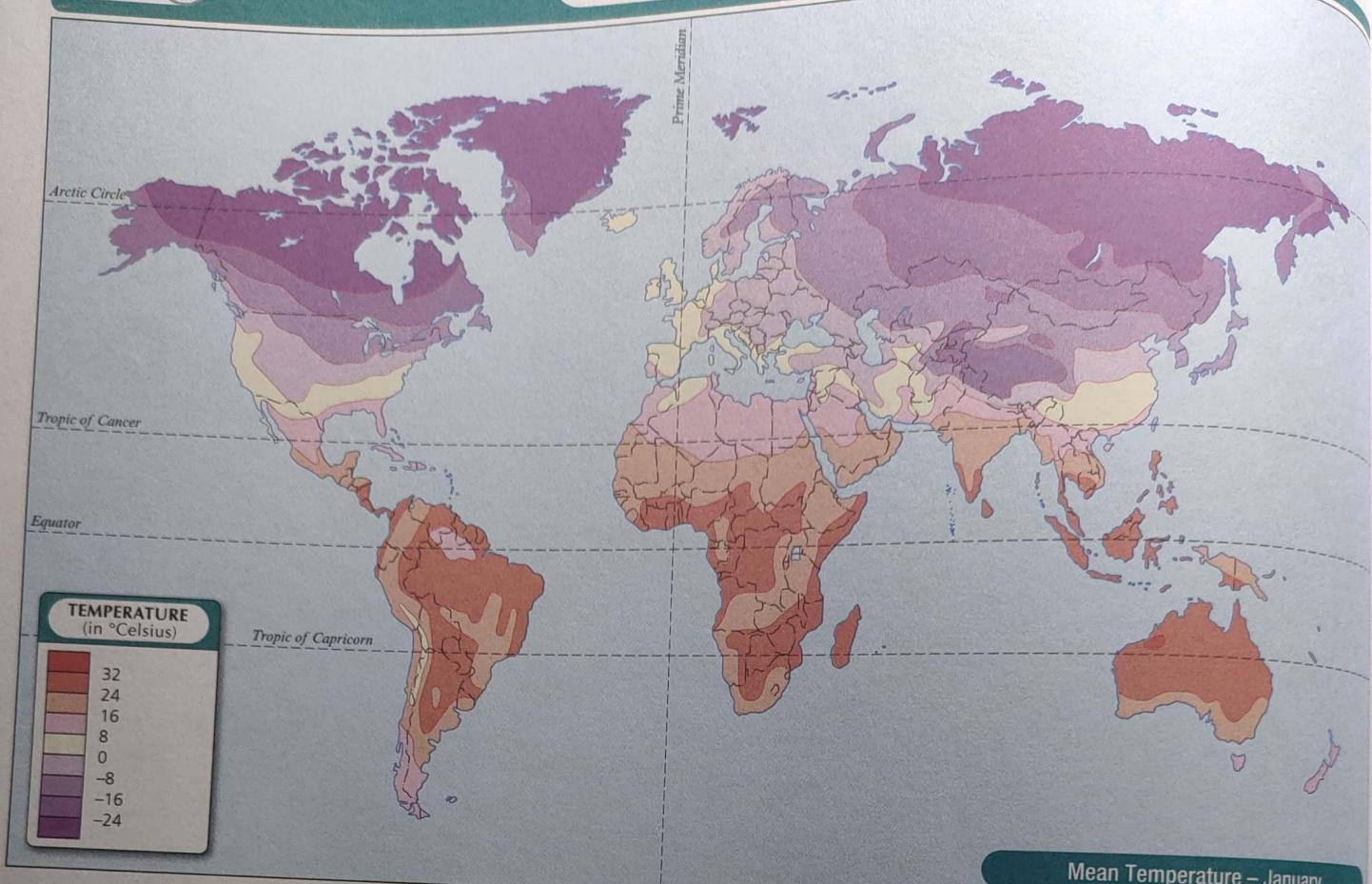
POLAR REGIONS



SCALE 1:34 500 000



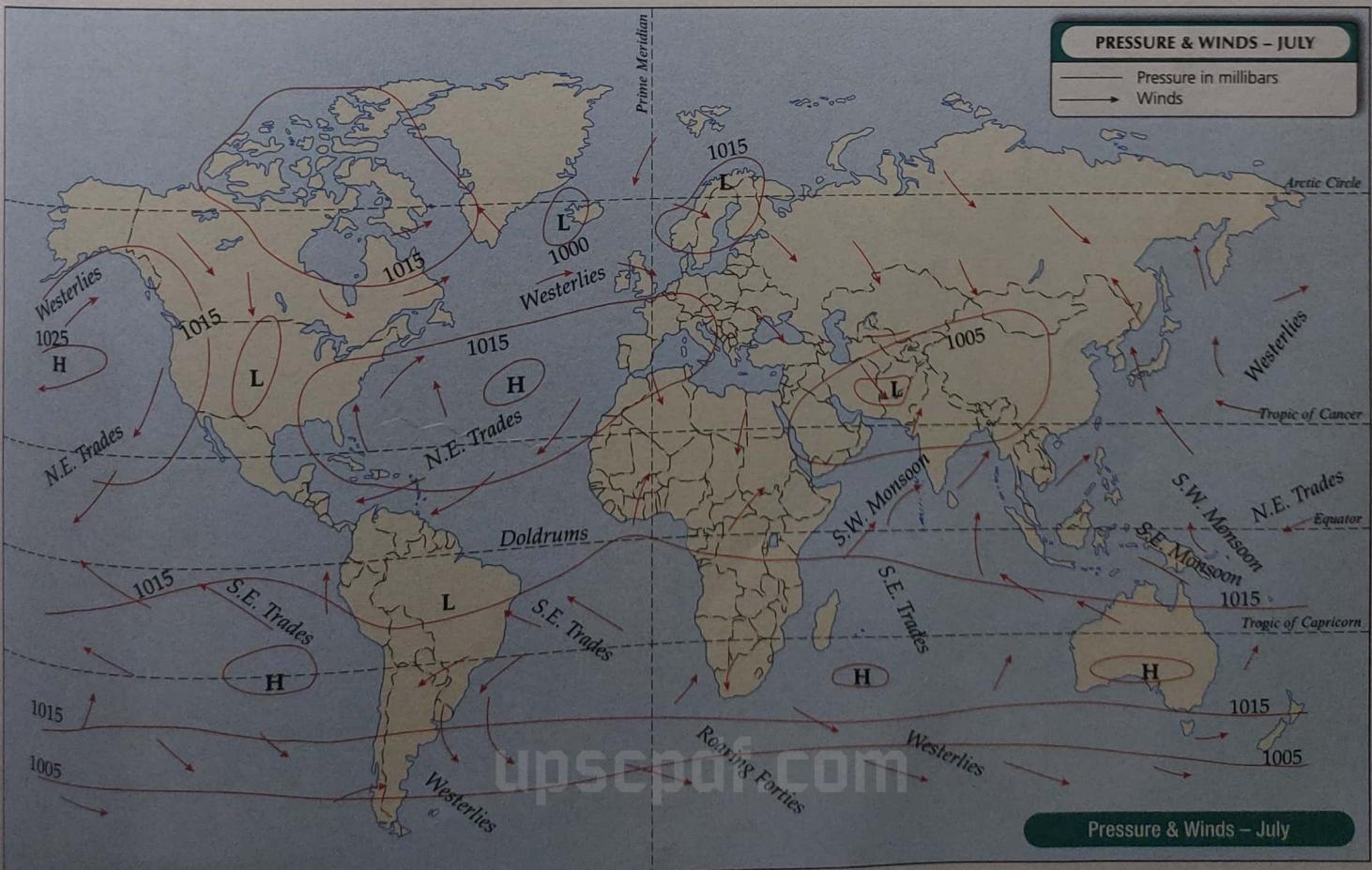
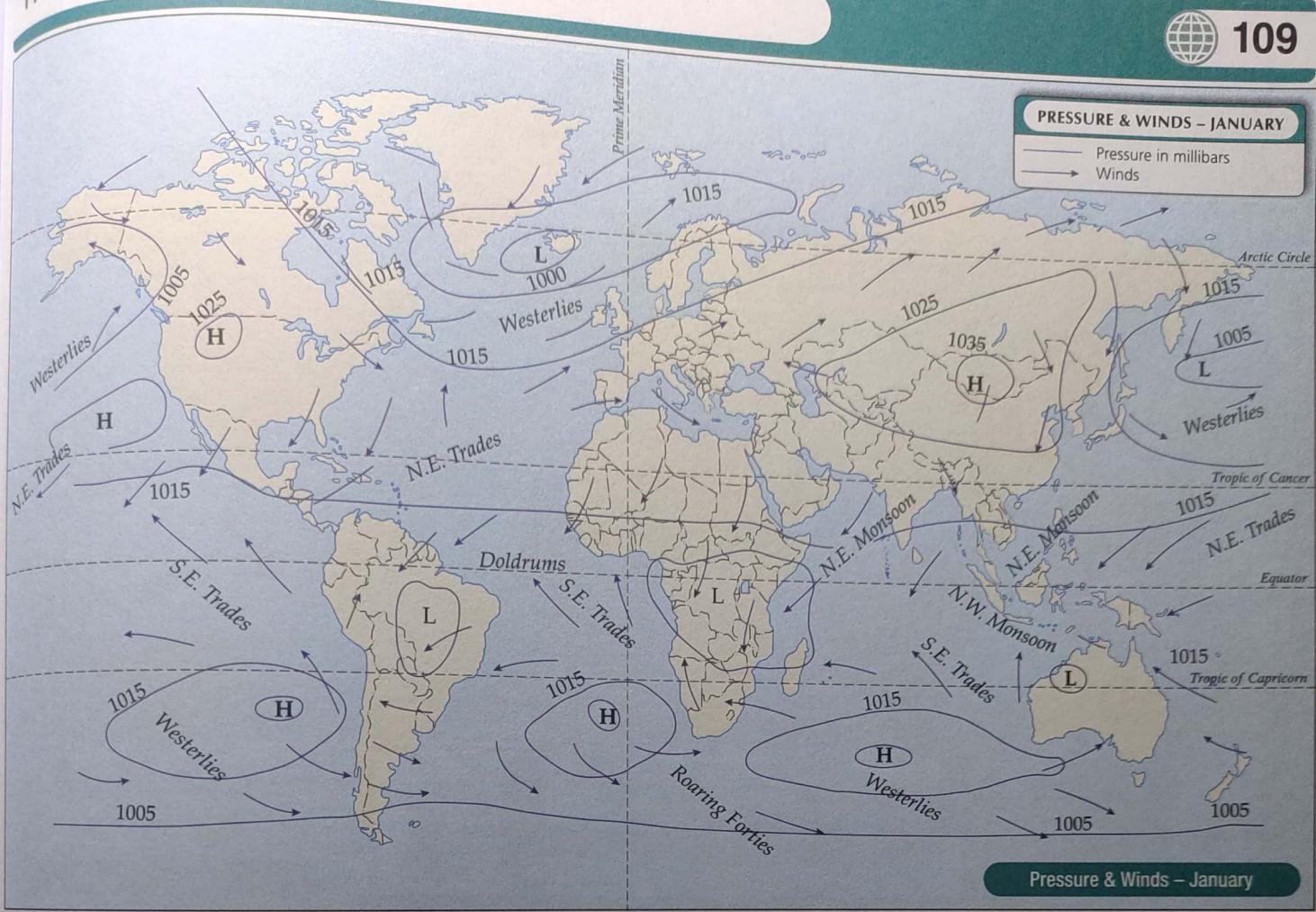


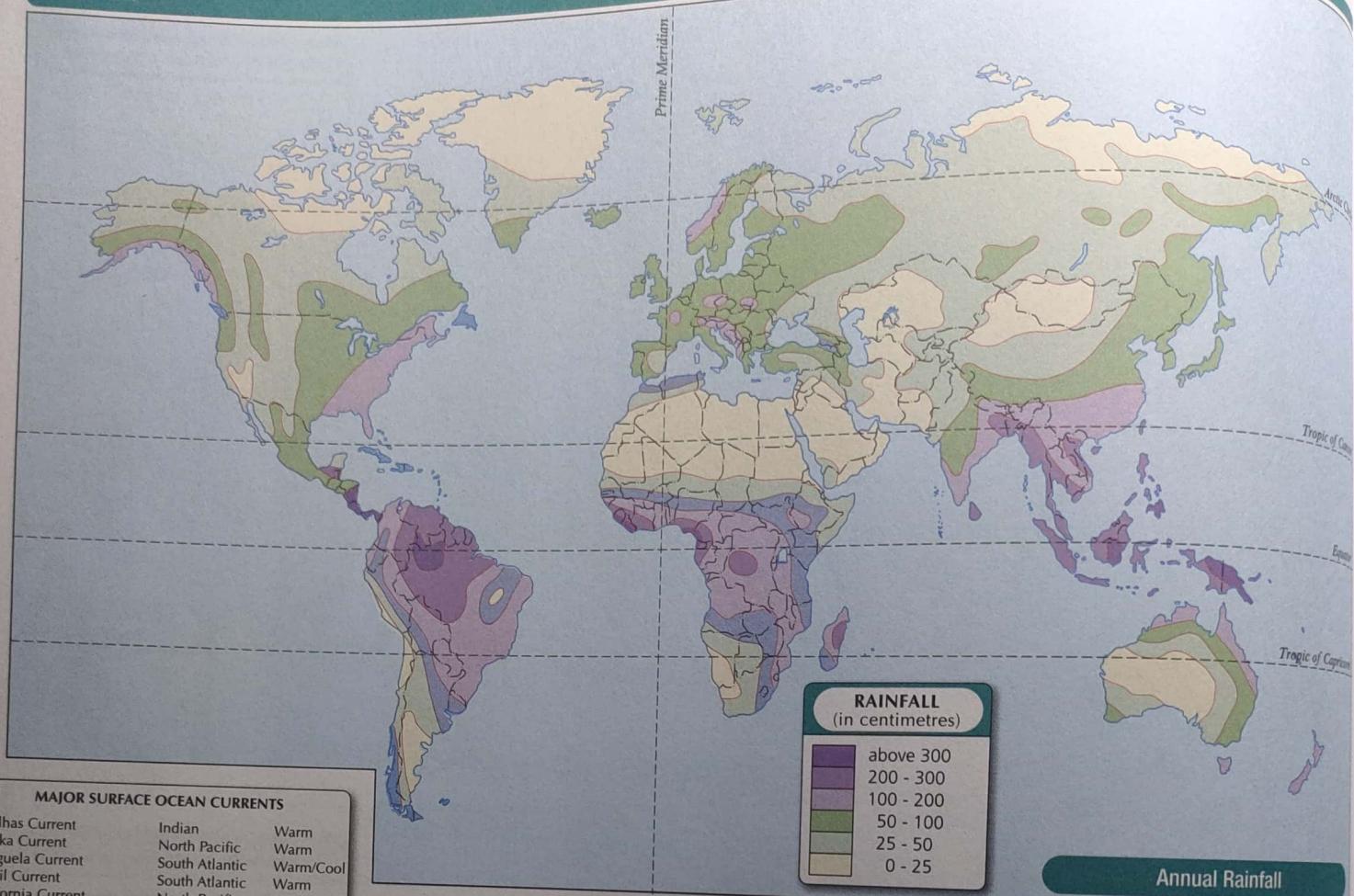


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SCALE 1:205 000 000

Mean Temperature – July



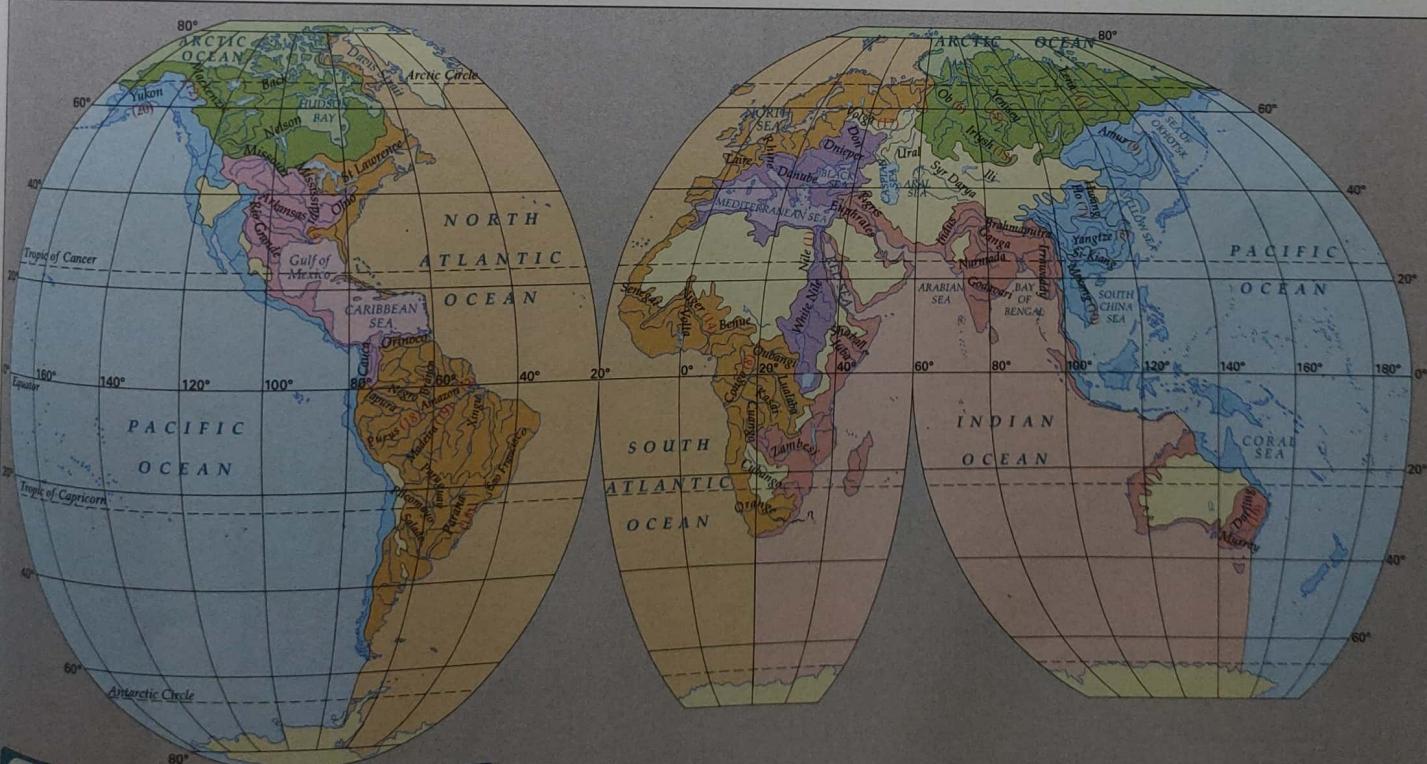


Climatic Regions and Water Resources

111

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

Tropical rainy climates	Dry climates	Warm temperate rainy climates	Cold temperate rainy climates	Polar climates
Af Rainforest climate Am Monsoon climate Aw Savanna climate	BS Steppe climate BW Desert climate	Cw Dry winter climate Cs Dry summer climate Cf Climate with no dry season	Dw Dry winter climate Df Climate with no dry season	ET Tundra climate EF Polar climate

WATERSHEDS
(where the rivers flow on a continental scale)

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

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

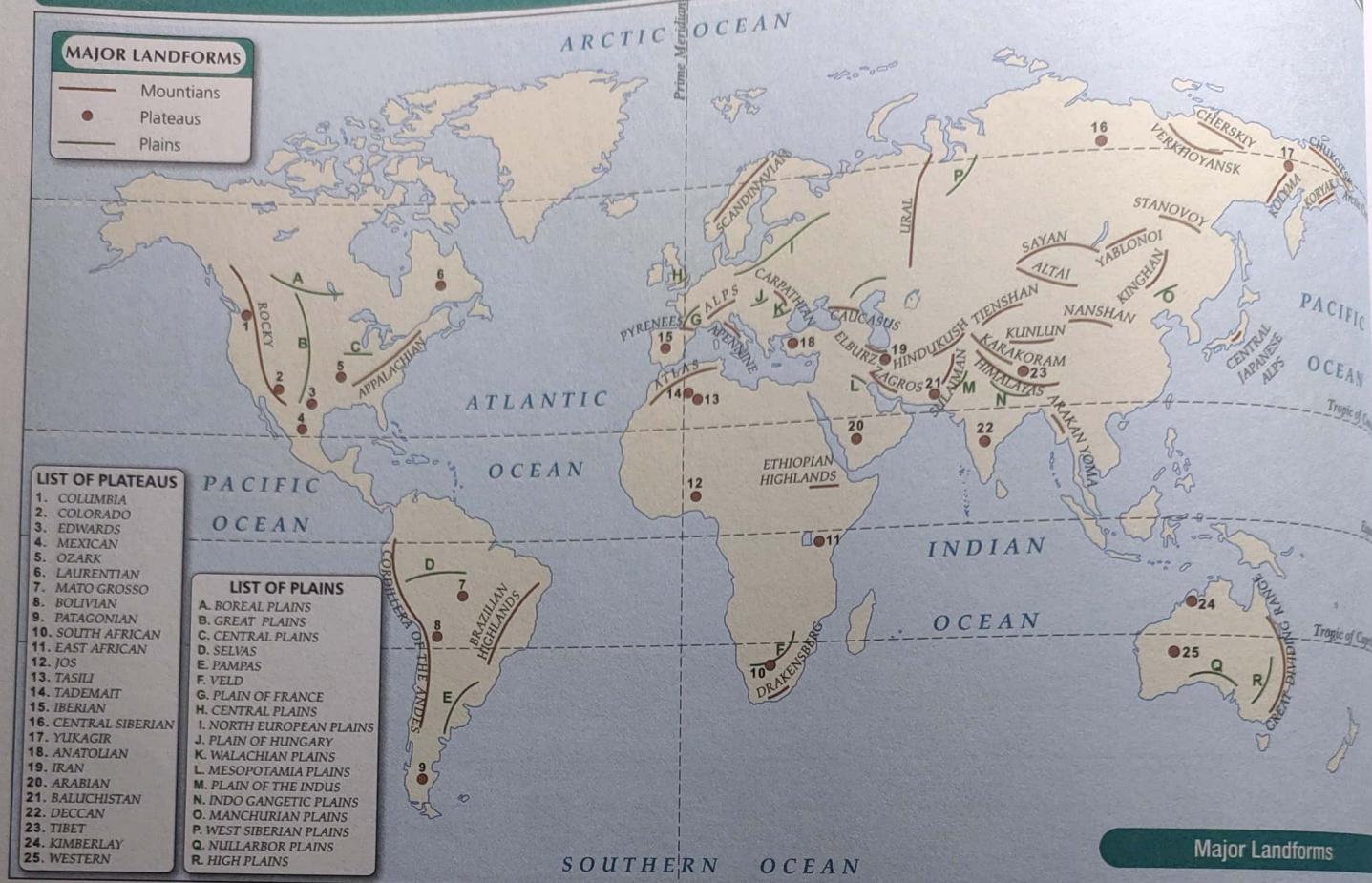
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WORLD

SCALE 1:205 000 000

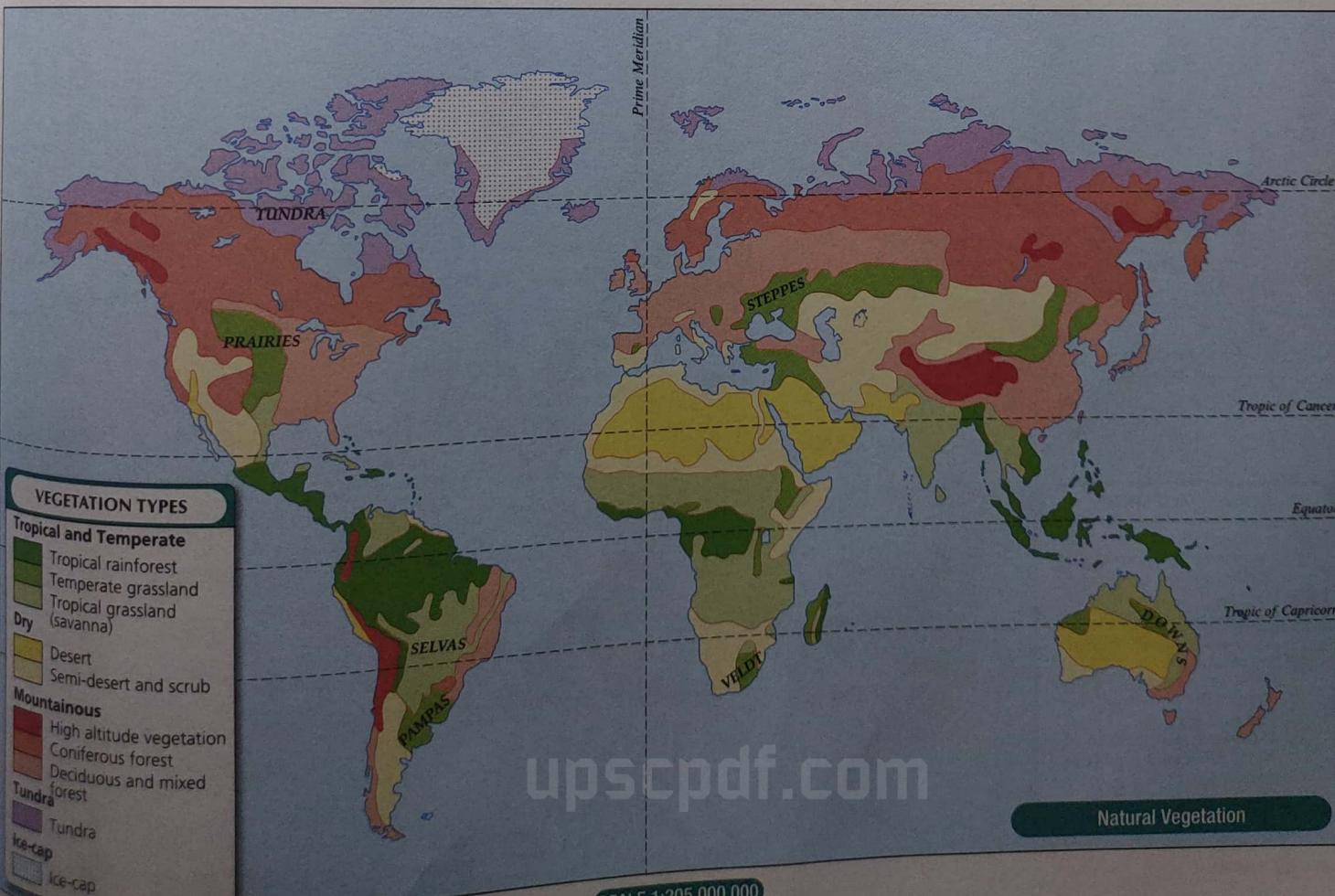
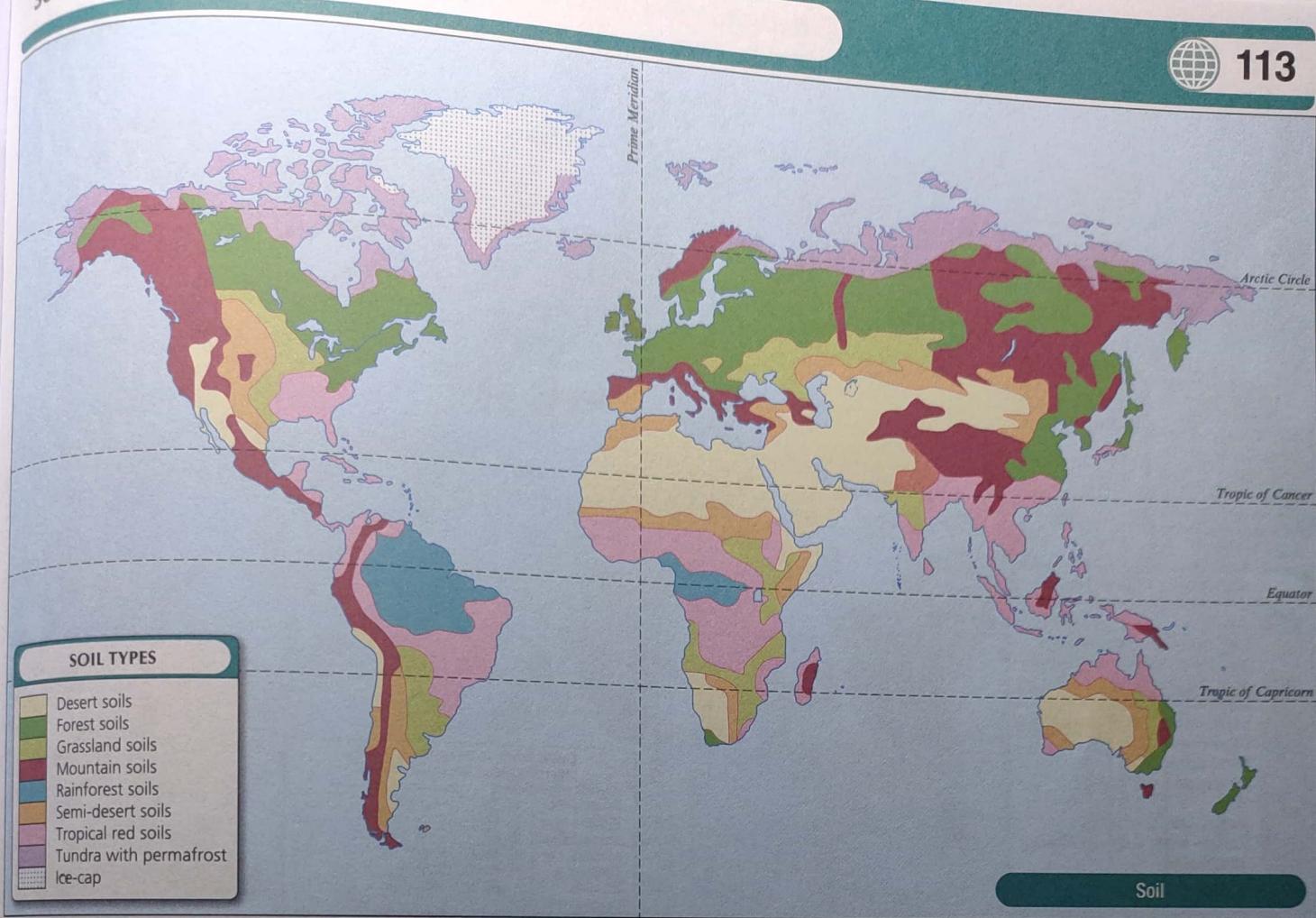
Major Landforms and Forest Cover

112



Major Landforms

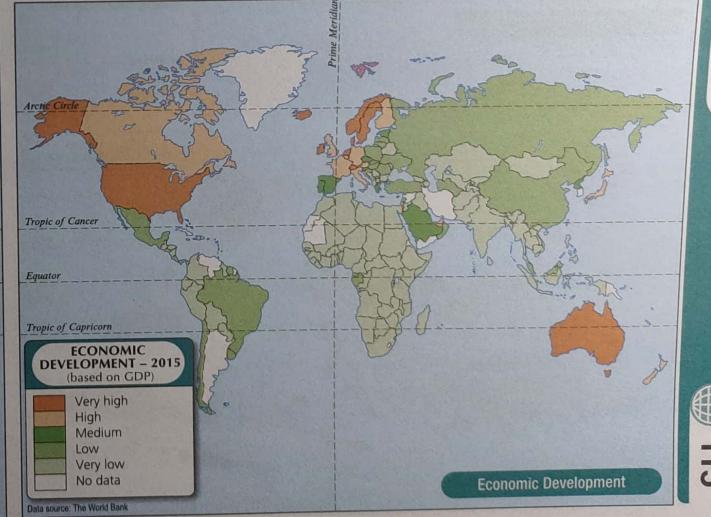
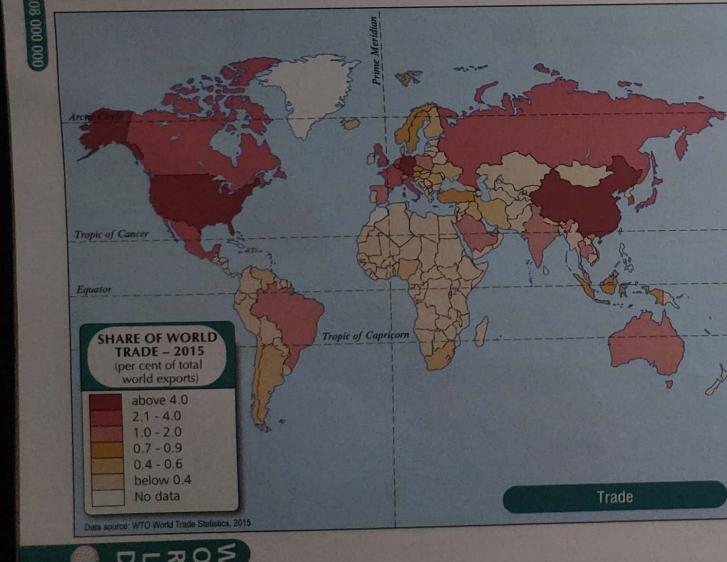
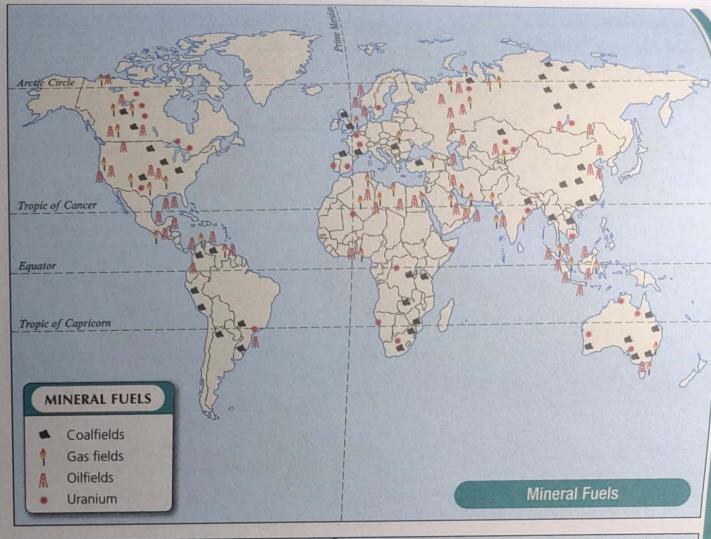


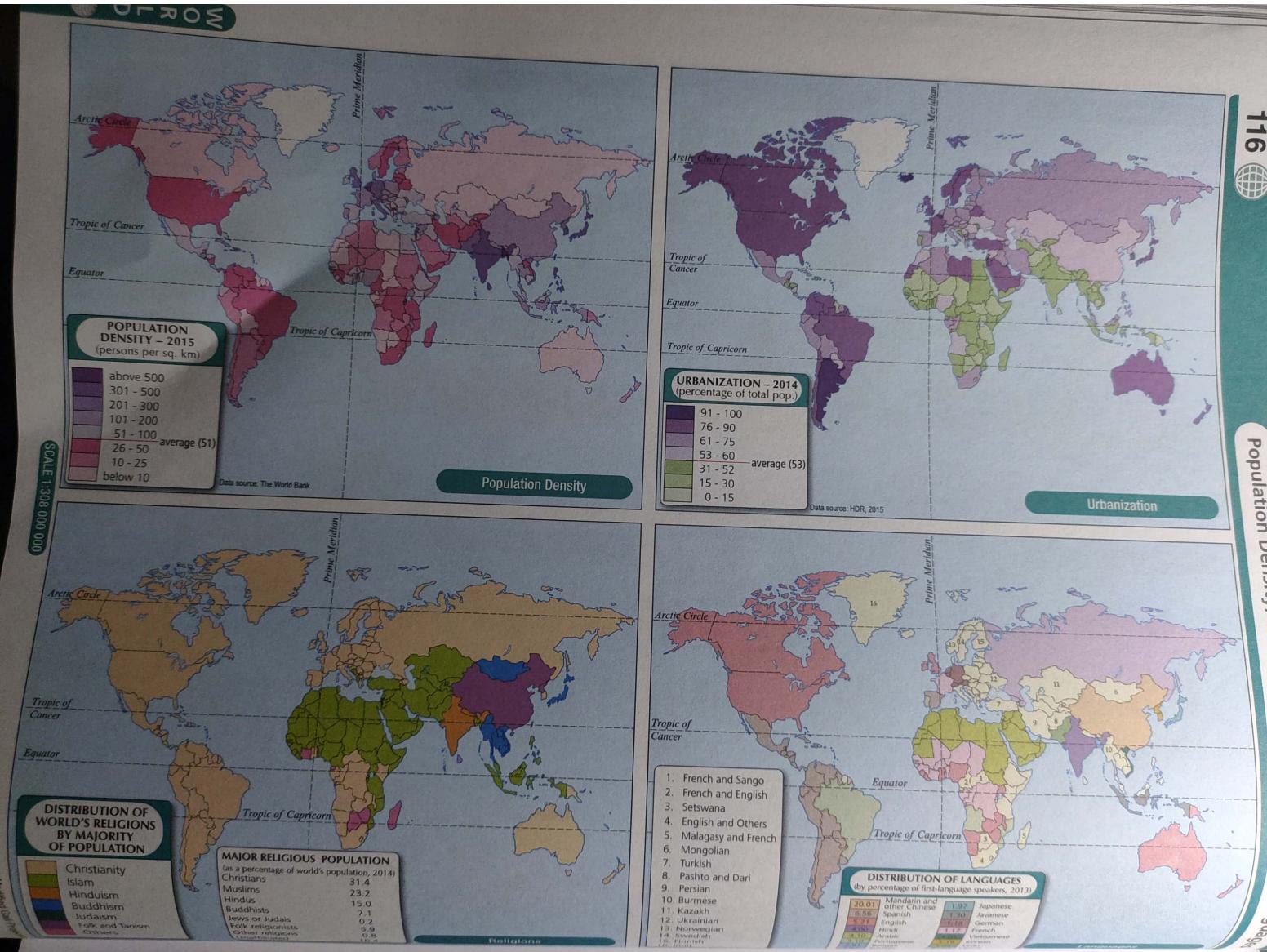


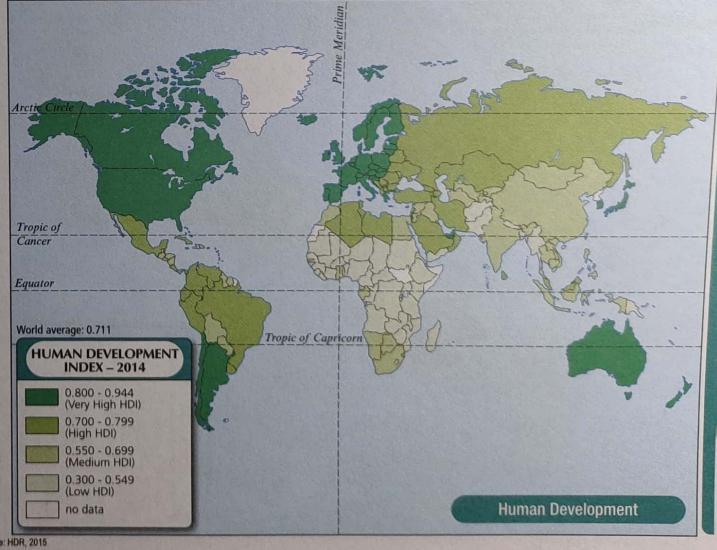
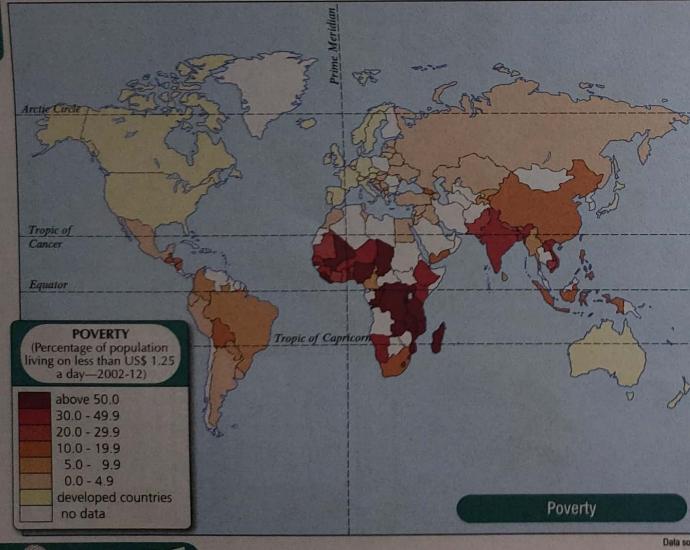
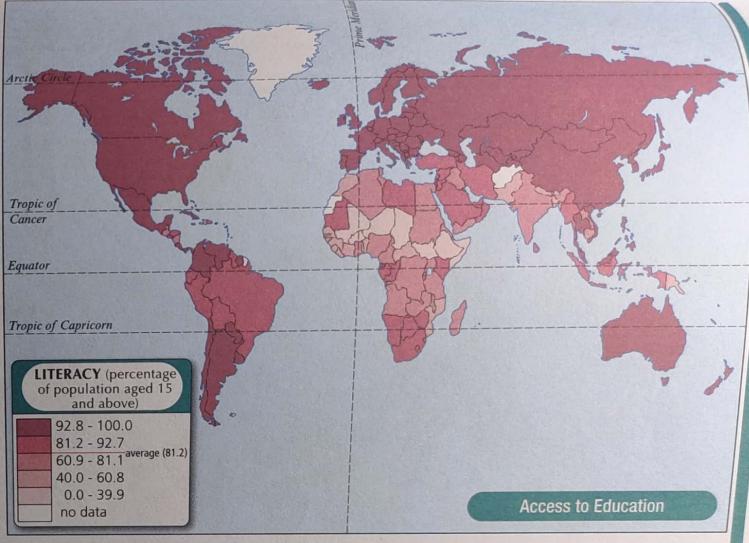
Agriculture and Industrial Regions

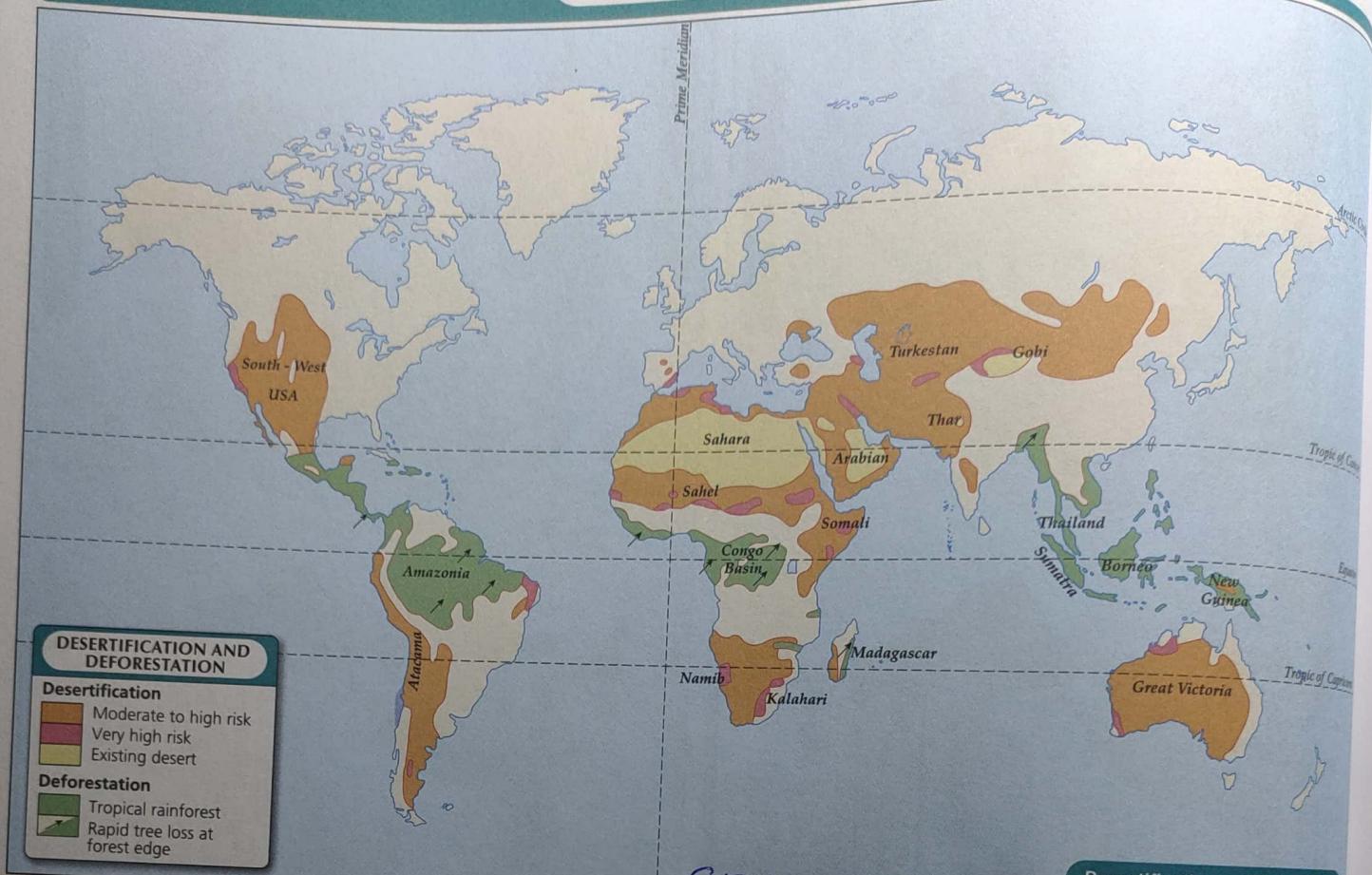
114





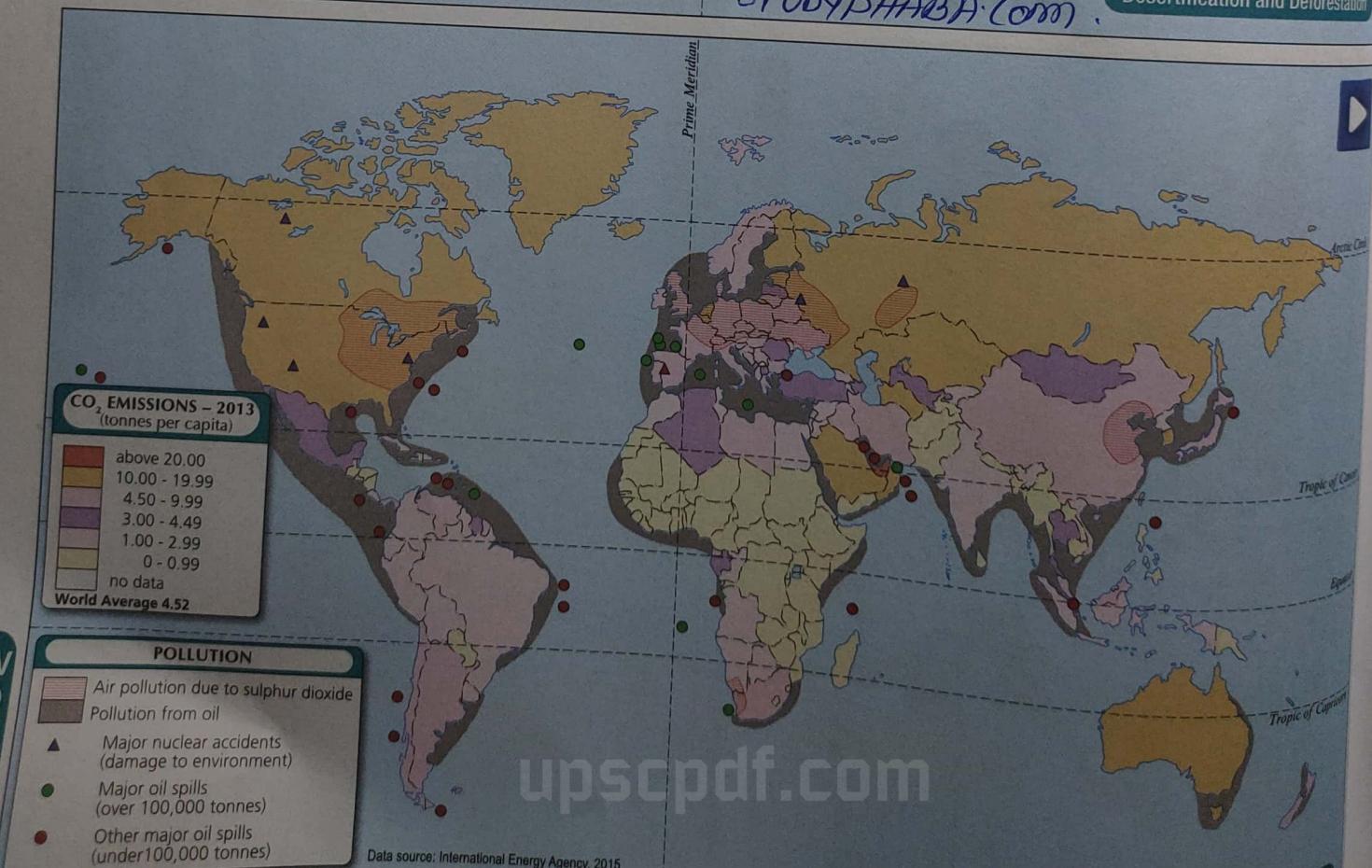






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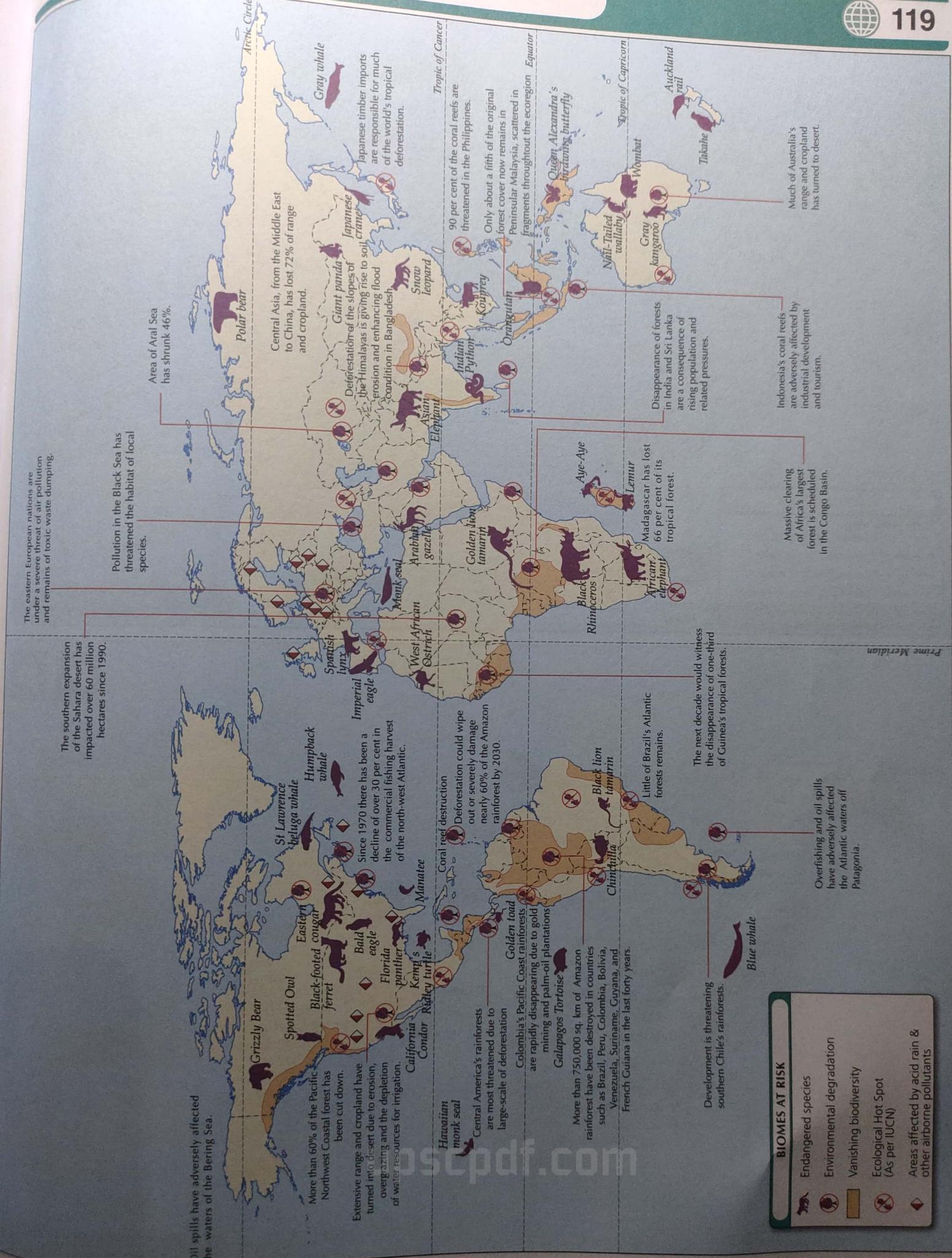
Desertification and Deforestation



SCALE 1:205 000 000

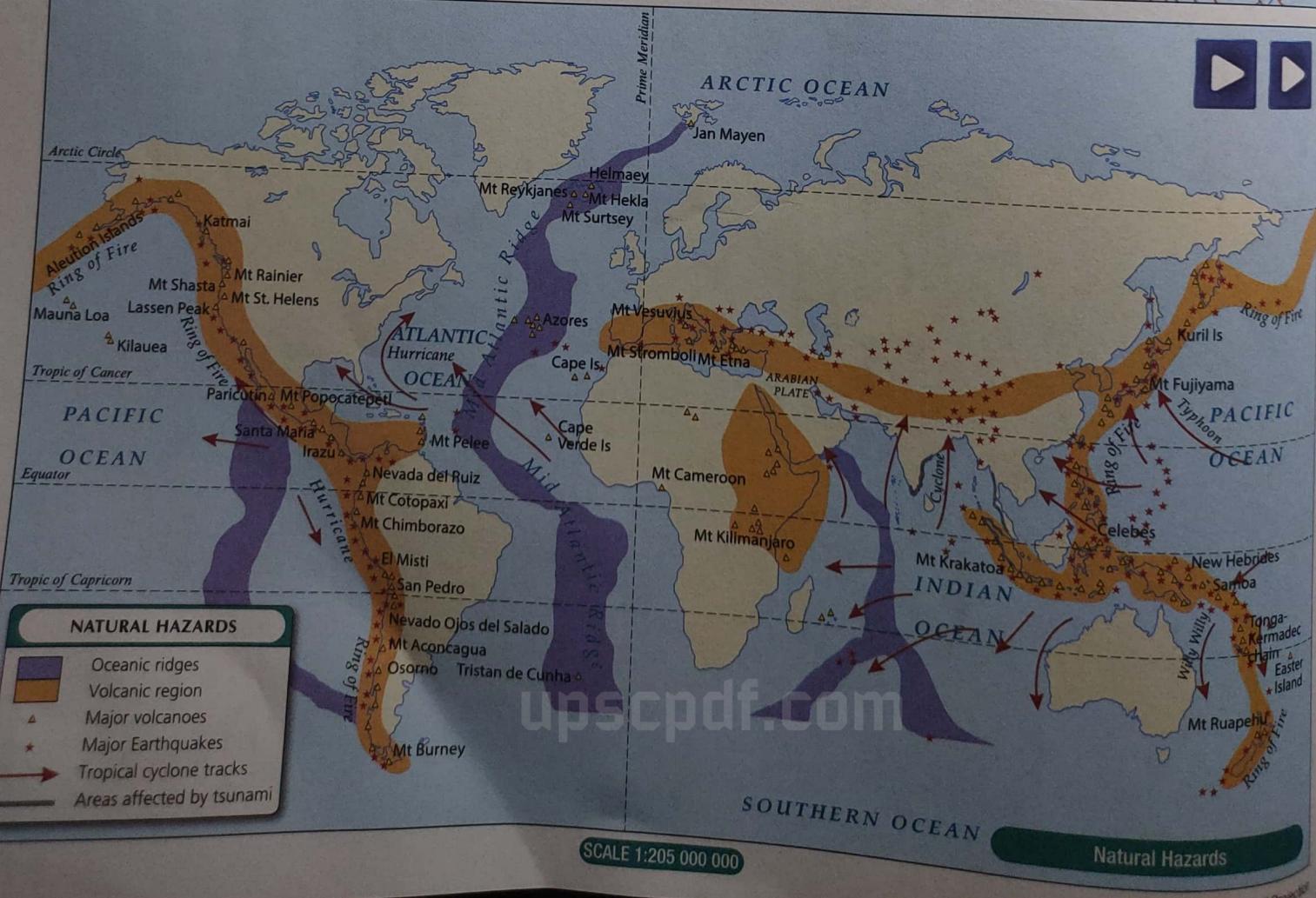
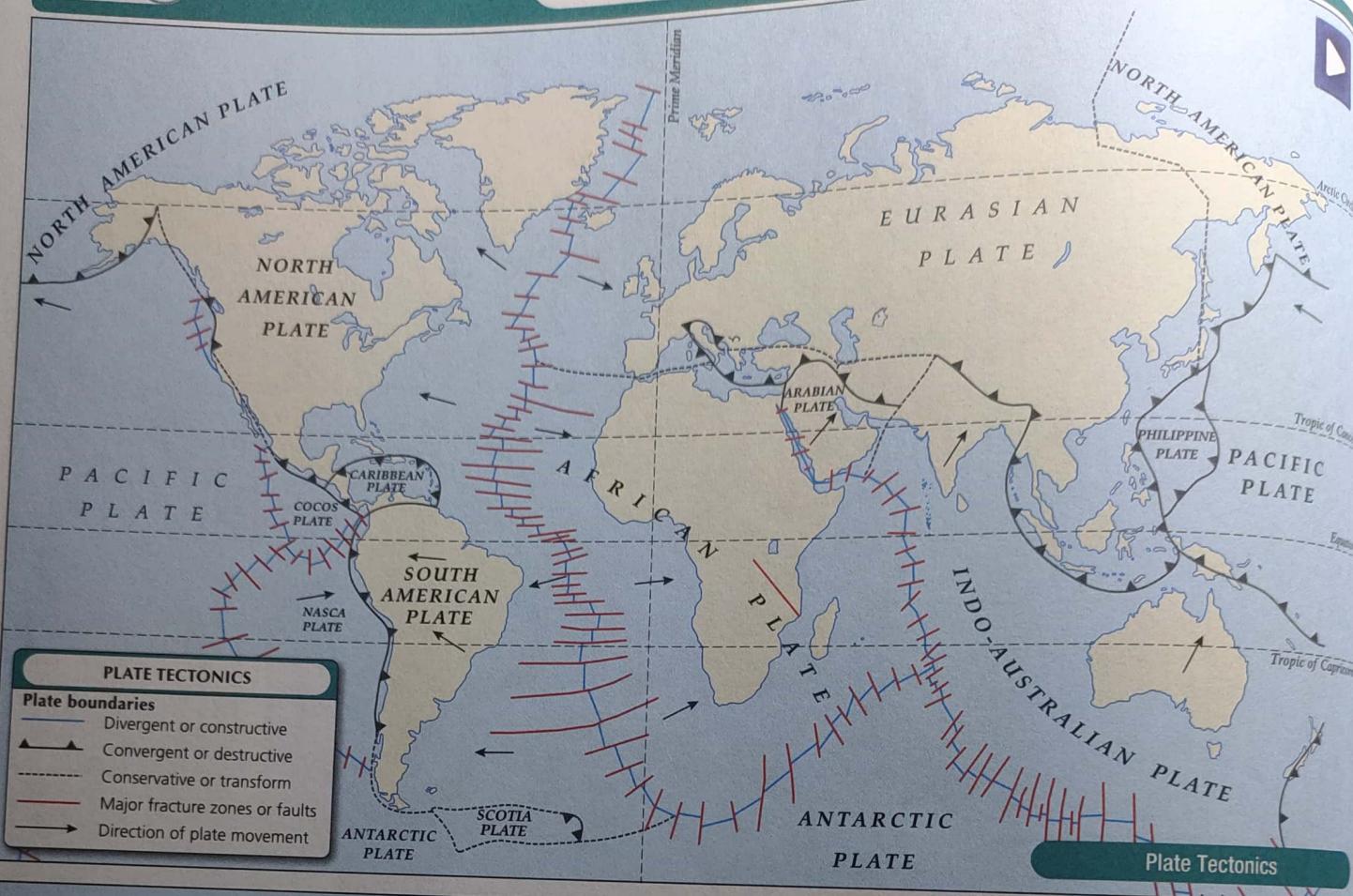
Pollutants and CO₂ Emissions

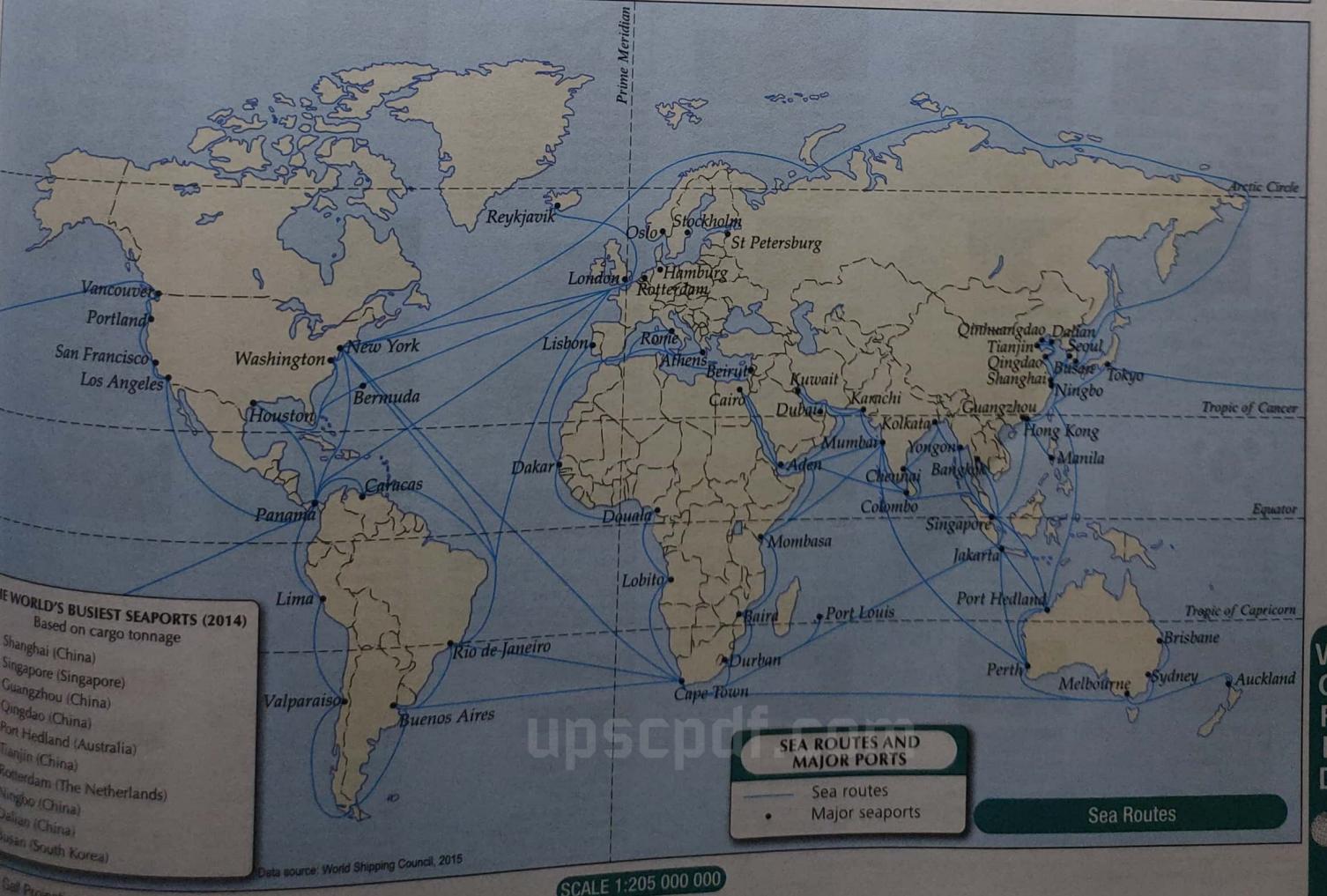
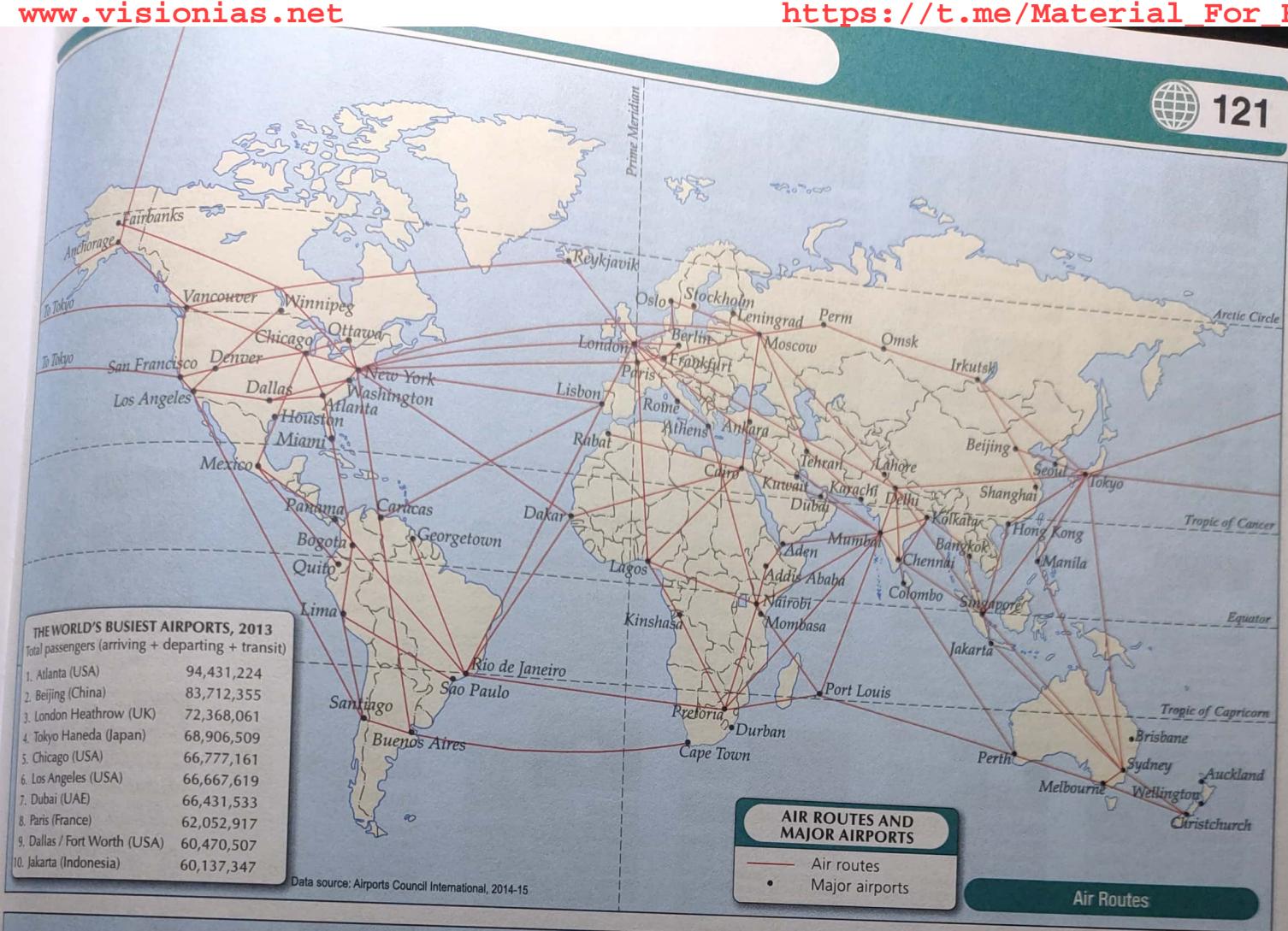
Modified Gall Proprietary



SCALE 1:164 000 000

BIOMES AT RISK	
	Endangered species
	Environmental degradation
	Vanishing biodiversity
	Ecological Hot Spot (As per IUCN)
	Areas affected by acid rain & other airborne pollutants







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



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



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



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



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



BHUTAN (BT)
Area (sq. km): 38,394
Population (million): 0.8
Capital: Thimphu
Language: Dzongkha, Nepali
Monetary Unit: Ngultrum (BTN)
GDP (per capita US\$): 2,525.2



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



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



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



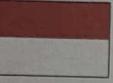
CYPRUS (CY)
Area (sq. km): 9,251
Population (million): 1.2
Capital: Nicosia
Language: Greek, Turkish
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US\$): 22,957.4



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



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



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



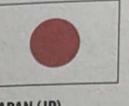
IRAN (IR)
Area (sq. km): 1,648,000
Population (million): 79.1
Capital: Tehran
Language: Farsi, Azeri
Monetary Unit: Iranian Rial (IRR)
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



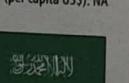
PHILIPPINES (PH)
Area (sq. km): 300,000
Population (million): 100.7
Capital: Manila
Language: Filipino, English
Monetary Unit: Ph. Peso (PHP)
GDP (per capita US\$): 2,899.4



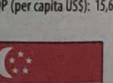
QATAR (QA)
Area (sq. km): 11,437
Population (million): 2.2
Capital: Doha
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Qatari Rial (QAR)
GDP (per capita US\$): 74,667.2



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



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



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



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



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



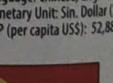
SYRIA (SY)
Area (sq. km): 185,180
Population (million): 18.5
Capital: Damascus
Language: Arabic, Kurdish
Monetary Unit: Syrian Pound (SYP)
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



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



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



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



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



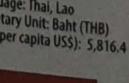
TURKMENISTAN (TM)
Area (sq. km): 488,100
Population (million): 5.4
Capital: Ashgabad
Language: Turkmen, Uzbek
Monetary Unit: Turk. Manat (TMM)
GDP (per capita US\$): 9,947.8



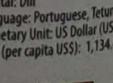
U. A. EMIRATES (AE)
Area (sq. km): 77,700
Population (million): 9.2
Capital: Abu Dhabi
Language: Arabic, English
Monetary Unit: Dirham (AED)
GDP (per capita US\$): 40,438.4



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



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



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



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



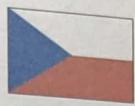
SLOVAKIA (SK)
Area (sq. km): 49,035
Population (million): 5.4
Capital: Bratislava
Language: Slovakian, Hungarian
Monetary Unit: Slov Koruna (SKK)
GDP (per capita US\$): 15,962.6



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



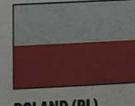
GREECE (GR)
Area (sq. km): 131,957
Population (million): 10.8
Capital: Athens
Language: Greek
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US\$): 18,035.6



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 (PLN)
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



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



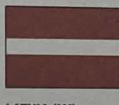
BELARUS (BY)
Area (sq. km): 207,600
Population (million): 9.5
Capital: Minsk
Language: Belarusian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Belarusian Rouble (BYR)
GDP (per capita US\$): 5,740.5



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



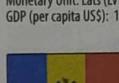
ESTONIA (EE)
Area (sq. km): 45,200
Population (million): 1.3
Capital: Tallinn
Language: Estonian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Kroon (EEK)
GDP (per capita US\$): 17,295.4



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



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



LATVIA (LV)
Area (sq. km): 65,700
Population (million): 2.0
Capital: Riga
Language: Latvian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Lats (LVL)
GDP (per capita US\$): 13,664.9



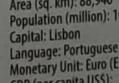
LIECHTENSTEIN (LI)
Area (sq. km): 160
Population (million): 0.04
Capital: Vaduz
Language: German
Monetary Unit: Swiss franc (CHF)
GDP: NA



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



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



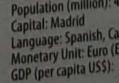
PORTUGAL (PT)
Area (sq. km): 237,500
Population (million): 19.8
Capital: Bucharest
Language: Romanian, Hungarian
Monetary Unit: Romanian Leu (ROL)
GDP (per capita US\$): 8,972.9



Romania (RO)
Area (sq. km): 449,964
Population (million): 9.8
Capital: San Marino
Language: Italian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



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



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



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



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: Bern
Language: German, French
Monetary Unit: Swiss Franc (CHF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 80,214.7



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



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



CAMEROON (CM)
Area (sq. km): 475,442
Population (million): 23.3
Capital: Yaoundé
Language: French, English, Fang
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 4,250.8



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\$): 131.1



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



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



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



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



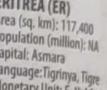
CONGO (CG)
Area (sq. km): 342,000
Population (million): 4.6
Capital: Brazzaville
Language: French, Kongo
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,851.2



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



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



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



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



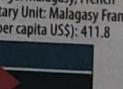
GUINEA (GN)
Area (sq. km): 245,857
Population (million): 12.6
Capital: Conakry
Language: French, Fulani
Monetary Unit: G. Syl (Franc) (GOF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 531.3



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



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\$): 4643.9



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



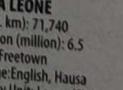
MADAGASCAR (MG)
Area (sq. km): 587,041
Population (million): 24.2
Capital: Antananarivo
Language: Malagasy, French
Monetary Unit: Malagasy Franc (MGF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 411.8



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



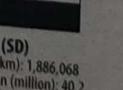
MOZAMBIQUE (MZ)
Area (sq. km): 799,380
Population (million): 28.0
Capital: Maputo
Language: Portuguese, Makhuwa
Monetary Unit: Metical (MZM)
GDP (per capita US\$): 525.0



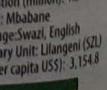
MALI (ML)
Area (sq. km): 1,240,140
Population (million): 17.6
Capital: Bamako
Language: French, Bambara
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF) Malian Franc (MLF)
GDP (per capita US\$): 744.3



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



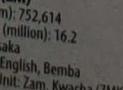
MAURITIUS (MU)
Area (sq. km): 2,040
Population (million): 1.3
Capital: Port Louis
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Mau. Rupee (MUR)
GDP (per capita US\$): 9,116.8



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



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



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



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



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

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

UGANDA (UG)
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, Shona
Monetary Unit: Zam. Kwacha (ZMK)
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,307.8

ZIMBABWE (ZW)
Area (sq. km): 390,159
Population (million): 15.6
Capital: Harare
Language: English, Shona
Monetary Unit: Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 890.4

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



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



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



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



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: Fri. & Tob. Dollar (TTD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 20,441.1



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



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



GUATEMALA (GT)
Area (sq. km): 108,890
Population (million): 16.3
Capital: Guatemala City
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Quetzal (GTQ)
GDP (per capita US\$): 3,905.5



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



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): 108,890
Population (million): 16.3
Capital: Guatemala City
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Quetzal (GTQ)
GDP (per capita US\$): 3,905.5



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Population (million): 3.9
Capital: Panama City
Language: Spanish, English
Monetary Unit: Balboa (PAB)/US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 13,268.1

NORTH AMERICA



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



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



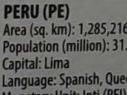
PARAGUAY (PY)
Area (sq. km): 406,752
Population (million): 6.6
Capital: Asunción
Language: Spanish, Guarani
Monetary Unit: Guaraní (PYG)
GDP (per capita US\$): 4,160.6



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



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



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



SURINAME (SR)
Area (sq. km): 163,820
Population (million): 0.5
Capital: Paramaribo
Language: Dutch, Surinamese
Monetary Unit: 5. Gulder (SRG)
GDP (per capita US\$): 8,983.6



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



ECUADOR (EC)
Area (sq. km): 272,045
Population (million): 16.1
Capital: Quito
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Monetary Unit: Col. Peso (COP)
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

SOUTH AMERICA



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



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)
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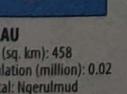


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Population (million): 3.4
Capital: Montevideo
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Ur. New Peso (UYU)
GDP (per capita US\$): 15,573.9

OCEANIA



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



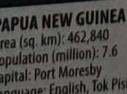
Fiji (FI)
Area (sq. km): 18,330
Population (million): 0.9
Capital: Suva
Language: English, Fijian
Monetary Unit: Fiji Dollar (FJD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 4,916.3



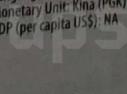
PALAU
Area (sq. km): 458
Population (million): 0.02
Capital: Ngerulmud
Language: English, Palauan
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 13,498.7



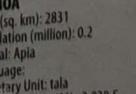
KIRIBATI (KI)
Area (sq. km): 717
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Tarawa
Language: Gilbertese, English
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,291.9



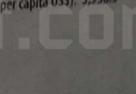
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PG)
Area (sq. km): 462,840
Population (million): 7.6
Capital: Port Moresby
Language: English, Tok Pisin
Monetary Unit: Kina (PGK)
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



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



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



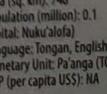
SOLOMON IS (SB)
Area (sq. km): 28,370
Population (million): 0.6
Capital: Honiara
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Sol. Is. Dollar (SBD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,982.3



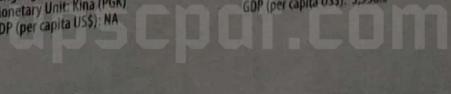
MICRONEZIA (FM)
Area (sq. km): 701
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Palikir
Language: English, Chuukese
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



NAURU (NR)
Area (sq. km): 21
Population (million): 0.01
Capital: Yaren
Language: Naunuan, 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



TUVALU (TV)
Area (sq. km): 25
Population (million): 0.01
Capital: Funafuti
Language: English, Tuvaluan
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US\$): 37,808.0



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



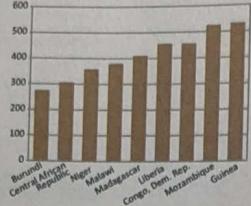
GDP per capita, 2015

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

INDIA 1,582

Burundi	276
Central African Republic	307
Niger	359
Malawi	381
Madagascar	412
Liberia	456
Congo, Dem. Rep.	456
Mozambique	525
Guinea	531



Data Source: World Bank

Literacy and Schooling, 2005-2013

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

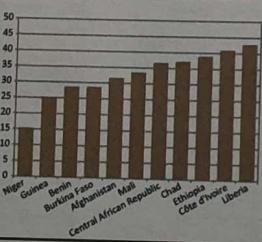
Highest literacy levels

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

Lowest literacy levels

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

INDIA 62.8



Human Development Index (HDI), 2014

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

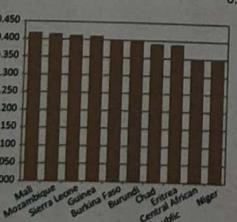
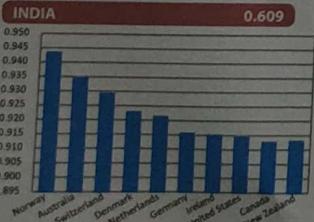
Highest HDI

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

INDIA 0.609

Lowest HDI

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



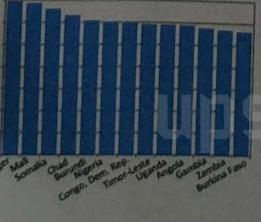
Fertility Rate, 2015 (births per woman)

Average number of children born to childbearing woman

Largest families

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

INDIA 2.5



Life expectancy, 2014

Average expected lifespan of babies born in 2014 (years)

Highest life expectancy

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

INDIA 68.0

Lowest life expectancy

Swaziland	49.0
Lesotho	49.8
Central African Republic	50.3
Sierra Leone	50.4
Côte d'Ivoire	50.7
Chad	50.9
Angola	51.5
Nigeria	52.3

INDIA 7.0

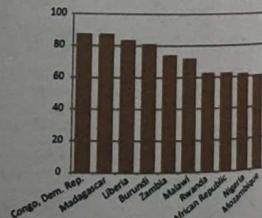
Population below income poverty line (PPP US\$1.25 a day), 2002-2012

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

Highest percentage of population

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

INDIA 23.6



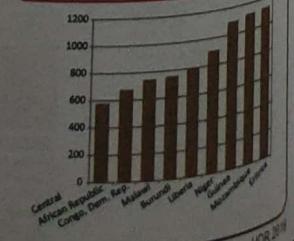
Gross National Income (GNI), 2014

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

Highest GNI

Qatar	123,124
Kuwait	83,961
Liechtenstein	79,851
Singapore	76,628
Brunei Darussalam	72,570
Norway	64,992
United Arab Emirates	60,868
Luxembourg	58,711
Switzerland	56,431
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	53,959
United States	52,947
Saudi Arabia	52,821

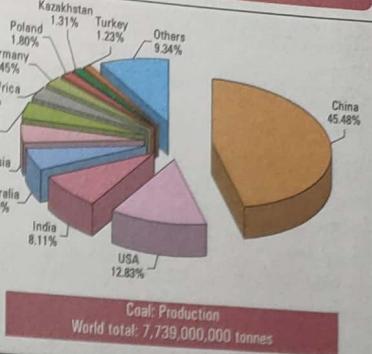
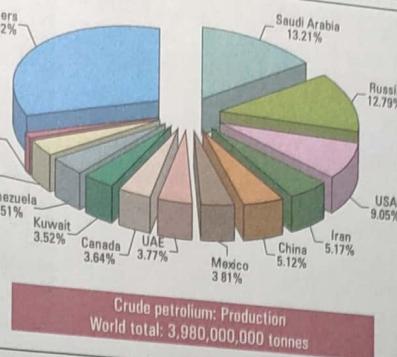
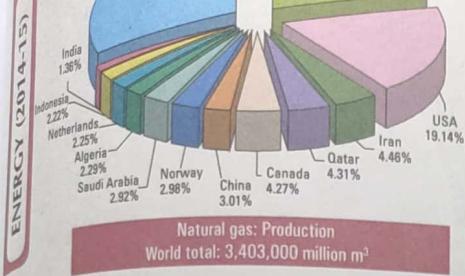
INDIA 3,285



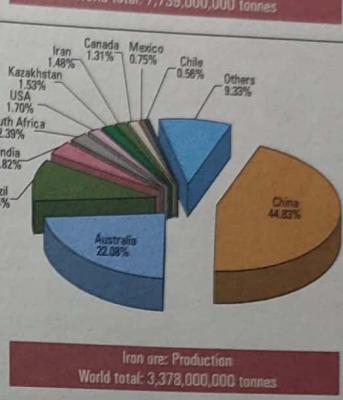
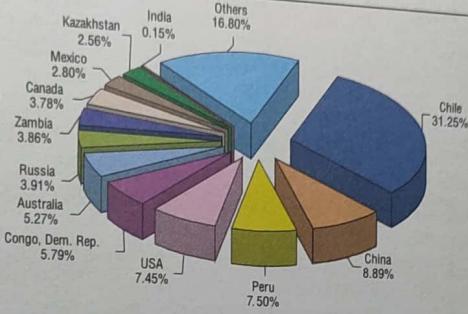
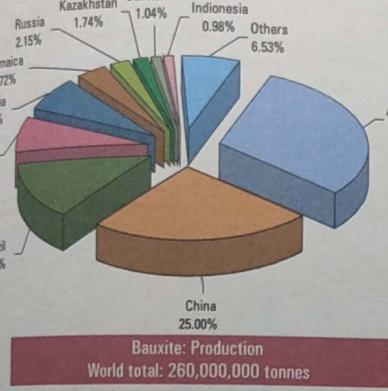
Statistics—Economy

127

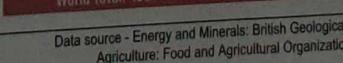
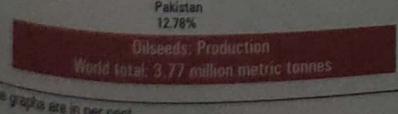
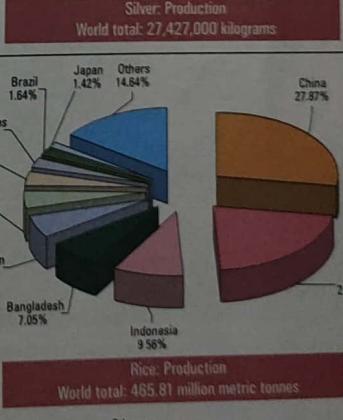
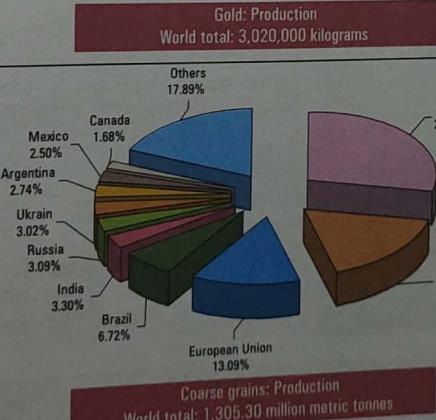
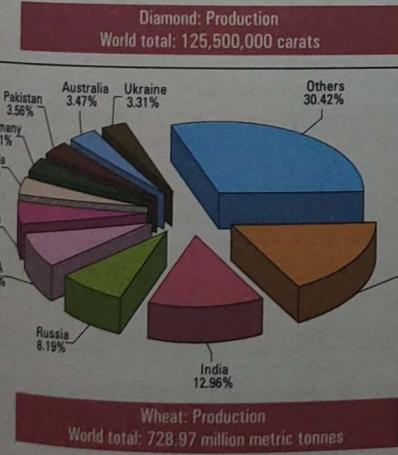
ENERGY (2014-15)



MINERALS (2014-15)



AGRICULTURE (2014-15)

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

WORLD



Earth from Moon

Earth-Fact File

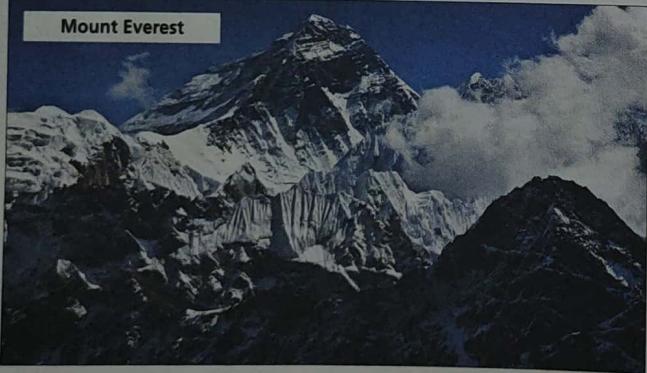
Situation	Milky Way Galaxy	Orbital speed (around Sun)	29.79 km/sec.
Age	4.6 billion years	Period of revolution	365 days 5 hrs.
Mass	5,940,000,000,000,000,000 Metric tones	Axial tilt	23.45°
Equatorial circumference	40,066 km	Average surface temperatures	13° C
Polar circumference	39,992 km	Surface area	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 (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	0.7
Sulphur	1.9	0.3

World, Continents and Oceans

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

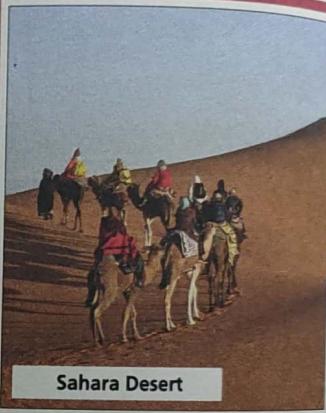
Mount Everest



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



Sahara Desert

Highest Peaks and Longest Rivers in the World

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

Continental extremes

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



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

EUROPE

L. Ladoga
L. Onega
L. Pripus

ASIA

L. Baikal
L. Zaysan
ARAL SEA

AFRICA

L. Chah
L. Volta
L. Nasser
L. Victoria
L. Tanganyika

AMERICA

L. Malawi
(L. Nyasa)
L. Turkana
L. Albert

AUSTRALIA

L. Disappointment
L. Argyle
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)

Mt Everest
8848 m (29029 ft)
Mt K2
8611 m (28250 ft)
Kangchenjunga
8588 m (28168 ft)
Makalu, 8431 m (27790 ft)
Nanga Parbat, 8126 m (26660 ft)
Nanda Devi, 7816 m (25645 ft)
Kun Lun, 7724 m (25340 ft)
Janet, 7756 m (25447 ft)
Mount Karo, 7495 m (24590 ft)
Minna Konka, 7590 m (24900 ft)
Khan Tengri, 6995 m (22550 ft)
Lenina, 7126 m (23381 ft)

Kilimanjaro
5895 m (19340 ft)
McDonaldand
5771 m (18934 ft)
Elbrus
5633 m (18481 ft)
Avrat
5615 m (18345 ft)
Japu Park
5031 m (16558 ft)
Mt. Kohat
5047 m (16503 ft)
Mt. Biroc
4897 m (16373 ft)
Ingrinru
4568 m (15624 ft)
Toubkal
4165 m (13664 ft)
Fjord Sæn
3776 m (12385 ft)
Mount Peña
2527 m (8219 ft)
Cerro Negro
3463 m (11395 ft)
Mt. Elba
3481 m (11421 ft)
Mt. Etna
3263 m (10705 ft)
Galdhøpiggen
2468 m (8097 ft)

AFRICA

Ruizi
5119 m (17058 ft)
Ras Dashan
4620 m (15137 ft)
Cameros
4070 m (13340 ft)
Thabua Nkongwa
3482 m (11424 ft)
Compass Berg
2505 m (8218 ft)
Mount Dora
1830 m (6029 ft)
Tepes
1617 m (5305 ft)
Blackon
1442 m (3464 ft)
Caledonius
1492 m (2027 ft)
The Peak
1386 m (4556 ft)
Table Mountain
1062 m (3586 ft)
Bontebok
1309 m (4296 ft)
Don Lammont
1041 m (3414 ft)
Carnarvon
1003 m (3392 ft)
Merrick
985 m (3244 ft)
Gibraltar
942 m (3088 ft)
The Point
938 m (3068 ft)
Bloody Foreland
816 m (2694 ft)

COMPARATIVE DEPTHS OF THE OCEANS (On same scale as mountains)

Challenger Deep
10893 m (35197 ft)
(13°N 146°E)

Nero Deep 9364 m (31610 ft)
(18°N 147°E)
Tuscarora Deep 9386 m (31453 ft) 63°N, 145°E
Kermadec Deep 9428 m (31072 ft)
(30°S, 178°W)
Richards Deep 8040 m (26349 ft)
(26°S, 72°W)
Puerto Rico Deep 9217 m (30242 ft)
(20°N, 67°W)
Ross Deep 7720 m (24000 ft)
(67°S, 17°W)

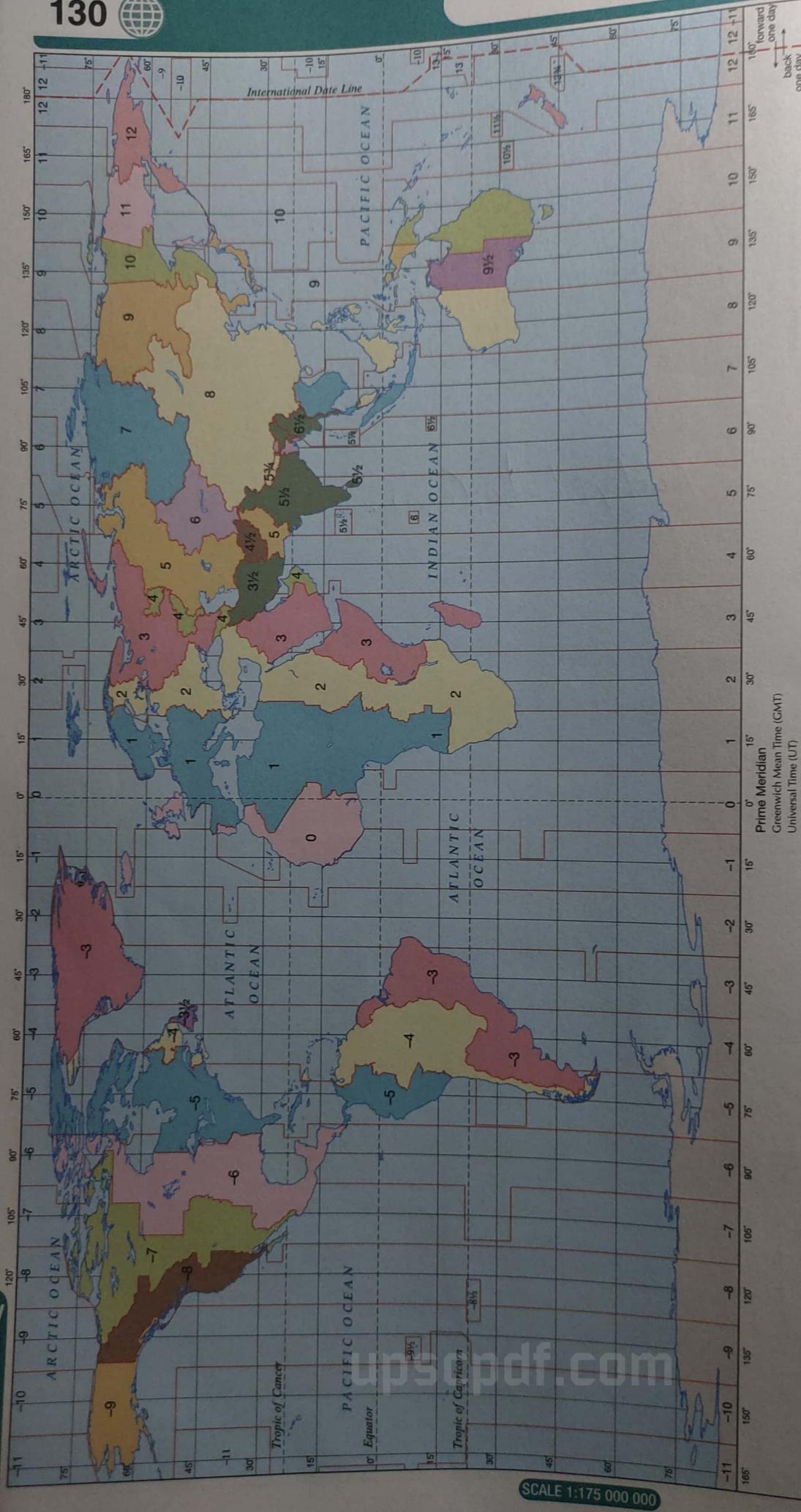
Wharton Deep 6660 m (21191 ft)
(18°S, 102°E)
Tizard Deep 6418 m (21521 ft)
Macdon Deep 6052 m (19521 ft)
mered...
Malaspina Deep 6052 m (19521 ft)
Harrington Deep 5859 m (21228 ft)
Makarov Deep 5858 m (21225 ft)
Discovery Deep 5578 m (19155 ft)
Vema 5405 m (17376 ft)
Magna Sea 4203 m (13796 ft)
Vema 4013 m (13534 ft)
W. Cook 3764 m (12349 ft)
Mt. Taranaki 3497 m (11757 ft)
Mt. Ruapehu 3497 m (11757 ft)
Mt. Taitau 3295 m (10778 ft)
Mt. Cook 3295 m (10778 ft)
Mt. Kosciusko 2663 m (8737 ft)
Mt. Durmitor 2235 m (7316 ft)
Mt. Minerva 2048 m (6731 ft)

Phlebas 2121 m (6985 ft)
1787 m (6029 ft)
Tara 2911 m (9556 ft)
Olympus 3464 m (11165 ft)
Mt. Baker 3295 m (10778 ft)
Mt. Elbrus 3481 m (11421 ft)
Mt. Elba 3263 m (10705 ft)
Galdhøpiggen 2468 m (8097 ft)

INDIAN OCEAN
Plata 2121 m (6985 ft)
1787 m (6029 ft)

ATLANTIC OCEAN
Cabo de Hornos 1282 m (4204 ft)
Carrascal 1342 m (4406 ft)
Don Lammont 1041 m (3414 ft)
Brigalow 903 m (3192 ft)
Merrick 985 m (3244 ft)

PACIFIC OCEAN
Mt. Minerva 942 m (3244 ft)
Bloody Foreland 816 m (2694 ft)



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

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

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

How to use this Index

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

Aachen Germany (81) 50.47N 6.05E

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

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

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

Abbreviations used in the index

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

Names Country/Region P. No. Lat. Long.

Names	Country/Region	P. No.	Lat.	Long.
A				
Aachen	Germany	81	50.47N	6.05E
Abadin	Iran	78	30.27N	48.25E
Abecetobu	Brazil	97	14.55S	48.54W
Abelsethu	Bolivia	95	18.50S	63.27W
Abalo	Japan	75	44.00N	144.15E
Kashmir	Pakistan	14	34.09N	73.15E
Abbotabad	Scotland	83	57.09N	2.05W
Aberdeen	Wales	83	52.24N	4.05W
Abeynayth	Saudi Arabia	78	18.00N	42.34E
Abha	Cote d'Ivoire	87	5.26N	3.58W
Abidjan	Saudi Arabia	78	26.00N	49.45E
Abiquai	Rajasthan	23	24.40N	72.45E
Abu	United Arab Emirates	71	24.28N	54.25E
Abu Dhabi	Rajasthan	10	24.35N	72.42E
Abu Hills	Nigeria	87	9.06N	7.19E
Abuja	Brazil	97	9.41S	65.20W
Abuna	Mexico	91	17.00N	100.00W
Abusido	Brazil	97	2.55S	40.05W
Abrau	Ghana	87	5.31N	0.15W
Abra	Maharashtra	20	21.18N	77.33E
Abchalur	Rep. of Ireland	83	53.57N	10.00W
Abcinaqua, Mt	Argentina	94	32.30S	67.30W
Ad Damman	Saudi Arabia	78	26.20N	50.05E
Adam's Bridge	Sri Lanka	21	9.05N	79.35E
Adam's Peak	Sri Lanka	21	6.49N	80.30E
Adaniki	Andhra Pradesh	20	15.49N	80.01E
Adas Ababa	Ethiopia	87	9.02N	38.44E
Adelaide	South Australia	99	35.57S	136.38E
Aden	Yemen	78	12.45N	45.04E
Adilabad	Telangana	27	19.40N	78.32E
Adimparambilam	Tamil Nadu	21	10.21N	79.25E
Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	27	15.38N	77.19E
Adriatic Sea	Italy, etc.	80	43.00N	15.00E
Agan Sea	Greece	81	39.00N	25.00E
AFGHANISTAN	Asia	71	34.00N	65.00E
Africa, Continent	World	105		
Agartala	Tripura	13	23.50N	91.16E
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.18N	78.02E
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12	23.03N	72.40E
Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	27	19.05N	74.48E
Ahmedpur East	Pakistan	14	29.06N	71.18E
Alwa	Gujarat	23	20.44N	73.42E
Aizawl	Mizoram	25	23.36N	93.00E
Ajaccio	Corsica	81	41.55N	8.40E
Ajanta	Maharashtra	27	20.33N	75.48E
Ajanta Range	Maharashtra	20	20.20N	77.10E
Ajmer	Rajasthan	23	26.27N	74.42E
Alakkot	Maharashtra	20	17.31N	76.51E
Alabpur	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.26N	79.57E
Alka	Japan	75	39.40N	140.00E
Alkia	Maharashtra	27	20.42N	77.02E
Alkor	Maharashtra	20	21.06N	77.06E
Alkun	Ohio, USA	93	41.07N	81.31W
Alkyab	China	74	41.04N	80.05E
Alkyawar	Myanmar	77	20.09N	92.57E
Alquinhias	Iraq	78	31.55N	47.15E
Alquzhuha	Brazil	97	12.09S	38.21W
Alaska	Kerala	28	9.30N	76.23E
Alaska, Gulf of	USA	93	65.00N	150.00W
ALBANIA	Alaska, USA	93	58.30N	145.00W
Albania	S. Europe	81	41.00N	20.00E
Albany, R.	W. Australia	99	35.00S	118.00E
Albert, L.	Canada	90	51.30N	83.35W
Albuquerque	Uganda, etc.	86	1.50N	31.00E
Aldebaran	New Mexico, USA	93	35.00N	106.40W
Aldegate	England	83	51.17N	0.45W
Aleksandria	Brazil	97	29.45S	55.40W
Alexandria, Is.	Italy	84	44.54N	8.39E
ALEXANDRIA	Bering Sea, USA	93	51.00N	180.00E
ALGERIA	Egypt	87	34.12N	29.53E
Algiers	N. W. Africa	87	28.30N	2.00E
Alhilah	Algeria	87	36.50N	3.00E
Alisud	Iraq	78	32.30N	44.25E
Alisud	Saudi Arabia	78	22.25N	49.48E
Alisud	Maharashtra	27	18.39N	72.55E
Alisud	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.30N	79.40E
Alisud	W. Bengal	25	22.32N	88.24E
Alisud	Madhya Pradesh	16	25.10N	79.22E
Alisud	Bengal	25	26.30N	89.35E
Alisud	Madhya Pradesh	26	22.16N	74.24E
Alisud	South Africa	89	30.41S	26.42E
Alisud	Saudi Arabia	78	29.55N	39.45E
Alisud	Kazakhstan	65	43.12N	76.45E
Alisud	Appalachian, Mts			

Names	Country/Region	P. No.	Lat.	Long.
Almora	Uttarakhand	24	29.37N	79.40E
Almubarraz	Saudi Arabia	78	25.30N	49.40E
Along	Arunachal Pradesh	25	28.08N	94.43E
Alps, Southern	New Zealand	99	44.00S	170.00E
Alps, The	Switzerland	84	46.00N	7.00E
Alqafif	Saudi Arabia	78	26.35N	50.00E
Alquinfida	Saudi Arabia	78	19.03N	41.04E
Altai, Mts	Mongolia	74	47.00N	90.00E
Altamira	Brazil	97	3.13S	52.15W
Allyn Tagh, Mts	China	74	38.40N	90.00E
Aluva	Kerala	28	10.70N	76.24E
Alwar	Rajasthan	23	27.34N	76.38E
Amambai	Brazil	97	23.04S	55.16W
Amambai	Amazon, R.	94	3.00S	60.00W
Amara	Pakistan	14	34.20N	72.52E
Amara	Haryana	22	30.21N	76.52E
Amara	Tamil Nadu	21	8.43N	77.29E
Ambasamudram	Tamil Nadu	21	6.00S	53.00E
Amambassa	Tripura	25	23.51N	91.48E
Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	26	23.10N	83.15E
Ambovombe	Madagascar	89	25.15S	46.08E
Amravati	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.08N	81.50E
Amravati, Is.	Arabian Sea	102	10.00N	73.00E
Amritane, Is.	Indian Ocean	85	6.00S	53.00E
Anadyr, Gulf of	Russia	22	31.37N	74.55E
Anaimalai Hills	Tamil Nadu	21	10.24N	76.40W
Anand	Gujarat	23	22.34N	72.56E
Anandpur	Punjab	14	31.15N	76.34E
Ananindeua	Brazil	97	1.22S	48.20W
Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	27	14.41N	77.36E
Anantapur	Jammu & Kashmir	22	33.43N	75.17E
Ananthag	Brazil	97	16.19S	48.58W
Anchona, Mt	Bolivia	94	16.00S	68.50W
Ancona	Italy	84	43.36N	13.31E
Andaman & Nicobar	India	13	12.00N	92.40E
Andes, Mts	S. America	94	10.00S	77.00W
Andhra Pradesh,	India	13	16.00N	80.00E
Andkhui	Afghanistan	79	36.56N	65.05E
Andorra	South Europe	81	42.31N	1.32E
Andorra-la-Vella	Andorra	81	42.31N	1.32E
Angel Falls	Venezuela	94	6.00N	63.00W
Angers	France	84	47.28N	0.33W
ANGOLA	S. Africa	87	13.00S	15.00E
Angouleme	France	84	45.39N	0.10E
Angul	Odisha	26	24.50N	85.06E
Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	25	28.47N	95.54E
Anju	N. Korea	75	39.32N	125.32E
Anshan	China	74	41.03N	122.58E
Anshan	Turkey	78	39.57N	32.54E
Antalya	Turkey	23	21.38N	73.02E
Antananarivo	Madagascar	87	18.54S	47.33E
Antarctica, Continent	World	105		
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	West Indies	91	17.20N	61.48W
Antilles, Greater	West Indies	90	18.00N	74.00W
Antofagasta	Chile	87	23.40S	70.23W
Antsiranana	Madagascar	89	12.19S	49.17E
Antwerp	Belgium	84	51.13N	4.24E
Anupgarh	Rajasthan	23	29.07N	73.06E
Anupgarh	Madhya Pradesh	26	23.05N	81.43E
Anuradhapura	Sri Lanka	73	8.22N	80.23E
Anyang	China	74	40.21N	96.10E
Anyang	China	74	36.07N	114.26E
Appenine, Mts	Italy	80	44.00N	12.00E
Apia	Samoa	101	13.50S	171.44W
Appalachian, Mts	USA	90	38.30N	80.00E

OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS

KEY FEATURES

35TH
EDITION

- 1 Provides the latest available demographic and socio-economic data culled from authoritative sources, such as Census of India 2011, Statistical Year Book 2015, Planning Commission Reports, PRB 2015, HDR 2015, FAO, UNSD, WMO, The World Bank, British Geological Survey, etc.
- 2 Includes separate physical and political maps of India and the continents.
- 3 Contains new and informative thematic maps of India including 16 maps focussing on Indian climate, 22 maps on Indian agriculture, 23 maps on minerals and industries, 17 on demography and human development and 10 maps on environmental concerns and natural hazards.
- 4 Reflects recent geo-political and socio-economic developments, and climatic and environmental concerns focussing on India and the world
- 5 Provides comprehensive coverage of the continents including thematic features of each continent, and regional maps of countries and regions
- 6 Includes a new and informative section on 'World—Facts and Figures' comprising the latest information on each country including flags, 'World—Statistics', 'World—Geographic Comparisons', and a 'World—Time Zones' map
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