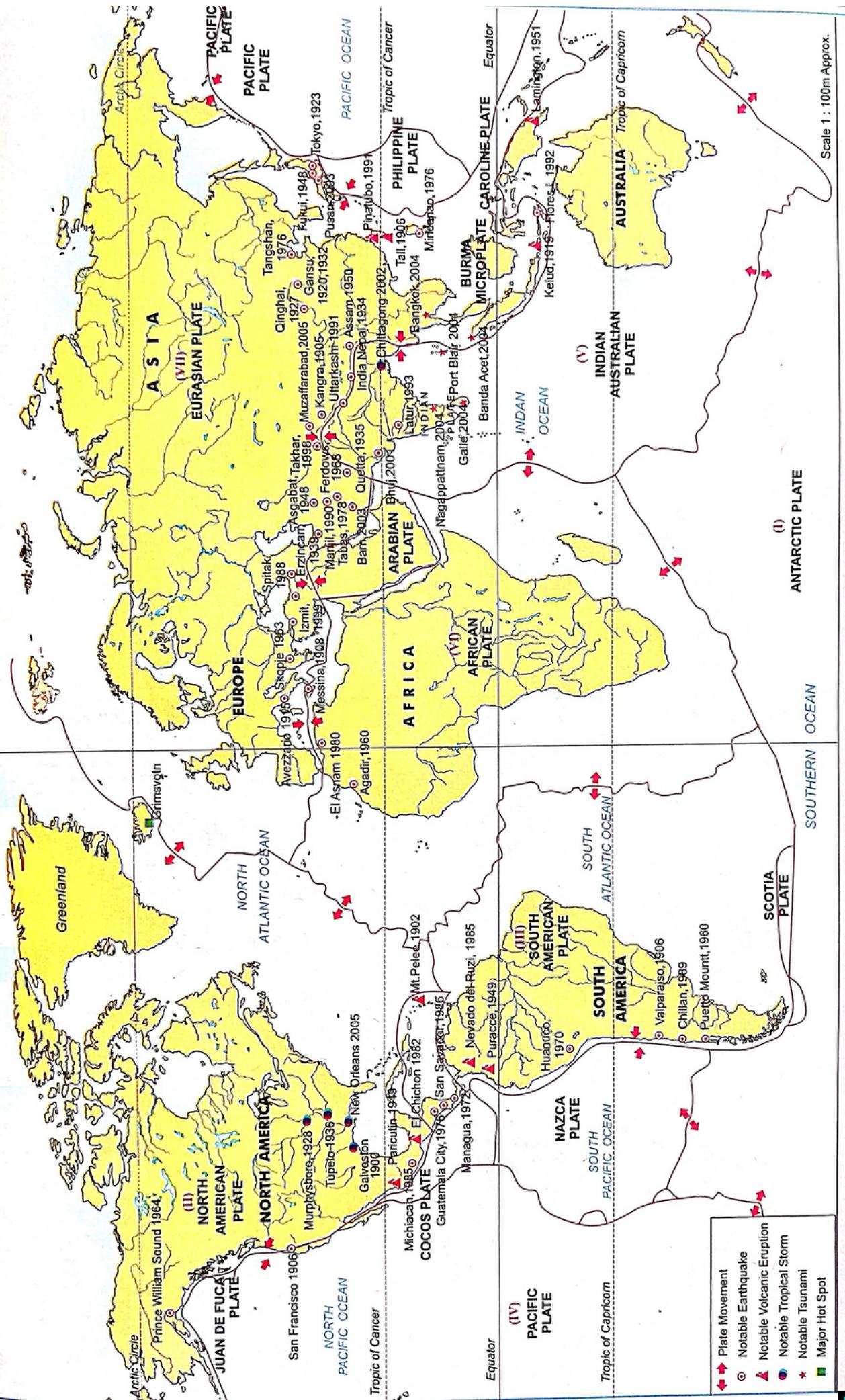


WORLD TIME ZONES :

- (1) A time zone in a region of the globe that observes a uniform standard time. The world is divided into 24 major time zones.
- (2) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the mean solar time at the Prime Meridian (0° longitude) running through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London is taken as a reference for the time zones.
- (3) The Earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours, which means 15° an hour or 1° in four minutes.
- (4) As the Earth rotates from west to east, the time advances by one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude east of Greenwich and goes back one hour for every 15 degrees west.
- (5) The time zone system is adjusted inline with regional administrative boundaries.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS TO REMEMBER :

- Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5:30 hours ahead of the GMT. It is half an hour ahead of the Pakistan Standard Time and half an hour behind the standard time of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka.
 - The Nepal Standard Time is 15 minutes ahead of the IST.
 - Russia has 11 time zones, Canada and the USA have 6 time zones each, while Australia, Brazil and Indonesia have 3 time zones each. China, although a vast country, has only one time zone for the whole country.
 - Most of West European countries have their standard time 1 hour ahead of the GMT.
- (6) A line called International Date Line (IDL) runs opposite the Prime Meridian. It roughly follows the meridian of 180° longitude. It divides the Earth into Western and Eastern Hemispheres.
 - (7) Travellers going from west to east subtract a full day when crossing the IDL. Likewise, they add a full day when passing in the opposite direction.
 - (8) Numbers on the map above indicate the number of hours that the time in the zone is ahead of or behind the GMT.



Some important minor plates are listed below:

- Cocos plate : Between Central America and Pacific plate
- Nazca plate : Between South America and Pacific plate
- Arabian plate : Mostly the Saudi Arabian landmass
- Philippine plate : Between the Asiatic and Pacific plate
- Caroline plate : Between the Philippine and Indian plate (North of New Guinea)
- Fiji plate : North east of Australia.

Scale 1 : 100m Approx.

The theory of plate tectonics proposes that the Earth's lithosphere is divided into seven major and some minor plates. Young Fold Mountain ridges, trenches, and / or faults surround these major plates.

The major plates are as follows :

- Pacific plate
- Antarctica and the surrounding Oceanic plate
- South American (with western Atlantic floor separated from the North American plate along the Caribbean islands) plate
- Caribbean islands) plate
- South American (with western Atlantic floor separated from the North American plate along the Caribbean islands) plate
- India-Australia - New Zealand plate
- Africa with the eastern Atlantic floor plate.
- Eurasia and the adjacent Oceanic plate.

III) South American (with western Atlantic floor separated from the North American plate along the Caribbean islands) plate

IV) Pacific plate

V) India-Australia - New Zealand plate

VI) Africa with the eastern Atlantic floor plate.

VII) Eurasia and the adjacent Oceanic plate.

THE OCEANS

