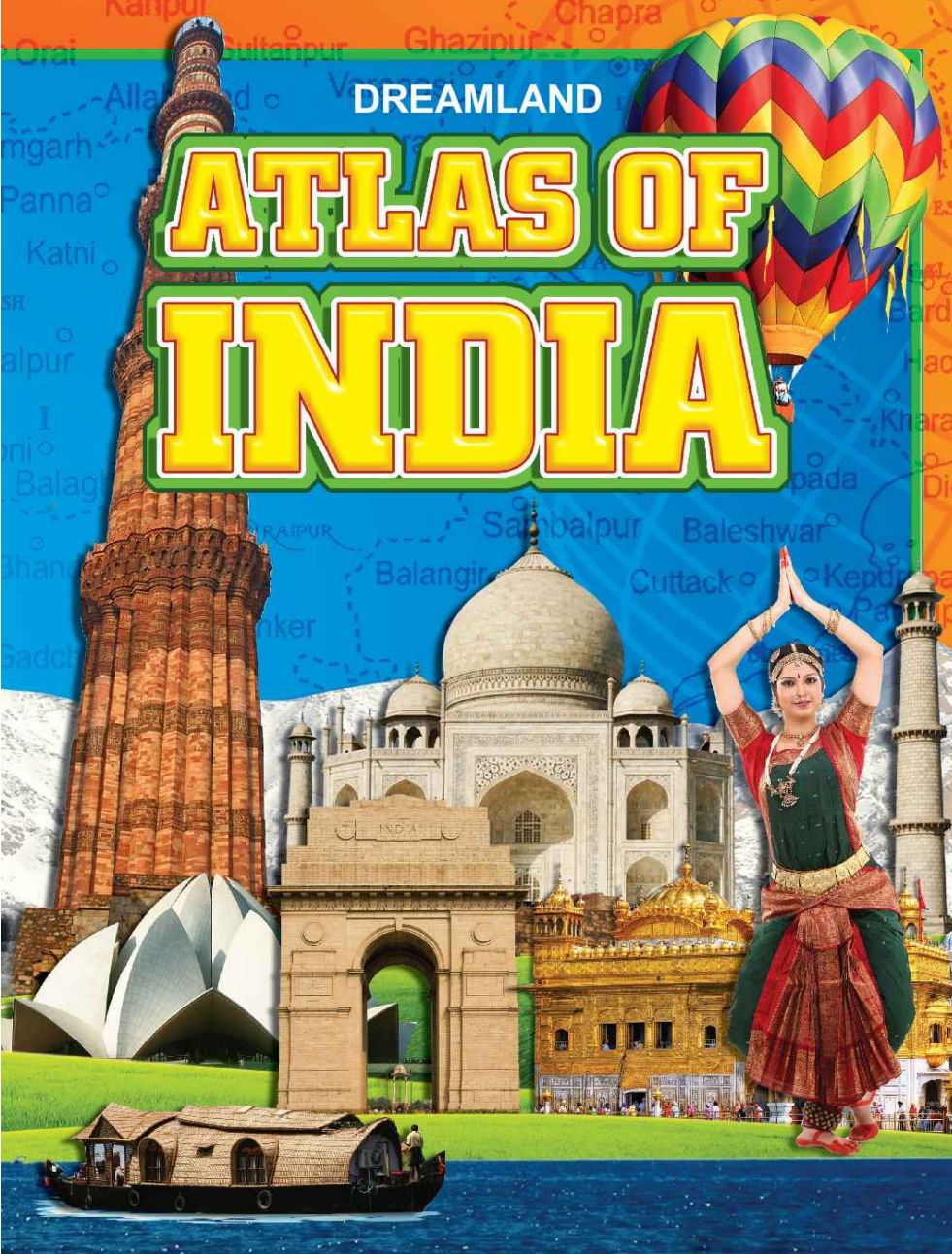


DREAMLAND

# ATLAS OF INDIA



# DREAMLAND **ATLAS** **OF** **INDIA**

A Complete Guide to India —  
its Geography, States, Roads & Tourist Places



*Compiled by :*  
**Ved Prakash**

*Design & Cartography by :*  
**Md. Shamim**



*Published by :*

**DREAMLAND PUBLICATIONS**

J-128, KIRTI NAGAR, NEW DELHI - 110 015 (INDIA)

Phone: 011-2510 6050, 011-2543 5657

E-mail: [dreamland@vsnl.com](mailto:dreamland@vsnl.com)

Shop online at [www.dreamlandpublications.com](http://www.dreamlandpublications.com)

Like us on [www.facebook.com/DreamlandPublications](https://www.facebook.com/DreamlandPublications)



**National Flag (Tricolour)**



**National Animal (Tiger)**



**National Emblem**

Published in 2016 by  
**Dreamland Publications**  
J-128, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi- 110 015 (India)  
Phone : 011-2510 6050, 011-2543 5657  
E-mail : dreamland@vsnl.com  
© 2016 Dreamland Publications  
ISBN 978-17-3014-809-5

All rights reserved. No part of this publication should be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise—without the prior permission of **Dreamland Publications**.

Printed at :  
SEEMA PRINTING PRESS

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The following are applicable to all the maps in this Atlas :

- Based upon the maps corrected by the Survey of India with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- The responsibility for the correctness of internal detail rests with the Publisher; for errors and omissions reference may be made to him.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line.
- The Inter-State boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but have yet to be verified.
- The administrative Head Quarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
- The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the record / Master copy certified by the Survey of India vide letter number TB 249/62-Q-3/Q-1 dated 13-2-02.
- The topographical details within India are based upon the maps corrected by the Survey of India with the permission of the Surveyor General of India, the Copyright 2006 of which vests with the Government of India.
- The Inter-State boundaries between Uttarakhand & U.P., Jharkhand & Bihar, Chhattisgarh & M.P. shown on this Atlas have not been verified by the Government.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, COPYRIGHT, 2016



**National Bird  
( Peacock )**



**National Game  
( Hockey )**



**National Flower  
( Lotus )**



## Preface

India is a vast and diverse country. Many of its 29 States are bigger in size and population than some of the countries of the world. From Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south, it stretches across over 3.5 thousand kilometres. Its people have hundreds of dialects and there are about 18 official languages which change every few miles, as they travel through its expanse. Hindi is the national language and is spoken all over the country. English is also spoken and understood in most parts of India.

In its early history, many invaders came to share India's wealth and culture. While some plundered and went away with its wealth, the others stayed back, ruled over it and contributed greatly to its rich culture. The former rulers include the Arabs, the Afghans, the Turks and the Mongols.

The British, who ruled India for about two centuries, too, had a tremendous impact on the thinking, education and culture of the Indians. They brought with them the modern ways in the all the walks of life.

The ancient kings built several forts and other buildings. Many of them are in ruins now. But there are many others which are intact even today and draw The Indian as well as the foreign tourists. They include the Red Fort, the Taj Mahal, the Stupas of Sanchi and Sarnath, the Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Mosques and Temples, and Churches and Gurudwaras.

You have the **Dreamland Atlas of India** before you. As you go through its pages, you will feel like travelling across the length and breadth of the country, that is India. It will be your best companion and guide in the States and cities as you travel through them. All the roads with their arteries, places of the tourist interest, in fact, the entire landscape are shown clearly and distinctly. Bon voyage !

—Publishers



# CONTENTS

India—Distance Chart	05
Ancient India Cultural	6-7
India—Political Map	08
India—Facts & Figures	09
India—Physical	10-11
India—Educational Institutions	12-13
India—Soils	14-15
India—Geology	16-17
India—Land Use	18-19
India—Manufacturing Industries	20-21
India—Handicrafts	22-23
India—Rainfall & Climatic Regions	24-25
India—National Highways	26-27
India—Railways	28-29
India—Air & Sea Routes	30-31
India—Monuments & Holy Places	32-33
India—Scenic Places	34-35
India—Beaches	36-37
India—Wildlife & National Parks	38-39

## North Zone

Jammu & Kashmir	40-42
Srinagar	43
Himachal Pradesh	44-46
Shimla	47
Punjab	48-51
Haryana	52-54
Chandigarh	55
Delhi	56-61
Faridabad	62
Gurgaon	63
Noida	64
Ghaziabad	65
Rajasthan	66-70
Jaipur	71
Uttarakhand	72-76
Dehra Dun	77
Uttar Pradesh	78-81
Agra	82
Varanasi	83
Lucknow	84
Kanpur	85

## East Zone

Bihar	86-88
Patna	89
Jharkhand	90-91
West Bengal (Poschim Bongo) & Sikkim	92-95
Kolkata	96
Gangtok	97
North-Eastern States	98-101
Guwahati	102
Shillong	103
Odisha	104-106
Bhubaneswar	107

## West Zone

Gujarat, Diu & Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	108-110
Ahmedabad	111
Madhya Pradesh	112-114
Bhopal	115
Chhattisgarh	116-117
Maharashtra	118-121
Mumbai	122
Pune	123
Goa	124-126
Panaji	127

## South Zone

Karnataka	128-132
Bengaluru	133
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	134-136
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	137
Hyderabad	138-140
Kerala & Lakshadweep	141
Thiruvananthapuram	142-146
Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	147
Chennai	148-151
Index	152
Road Signs	

## City Maps

	Major Road		Airport
	Temple		Hospital
	Gurdwara		Bus Terminal
	Church		Stadium
	Mosque		Hotel
	Educational Institution		Wildlife & National Park
	Museum		Railway Line with Station

## Legend

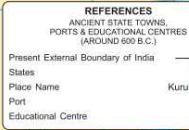
### State Maps

	Country Capital		National Highway (with No.)
	State Capital		Major Road
	District Headquarters		International Boundary
	Major Town		State Boundary
	Airport		District Boundary

## India—Distance Chart

[illegible]

## Ancient India—Culture





## Ancient India—Culture

India has one of the world's oldest and richest civilisations dating back more than 5,000 years.

The history of the Aryans in India is known mainly from their religious texts, the four Vedas. The oldest is the Rig Veda, which dates from about 1500 B.C. The three others are the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda and the Atharva Veda.

The Vedic and other Sanskrit mythological literature reveals that the Aryans were organised into tribes.

The early Vedic society, like that of other Aryan people, had three classes: priests, warriors and commoners. A hymn in the Rig Veda speaks of the mythological origin of the Indian caste system. But the division of society into Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaisyas (traders, artisans, and cattle tenders) and finally Sudras (labourers) took a long time to develop. Once the idea of castes had taken root, it became the most important principle of social organisation. It was upheld by the moral force of the religious concept of dharma (right conduct).

The Sanskrit word varna means colour. As applied to the caste system, it originally meant the colour of clothes worn by the priests, warriors and other groups. Varna has come to mean simply caste. Vedic and later histories also refer to black-skinned people. These were the original Indus people, the Dasa, as the Aryans called them. The Aryans fought many battles against these people. It is possible that the lowly Sudra caste were enslaved members of the Dasa. The bravery of the warlike Aryans is recorded in two epic sagas of early India, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, which describe how righteous rulers fought against forces of evil and destruction.

The history of the Indian subcontinent after the Kushana Empire (from about A.D. 300) is

marked by the rise of a number of dynasties (a series of rulers from the same family). These dynasties ruled over fragmented regions. However, this was a period of great intellectual triumphs for Sanskrit learning and of scientific discoveries. Sanskrit grammar was written down in a form which became standard. Brahmin linguists (language scholars) worked out all the major rules regarding the science of language and sounds (known today as phonetics). Indian script (writing) was formalised, and could represent all the sounds produced by the human voice.

Indian mathematicians used the number zero (0) and the concept of negative numbers. Art, literature and philosophy flourished, providing many fine examples of the genius of ancient India. Sanskrit culture was greatly influenced by Western thought and civilisation, through contacts with the Greeks, the Romans and the Persians. Varahamihira, an Indian philosopher, wrote that the Greeks, although impure according to the Vedic ritualistic practices, should be honoured because they excelled in science, mathematics and the arts.

Hindu Sanskrit culture was not able to expand much beyond Afghanistan, because of the influence of the powerful Persian and Greek-Roman civilisations. Buddhism, which had its spiritual roots in Nepal, did spread to central Asia and China through the northern trade routes from India. However, it was in the eastern Indian Ocean and in southern India that ancient Indian civilisation expanded most of all.

The intellectual and artistic vigour of Hindu India was noted by foreign visitors. These travellers included Chinese pilgrims visiting Buddhist holy places, and Muslim Arabs who went to India to trade and to spread their religion, Islam.

## India—Political

# India—Facts & Figures

Sr. No.	State	Capital	Area (In Sq. Km.)	Population	Density (per sq. km)	Literacy (In %)	No. of Districts (2001)	(2011)
1	Andhra Pradesh (Seemandra)	Hyderabad	160,205	4,93,86,799	308	67.66	13	13
2	Telangana (New)	Hyderabad	114,840	3,51,93,978	310	66.50	10	10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	88,743	13,82,611	17	66.95	13	16
4	Assam (Asom)	Dispur	78,438	3,11,69,272	397	73.18	23	27
5	Bihar	Patna	94,163	10,38,04,637	1,102	63.82	37	38
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1,35,133	2,55,40,196	189	71.04	16	18
7	Goa	Panaji	3,702	14,57,723	394	87.40	2	2
8	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1,96,024	6,03,83,628	308	79.31	25	26
9	Haryana	Chandigarh	44,212	2,53,53,081	573	76.64	19	21
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	55,673	68,56,509	123	83.78	12	12
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (Jammu)	2,22,236	1,25,48,926	124	68.74	14	22
12	Jharkhand	Ranchi	79,714	3,29,66,238	414	67.63	18	24
13	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1,91,791	6,11,30,704	319	75.60	27	30
14	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	38,863	3,33,87,677	859	93.91	14	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3,08,346	7,25,97,565	236	70.63	45	50
16	Maharashtra	Mumbai	3,07,690	11,23,72,972	365	82.91	35	35
17	Manipur	Imphal	22,327	27,21,756	122	79.85	9	9
18	Meghalaya	Shillong	22,429	29,64,007	132	75.48	7	7
19	Mizoram	Aizawl	21,081	10,91,014	52	91.58	8	8
20	Nagaland	Kohima	16,579	19,88,636	120	80.11	8	11
21	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1,55,707	4,19,47,358	269	73.45	30	30
22	Punjab	Chandigarh	50,362	2,77,04,236	550	76.68	17	20
23	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3,42,239	6,86,21,012	201	67.06	32	33
24	Sikkim	Gangtok	7,096	6,07,688	86	82.20	4	4
25	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1,30,058	7,21,38,958	555	80.33	30	32
26	Tripura	Agartala	10,486	36,71,032	350	87.75	4	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2,38,566	19,95,81,477	828	69.72	70	71
28	Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	55,845	1,01,16,752	189	79.63	13	13
29	West Bengal (Poschim Bongo)	Kolkata	88,752	9,13,47,736	1,029	77.08	18	19
<b>NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION</b>								
	NCT. of Delhi	Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235	11,297	86.34	9	9
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>								
1	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Port Blair	8,249	3,79,944	46	86.27	2	3
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686	9,252	86.43	1	1
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	3,42,853	698	77.65	1	1
4	Daman & Diu	Daman	112	2,42,911	2,169	87.07	2	2
5	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	64,429	2,013	92.28	1	1
6	Puducherry	Puducherry	492	12,44,464	2,598	86.55	4	4
<b>INDIA</b>								
		Delhi	32,87,263	1,23,63,44,631	382	74.04	595	640



# India—Physical



## India—Physical

India covers about 3,287,263 square kilometres. Great mountains separate most of northern India from the rest of Asia. The southern half is a triangular peninsula that extends into the Indian Ocean. The Arabian Sea lies to the west of India, and the Bay of Bengal to the east. The coastline is 6,843 kilometres, of which 1,312 kilometres belong to India's island territories. India has three main land regions: (1) the **Himalayas**; (2) the **Northern Plains**; and (3) the **Deccan** or **Southern Plateau**.

The **Himalayas**, the highest mountain-systems in the world, rise partly in India and partly in China. They curve for about 2,410 kilometres from northernmost India to northeastern India. The Himalayas are as much as 320 kilometres wide at some places. They include the world's tallest mountain, i.e. Everest. Many other tall mountains like K2 and Kanchenjunga are in these ranges. Many kinds of wildlife, including tigers, monkeys, rhinoceroses, and several species of deer, live in the foothills.

The **Northern Plains** lie between the Himalayas and the southern peninsula. They stretch across northern India for about 2,410 kilometres, and have an average width of about 320 kilometres. The region of the Northern Plains includes the valleys of the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Indus rivers and their branches. The Brahmaputra and the Ganges are India's longest and most important waterways. They rise in the Himalayas from the constant mountain snows.

This region makes up the world's largest alluvial plain (land formed of soil left by rivers). The soil ranks among the most fertile in the world. The flatness of the plains makes them easy to irrigate. Most of the Indian people live in this region.

The western part of the Northern Plains includes the **Thar Desert**, the Rann of Kutch, which is often flooded by sea- and river-water, and the **Kathiawar Peninsula**.

The **Deccan**, a huge plateau, forms most of the southern peninsula. It slants up towards the west, where it meets the **Western Ghats**, a rugged mountain range that is 1,500 metres high. This range falls sharply to a narrow coastal plain. In the east, the **Eastern Ghats**, another range, rises 610 metres at the edge of the Deccan. This range gradually slants down to a coastal plain much wider than the one in the west. The Western and Eastern Ghats



meet at the southernmost point of the Deccan in the Nilgiri Hills. The **Vindhya**, which is 1,200 metres high, and other mountain ranges extend across India and separate the Deccan from the Northern Plains.

The Deccan has farming and grazing land, most of India's ores, and forests. Rivers in the region include the Cauvery, the Godavari, and the Krishna. They flow eastward through the Deccan to the Bay of Bengal.

## India—Educational Institutions





## India—Educational Institutions

Before 1976, education was exclusively the responsibility of states; the Central Government was only concerned with certain areas like co-ordination and determination of standards in technical and higher education. In 1976, through a Constitutional amendment, education became a joint responsibility. Decisions regarding the organisation and structure of education are largely the concern of the states. However, the Union Government has a clear responsibility regarding the quality and character of education. In addition to policy formulation, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education shares with the states the responsibility for educational planning.

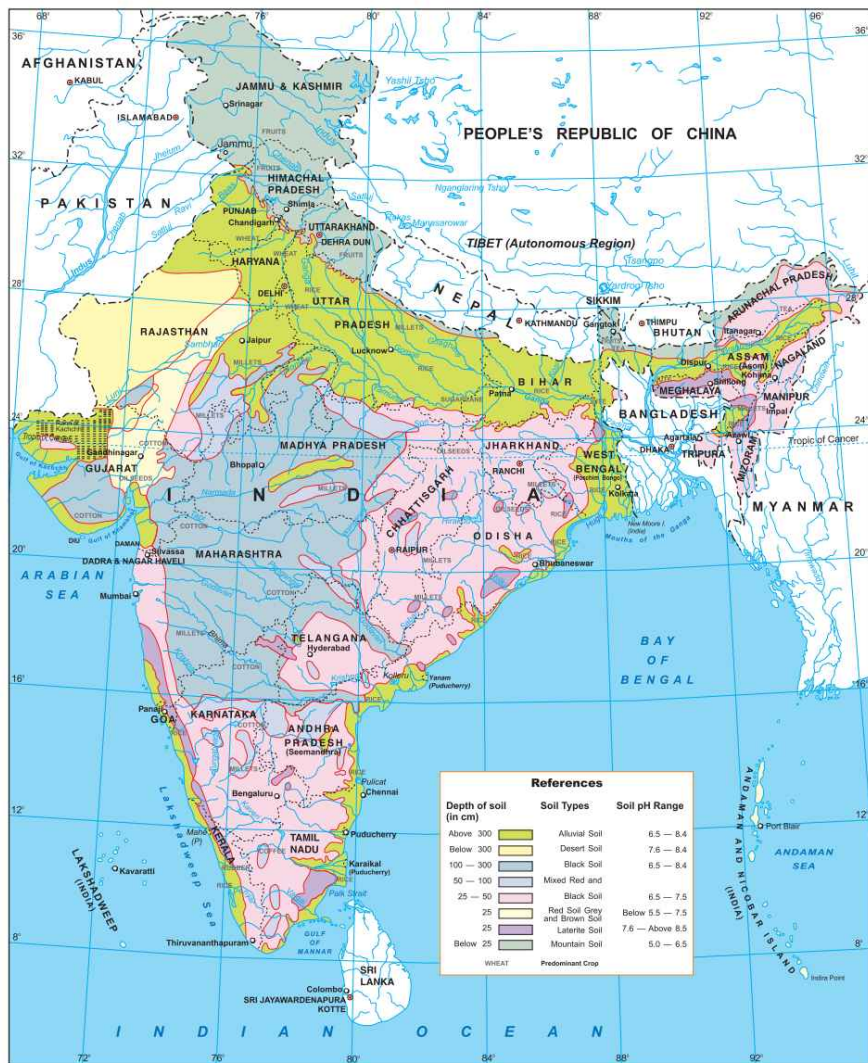
**Elementary Education:** The National Policy on Education envisages that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality should be provided to all children up to the age of 14 years before the commencement of the 21st century. The target of universalising elementary education has been divided into three broad parameters, i.e. universal access, universal retention and universal achievement during the Eighth Five Year Plan. As a result of the efforts made by the central government and state government, 94 per cent of the country's rural population have been provided primary schools within one km and 84 per cent have upper primary schools within three km. This has resulted in : (i) Enrolment of children of 6-14 years of age in primary and upper primary schools has gone up steadily since independence to 87 and 50 per cent respectively; (ii) significant improvements have taken place in enrolment of girls and SCs/STs; and (iii) the number of primary and upper primary schools has gone up from 2.23 lakh in 1950-51 to 7.75 lakh in 1996-97. Accordingly, the number of teachers in primary and upper primary schools has also gone up from 6.24 lakh to 29.86, lakh during this period.

**Women's Education :** The National Policy for Education document made a strong commitment to a well conceived edge in favour of women as an act of faith and social engineering. These commitments have been translated into concrete guidelines, and have resulted in a number of interventions which focus on the empowerment of women as the critical pre-condition for their participation in the educational process. The impact of these programmes is reflected in the decennial growth rate in female literacy of 9.54 per cent (Census 1991) which is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for males (7.76 per cent).

**Vocational Education :** The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, accords high priority to vocationalisation of education at the secondary stage. The NPE, as revised in 1992, set the target of achieving a diversion of 10 per cent of the students at the +2 level to the vocational stream in 1995 and 25 per cent by 2000 A.D. Accordingly, a centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was launched in February 1998,. Under the scheme, substantial financial assistance is provided to states/UTs for introduction of vocational courses in classes XI and XII of the school system.

**Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools:** A pilot project on Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools was initiated in 1984-85 in collaboration with the Department of Electronics. The broad objectives of the pilot project included demystification of Computers and to provide 'Hands on' experience. The project has been continued up to 1992-93 on an ad hoc basis and funds to the tune of Rs 4 to 5 crore were provided on year to year basis. In all 2,598, schools were covered up to 1992-93.

# India—Soils



Soil is made up of crumbled rocks. Three natural forces—wind, flowing water and temperature—weaken the rocks and break them into pieces that are like small stones. These pieces are called the parent material because soil is formed from this material.

In India, a wide range of soils is found. On the basis of the natural environmental processes that produce them, these can be broadly divided into two groups, *in situ* soils and transported soils (formed by the transport of eroded material). The *in situ* soils get their distinguishing features from the parent rock. Among the *in situ* soils of India, the **black soil** found in the lava-covered land is the most conspicuous. These are often referred to as *regur* but are popularly known as black-cotton soil since cotton has been the prevailing traditional crop on such soils. These are poor in humus yet highly moisture-retentive, responding well to irrigation. Black soils are primarily found in peninsular India where the underlying rock is basalt, as in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

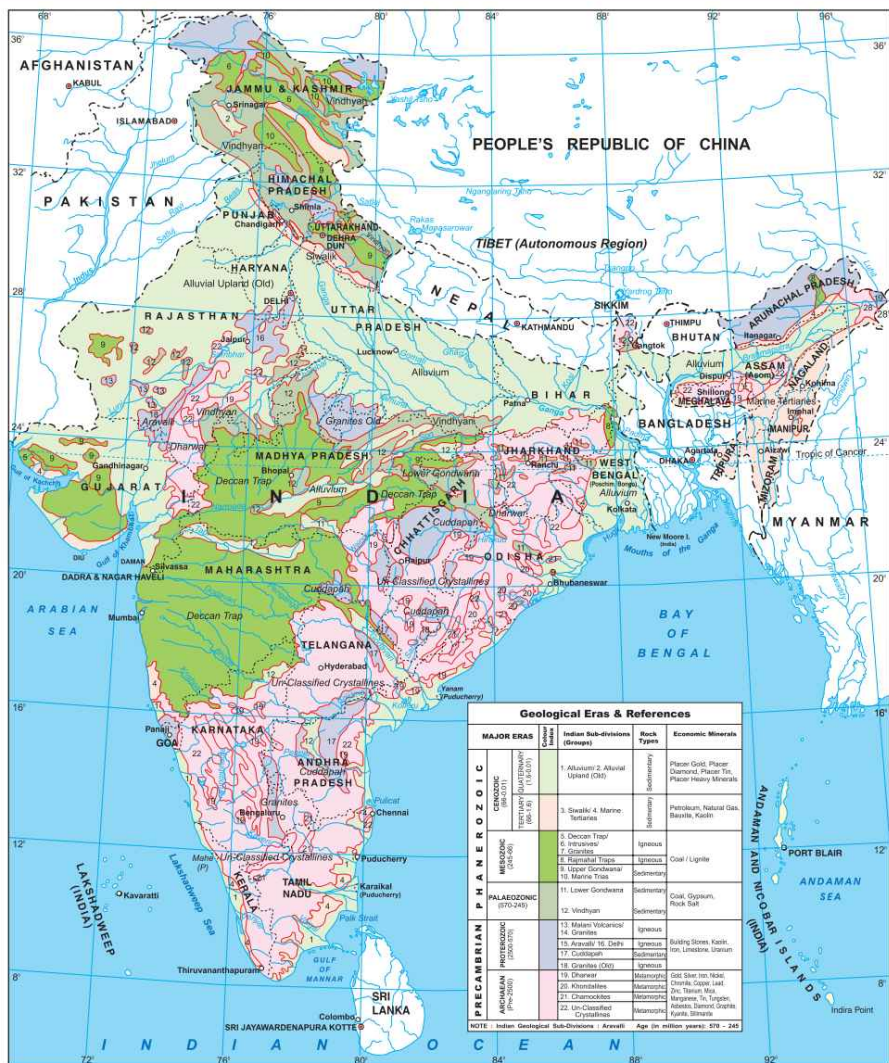
A much larger area of India has various shades of red *in situ* soils called **lateritic soils**. These are generally found over extensive tracts of peninsular India that are composed of acidic rocks such as granite, gneiss, and schist. Lateritic soils develop through leaching of soluble minerals, particularly the chemically basic constituents, and enrichment from oxidised iron, which imparts the reddish hue. Heavily leached red soils are found in the high-rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, western Kathiawar peninsula, eastern Rajasthan, the Eastern Ghats, the Chota Nagpur plateau, and other upland tracts of northeastern India. Less-leached red soils occur in areas of low rainfall immediately east of the Western Ghats in the dry interior of the Deccan plateau. **Red soils** are poor in humus; but in forested tracts, humus concentration and the recycling of

nutrients help restore fertility in the topsoil. However, humus-rich forest soils are found on all forest-clad mountainous tracts even though the *in situ* soils of those tracts are not of the same type. **Alluvial soils** occur widely in India: in all river valleys, deltas and coastal plains. The mineral composition of these transported soils differs according to the source materials. The grain-size distribution also varies according to the distance travelled. The tracts close to the Himalayas have a coarse-grained alluvium with large annular space, known locally as *bhabbar* soil. As these are further sifted and carried some distance, coarse sand particles are gradually replaced by fine sand, with corresponding increase in clay. Hence the permeability of the alluvial soils and correspondingly, their water-holding capacity vary between tracts. In the plains, newer alluvium, locally called *khadar*, is found on the floodplains.

This newer alluvium is uniform in texture and extremely fertile. In some of the old alluvium on the slightly elevated terraces, which is termed *bhangar*, patches of alkaline efflorescence called *usar* are found. These make the soil infertile. **Sandy soil** is made up of rocks broken into grains which we call sand. Sandy soil is grainy. It cannot hold water as the water at once seeps down through its grains. Such a soil is suitable for crops that need to send their roots easily down and can also stand dry weather. Crops like millets, pulses, gram, peanuts and linseed flourish in sandy soil. This type of soil is there in the western Desert of India. If sandy soil gets enough water and manure, it becomes fertile in a short time. **Rocky soil** is made up of gravel, sand and rock-pieces and is quite coarse to touch. **Fruit-trees** and **maize** are the two chief crops of this soil. It is found in the hills of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.



# India—Geology



The geological regions broadly follow the physical features and may be grouped into three regions: the Himalayas and their associated group of mountains, the Indo-Ganga Plain and the Peninsular Shield. The Himalayan mountain belt to the north and the Naga-Lushai mountain in the east are the regions of mountain-building movement. Most of this area, now presenting some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world, was under marine conditions about 60 crore years ago. In a series of mountain-building movements commencing about seven crore years ago, the sediments and the basement rocks rose to great heights. The weathering and erosive agencies worked on these to produce the relief seen today. The Indo-Ganga plains are a great alluvial tract that separates the Himalayas in the north from the Peninsula in the south. The Peninsula is a region of relative stability and rare seismic disturbances. Highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods, dating back as far as 380 crore years, occur in the area; the rest being covered by the coastal-bearing Gondwana formations, lava flows belonging to the Deccan Trap formation and younger sediments.

**Rivers :** Rivers in India may be classified as:

(i) Himalayan rivers; (ii) Peninsular rivers; (iii) Coastal rivers and (iv) rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are perennial as they are generally snow-fed and have reasonable flow throughout the year. During the monsoon, the Himalayas receive very heavy rainfall and the rivers discharge the maximum quantity of water, causing frequent floods. The Peninsular rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate in volume. A large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, especially on the west coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them are flashy and non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are

few and far between. Most of them are of an ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river of this category that drains into the Rann of Kachch. The Ganga sub-basin which is a part of the larger Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin is the largest in India, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of the country. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhyas in the south. The Ganga flows through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal in India and enters Bangladesh thereafter. It has two main headwaters in the Himalayas: the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gomukh and the latter from a glacier short of the Alkapuri glacier. The Ganga is joined by a number of the Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghagra, Gomti, Gandak and the Kosi. The western-most river of the Ganga System is the Yamuna which rises from the Yamunotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Among important rivers flowing north from central India into the Yamuna/Ganga are the Chambal, Betwa and the Sone.

The Brahmaputra and the Barak flowing from east to west in north-eastern region are international rivers and have immense water resources potential which is still in the initial stages of development. The Godavari in the southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin covering 10 per cent of the area of India. Next to it is the Krishna basin in the region, while the Mahanadi has the third largest basin. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan flowing to the Arabian Sea and of the Kaveri in the south falling into the Bay of Bengal are about the same size, though with different character and shape.

# India—Land Use





## India—Land Use

**Forests :** Forests cover about 10 per cent of India. Large quantities of deodar, cedar, rosewood, sal and teak are cut for timber. In addition, villagers chop down many trees for fuel. India's forest land shrinks each year because people cut more trees than they plant. The government encourages planting, mostly of fast-growing eucalyptus and pine.

Some important forest trees along with the areas where they grow in India are given below:-

**Teak :** The Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya

**Sal :** The Vindhyas, the Satpura Hills

**Coconut :** West Bengal, East Coast and West Coast

**Chir, Pine, Safeda and Kail :** The Western Ghats, Karnataka

**Sandalwood, Ebony :** The Western Ghats, Karnataka

**Date Palm :** Rajasthan, south-western Punjab, Haryana.

**Rubber, Cinchona :** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nilgiri Hills

**Mulberry :** West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (Silk worms are reared on mulberry leaves.)

**Pastures :** India has the largest population of cattle in the world but it has little land for their grazing. Only four per cent land is under pasture. This pasture land is generally managed by the villagers themselves.

**Agriculture :** Provides about a third of India's national income. India ranks among the world's leading nations in total farm area. Farms cover more than half of the country. About 80 per cent of the farmland is used to grow India's main foods—grains and pulses,

the seeds of various pod vegetables such as beans, chickpeas and pigeon peas. The major grain crops include rice, wheat, millet and sorghum. Rice leads all crops in land area. Only China grows more rice than India.

India grows more than half of the world's mangoes and leads all countries in the production of cashewnuts, millet, peanuts, pulses, sesame seeds and tea. The nation ranks second in the production of cauliflowers, jute, onions, rice, sorghum and sugar cane and is a major producer of apples, aubergines, bananas, coconuts, coffee, cotton, oranges, potatoes, rapeseeds, rubber, tobacco and wheat. India is also the world's largest grower of betel nuts, which are palm nuts chewed as a stimulant by many people in tropical Asia. It is also a leading producer of such spices as cardamom, ginger, pepper and turmeric.

In the past, India had to import much food. But the **green revolution** improved farming techniques and the use of irrigation and high-yield grains has greatly increased agricultural production. The government sponsors programmes to teach farmers scientific farming methods. It also provides credit to allow farmers to buy improved varieties of seeds and fertilisers. The government encourages increased food production by paying farmers higher prices for their crops. Despite a rapidly growing population, India now produces enough food to meet most of its needs. But such disasters as droughts and floods still sometimes cause food shortages in some areas. About 60 per cent of India's workers earn a living by farming. The farmers and their families use most of their crops. Half of all Indian farms are less than one hectare in area. Only four per cent cover more than 10 hectares. About two-thirds of the farmers in India plough their own land.

## India—Manufacturing Industries



## India—Manufacturing Industries

India started her quest for industrial development after independence in 1947. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, marked the beginning of the evolution of the Indian Industrial Policy. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 gave the public sector a strategic role in the economy. It categorised industries which would be the exclusive responsibility of the state or would progressively come under state control. Industries can be classified into many categories—

**Large-scale industries** are those which employ a large number of people and use big machines run with electricity. Iron and steel industry and textile industry are examples of large-scale industries.

**Major industries :** The textile sector accounting for a significant portion of the total industrial output of the country, plays a vital role in the nation's economy both in regard to employment generation and earning of foreign exchange. This industry has witnessed a phenomenal growth during the last four decades. The total employment in the textile sector is estimated at about 64.20 million in 1995-96 against 39 million in 1990,. The number of cotton/man-made fibre mills has increased from 378, in 1951 to 1,719 till 31st March 1997. Out of 1,719 mills, 188 are in the public sector, 147 mills in the corporation sector and 1,384 mills are in the private sector.

**Small-scale industries** employ a smaller number of people. Some of these industries are those producing cycles, fans, TVs, radios, etc.

Industries based in villages are called **village industries**. Examples of these industries are khadi, leather, etc.

**Cottage Industries :** These industries employ artisans who make articles of brass, cane, ivory, etc.

Some small industries are run by members of family in their house. Bidi, knives and utensils are some of these industries.

**Textiles :** The **clothing and textile** industries employ more workers than any other industry. Cotton mills are concentrated in Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Punjab has woollen mills and Kolkata has jute factories. Millions of Indians work at home, weaving fine fabrics of cotton, rayon and silk by hand. They make beautifully designed carpets and rugs and spin fine laces of gold on silver threads. Man-made fibre textile industry is concentrated mainly in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

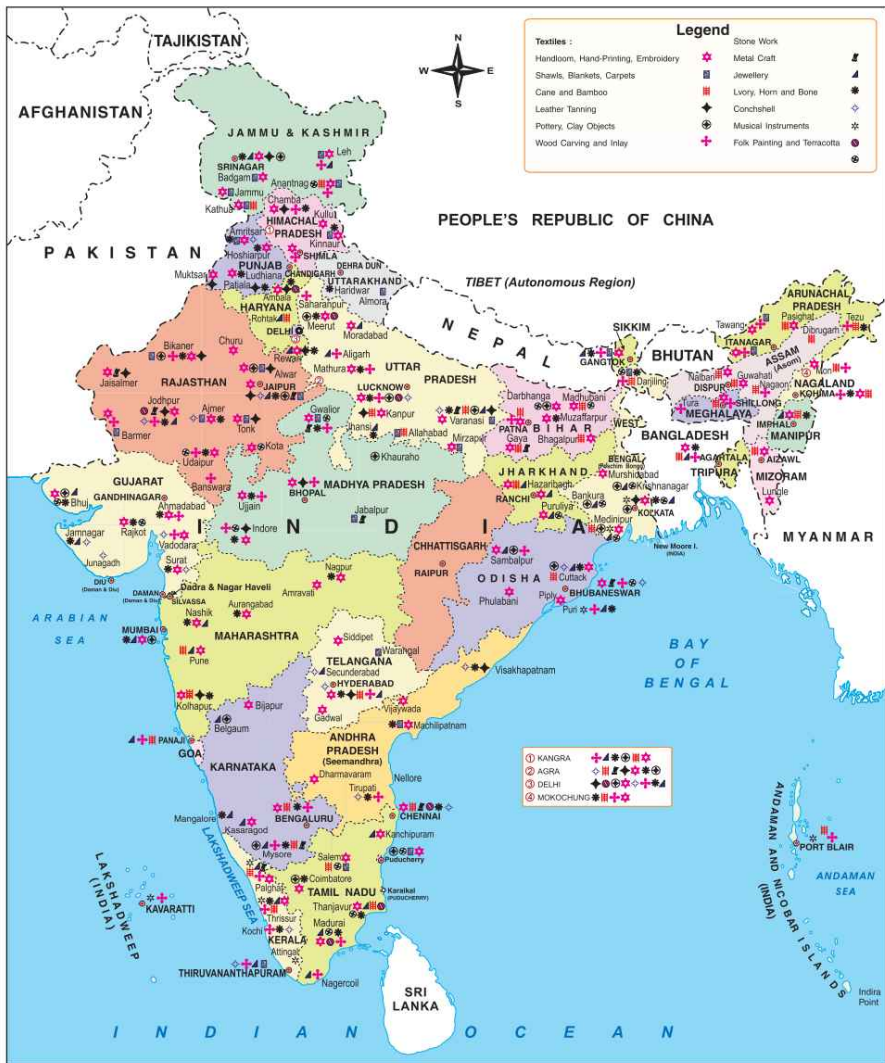
**Jute :** The jute industry in the country is traditionally export-oriented. India ranks number one in raw jute and jute goods production and number two in export of jute goods in the world. Jute-packaging materials are facing tough challenges from other low-priced synthetic substitutes. This industry is concentrated mainly in West Bengal.

**Silk :** The employment in the silk sector during 1997-98, was 61 lakh persons. Silk textile exports constitute about three per cent of textile exports. During 1997-98, exports of silk items to the tune of Rs 90,1.57 crores were made. Important centres of silk production are Surat, Mysore, Mumbai and Kolkata.

**Powerlooms :** The decentralised powerloom sector plays a pivotal role in meeting clothing needs. It contributes about 72.6 per cent (including hosiery sector) of total cloth production in the country as against 5.7 per cent by mills and 21.7 per cent by the handloom sector.



## India—Handicrafts



Handicrafts constitute an important segment of the decentralised sector of India's economy and provide employment to over six million artisans, roughly one-fifth of the total household industries scattered throughout the country, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.

The office of the development commissioner for handicrafts implements plan schemes covering various areas like training, design, development, technology upgradation, market promotion, exhibition and publicity, exports, etc. Export of handicrafts, including hand-knitted carpets, during 1997-98, was recorded at Rs 6,458 crore (provisional) as compared to Rs 5,625 crore during 1996-97. Special programmes have been launched to promote embroidery, zari and zardosi, costume jewellery and imitation jewellery for both the domestic and international markets as a measure to generate more employment opportunities for crafts people. Besides, a UNDP assisted programme has been undertaken to promote wood-based handicrafts for exports. 'Kaleen' label has been introduced by carpet export promotion council (CEPC) to be fixed on the carpets for exports as a hallmark of commitment towards complete eradication of child labour from the Indian carpet industry and contribution towards the welfare of children and carpet weavers.

A country-wide census has been launched for the first time to collect information about the handicraft artisans. This will help build up the database for this sector.

**Jute :** Raw jute was almost the monopoly of Bangladesh. But now India is producing raw jute in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and UP. Most of the requirements of jute mills are

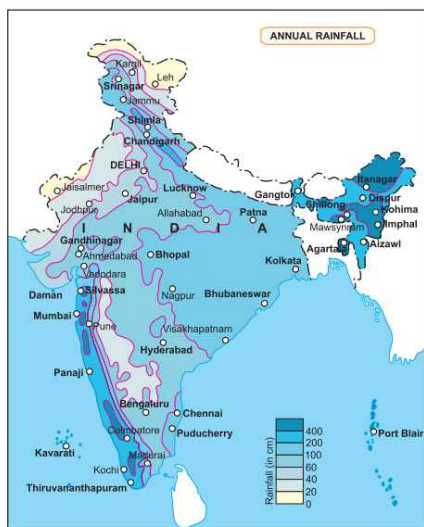
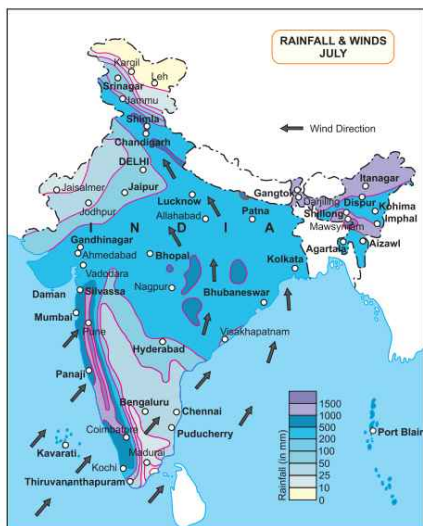
met by local production. The jute mills are all concentrated in Kolkata. The reasons are obvious : (a) Suitability of the soil of Bengal for jute; (b) availability of coal; (c) a large supply of cheap labour and water required for the industry; and (d) the port facilities at Kolkata.

**Silk :** During 1997-98, about 61 lakh persons were employed in the silk sector. Exports of silk textile constitute about 3% of exports of textile. During 1997-98, exports of silk items in the neighbourhood of Rs 90,1.57 crore were made. Silk-producing centres are concentrated in Surat, Mysore, Mumbai and Kolkata.

**Handloom :** The handloom industry contributes over 23 per cent of the total cloth production. Production of handloom cloth also increased from 7,457 million sq. metres during 1996-97 to 7,86,2 million sq. metres during 1997-98, an increase of about 5.4 per cent. In order to further increase production and generate additional employment opportunities in the handloom sector, a scheme was introduced during 1992-93 to develop 3,000 handloom development centres and 500 quality dyeing units which will benefit 30 lakh weavers. During the year 1997-98, 260 handloom development centres and 78, quality dyeing centres have been sanctioned.

An integrated Village Handloom Development Scheme, project packaging scheme and National Silk Yarn scheme were launched between 1991-95 with an outlay of Rs 63 crore and Rs 20 crore respectively for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. A project of development of handloom products using jute fibre titled 'Development and transfer for technology for use of jute fibre in handloom textiles' was sanctioned by the Government during 1993-94 with an outlay of about Rs 10.30 crore. Besides, a scheme for setting up jute handloom development centres was introduced in January 1995.

# India—Rainfall & Climatic Regions





## India—Rainfall & Climatic Regions

Indian climate is greatly influenced by two basic monsoon winds, namely southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon. The southwest monsoon is responsible for 80 per cent or more of the total precipitation. Low humidity and absence of rainfall are associated with the northeast monsoon.

**January :** January is the coldest month of the year. The general airflow over the country is from land to sea, which is known as the northeast monsoon wind. The weather is characterised by clear sky, low humidity, cold northerly wind. High-pressure zone spreads over northern India and low-pressure condition prevails over the seas. In southern India, mean temperature is 25-26°C due to maritime location and vicinity to the equator whereas in northern India it is very low, only 15°C.

**July :** The atmospheric pressure decreases with the rise of temperature till it is at its lowest in July. Relatively high-pressure condition prevails over the seas in the south. In the map of Rainfall and Winds (July), we see that wind from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal blows towards the low-pressure centre over northwestern India. From the Bay of Bengal branch rainfall is highest in Assam (1,500 mm) and Meghalaya. Nagaland, Mizoram, eastern and northern parts of West Bengal receive rainfall ranging between 1,000 mm and 1,500 mm. Rest of India receives moderate to low rainfall.

**Annual Rainfall :** India is having an average annual rainfall around 1,180 mm. This rainfall is associated mostly with the southwest monsoon wind. About 80 per cent of the total rainfall occurs between June and September. The rainfall ranges from the lowest level in the deserts of Rajasthan and Ladakh to the maximum at Mawsynram in Meghalaya. An

interesting feature of India rainfall is that in each season of the year rainfall occurs in some part of the country.

**Climatic Regions :** India is having a great diversity in physiographical features which leads to a variety of climatic conditions in its different parts. The climate varies from continental to oceanic, from extremes to hot.

**Tropical Rainy :** Western strip of Kerala coast, Karnataka and Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and some part of West Bengal fall under this category.

**Humid Subtropical :** This region consists of the plains of Bihar, Odisha, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu, eastern Madhya Pradesh, western Maharashtra and Goa. Rainfall occurs during June-September.

**Tropical Savanna :** This region consists of a large part of the Deccan plateau, the leeward side of the Western Ghats, northeastern Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, western Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

**Mountain :** This region includes the entire Himalayan range from Arunachal Pradesh in the east up to the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir in the west.

**Steppe :** Eastern Rajasthan, eastern slope of the Western Ghats, southwest Punjab and eastern Gujarat experience continental type of climate. Diurnal range of temperature is high.

**Desert :** This region includes western Rajasthan and Kutch. Climate is characterised by high diurnal and annual range of temperature.

# India—National Highways



## India—National Highways

India has one of the largest road networks in the world. The country's total road length was 30,15,229 km in 1994-95. The Central Government is responsible for the national highway system. In 1947, approximately 2,500 km of missing road links and thousands of culverts and bridges, which did not exist, were required to be constructed to have an integrated and continuous network. There was an increase in missing road links with the addition of new roads to the national highway system in later years. The present national highway system includes a total road length of 38,517 km. An expenditure of Rs 1,48,1.70 crore during the Seventh Plan has been incurred on the development of the national highways. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, a sum of about Rs 3,115 crore has been spent on the development of the national highways. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs 1,534.04 crore was earmarked for the development of the national highways including Rs 791.80 crore for externally aided projects while for the year 1998-99, the proposed outlay was Rs 2,229.76 crore including Rs 917.80 crore for EAPs. Though the national highways constitute only two per cent of the total road length, they carry nearly 40, per cent of road traffic. There are altogether nine on-going external loans for the improvement of the national highways, comprising one loan (US \$ 306 million) from the World Bank, three loans (total US \$ 672, million) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and five loans (total Japanese Yen 36,915 million approximately, equivalent to US \$ 450 million) from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan. The World Bank loan includes six national highways sub-projects in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, and one state highway project for the reconstruction of bridges in Odisha.





# India—Railways



## India—Railways

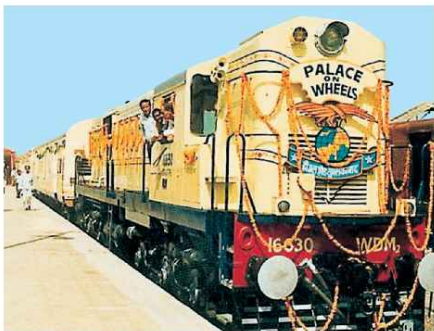
The **railways** in India provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers. It brings together people from the farthest corners of the country and makes possible the conduct of business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and education. The Indian Railways have been a great integrating force during the last hundred years. It has bound the economic life of the country and helped in accelerating the development of industry and agriculture. The first Indian train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane, a distance of 34 km.

The Indian Railways have grown into a vast network of **6,98,4 stations** spread over a route length of 62,545 km with a fleet of 6,967 locomotives, 33,849 passenger service vehicles, 5,40,8 other coaching vehicles and 2,71,127 wagons as on 31st March, 1997. The growth of the Indian Railways in about 150 years of its existence is thus phenomenal.

It has played a vital role in the economic, industrial and social development of the country. About 21 per cent of the route kilometre, 30 per cent of running track kilometre and 29 per cent of total track kilometre is electrified. The network is divided into nine zones and further sub-divided into divisions.

The **Rajdhani** and the **Shatabdi** are the fastest Indian trains whose speed exceeds 140, kmph. A luxurious train, Palace on Wheels, provides royal class comforts to the foreign tourists.

Even in such a vast network of railways, the Indian trains are generally crowded. It is therefore advisable to book seats in advance. The Railways also have recently started a Tatkal service under which tickets are available one day in advance by paying a premium. India has a **metro railway** in the cities of Kolkata, New Delhi and Mumbai.



# India—Air & Sea Routes





## India—Air & Sea Routes

The Airports Authority of India (AAI) was formed on 1st April, 1995, by the merger of the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority. The new authority is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic services and aeronautical communication services for the effective control of air traffic in the Indian air space. The Authority manages 92, civil airports including five international airports, 28 civil enclaves at defence airfields. It controls and manages the entire Indian space extending beyond the territorial limits of the country, as accepted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

India has bilateral air services agreements with 90, countries as on 1st January, 1998,.

The Air India Limited is the major international carrier of the country. It operates services to the USA, Europe, the Russian Confederation, the Gulf/Middle East, the East Asia, the Far East and Africa. The Air India owns a fleet of 26 aircraft consisting of seven B-747-200, two B-747-300 (Combi), six B-747-400, three A-300-B4 and eight A-310-300 aircraft. It also has joint venture services with three foreign carriers and seven 'Block Space' and 'Code Share Arrangements' with other foreign airlines to enable it to enhance its network with its limited aircraft fleet.

The Indian Airlines is the major domestic air carrier of the country. It also provides services to 14 countries, viz. Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Singapore, UAE, Oman, Myanmar, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain. Its operations cover 72, destinations including 16 abroad. The Airlines owns a fleet of ten A-300s, thirty A-320s and twelve B-737s and three DO-228 aircraft. All Boeing 737 aircraft are operated by its wholly-owned subsidiary, Alliance Air.

The Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited has been providing helicopter support services to the petroleum sector including ONGC, Oil India Limited, and Hardy Exploration at Chennai and state governments.

**Shipping :** Shipping plays an important role in India with a vast coastline of about 5,700 km and over 2 million sq km of Exclusive Economic Zone. The country has the largest merchant shipping fleet among developing countries and ranks 17th in the world in shipping tonnage. As on 31st March, 1998, the net operative tonnage consisted of 478, ships totalling to 68,43,156 GRT.



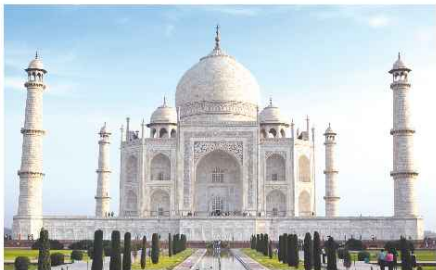


## India—Monuments & Holy Places

India being a secular state, people of all faiths live here. But a great majority, about 80 per cent, are the Hindus. Hinduism is rather a way of life for the Hindus here. Believers in Hinduism have many gods and goddesses. **The Mahabharata**, the Hindu epic, puts their number at 33,333 but other sources say the number is much higher. There are thousands of temples all over India dedicated to Indian deities. Some of these belong to the ancient Indian period and are a fine example of Indian architecture. There are several festivals connected with gods and temples. Dussehra, Diwali and Holi are some of such Hindu festivals.

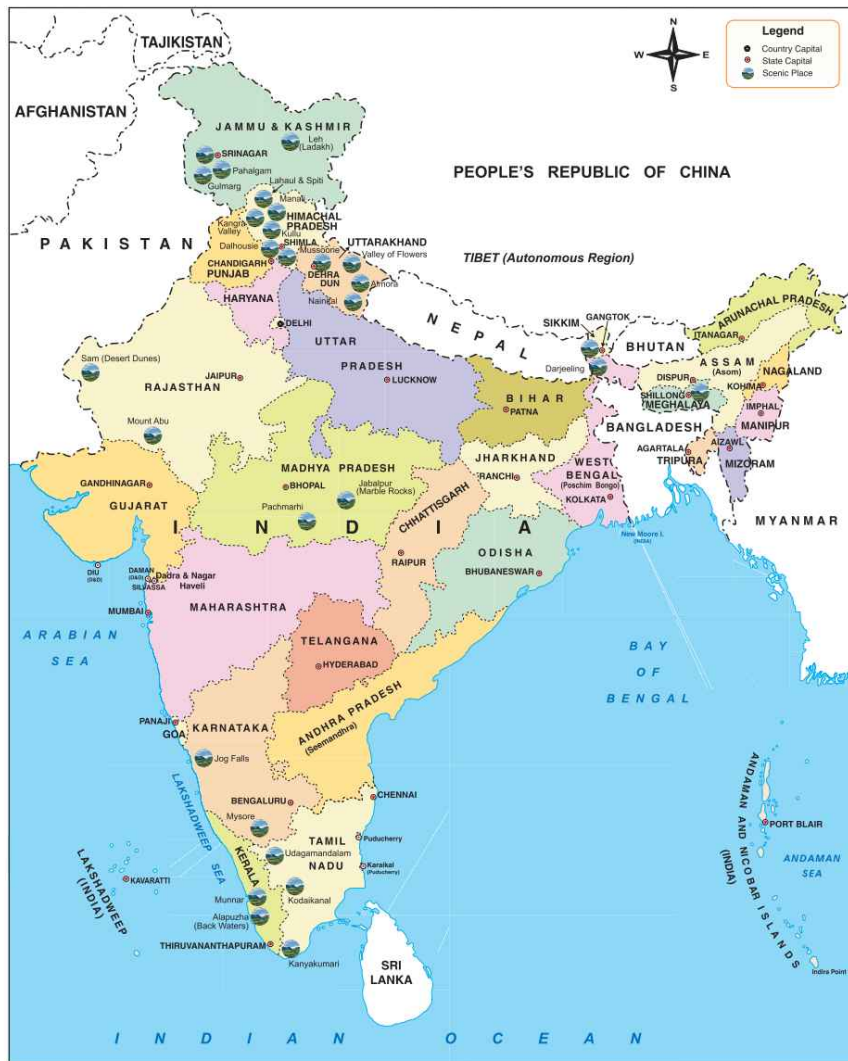
India has the third largest population of the Muslims. A large part of India was ruled by Muslim rulers during the medieval period in history. These rulers made several palaces and mosques and other holy places during their regime. These holy places are some of the finest examples of Muslim architecture.

Sikhism began in India in the fifteenth century. The religion was started by Guru Nanak. The holy book of the Sikhs is the **Guru Granth Sahib**. The ten Gurus of the Sikhs promoted the faith among their followers. Guru Arjun Dev built the holiest Sikh shrine at Amritsar known as Harimandir, in the middle of a lake. There are many other famous gurdwaras all over India. People believing in many other faiths can be found in different parts of India. They include the Buddhists, the Christians and the Parsees. Religious places of these faiths can be found in several places. Goa, which has a substantial Christian population, has a number of famous old churches. Similarly, the Buddhists have their monasteries in Bihar and Sikkim. The Parsees are mainly concentrated in Mumbai. Monuments belonging to all periods of history can be seen in India. There are some even from the pre-historical period. The Purana Quila is believed to be the Indraprastha of the Mahabharata times. Several buildings of the ancient, medieval and modern periods of the Indian history are visited by tourists from all over the world.





# India—Scenic Places



## India—Scenic Places

India has some of the most beautiful hill stations of the world. The valley of Kashmir tops them all. It is known as a paradise on earth. Ranging from 500ft to 6000ft above sea level at different places, its beauty has to be only seen to be believed. On the higher altitudes beyond the valley, the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas can be seen. The entire valley stretches about 130 km in length and 40, km in breadth. Srinagar, the summer capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, is situated in this valley. In the middle of the city is the famous Dal Lake with houseboats and floating gardens. Besides the lake are the famous Nishat Bag and Shalimar Bag. There are several scenic places all over the valley.

Most of the other hill stations are also in the Himalayan mountains. Shimla and Dalhousie in Himachal Pradesh and Nainital and Mussoorie in Uttar Pradesh are some of them. Rich people of the northern plains find an escape in these hill stations from the scorching summer months. The Kempty Falls near Mussoorie and the Sahastradhara Falls in Dehradun are also places of tourist interest. In fact, the entire Garhwal Hills of Uttar Pradesh can be developed into tourist spots but many of them are as yet unexploited.

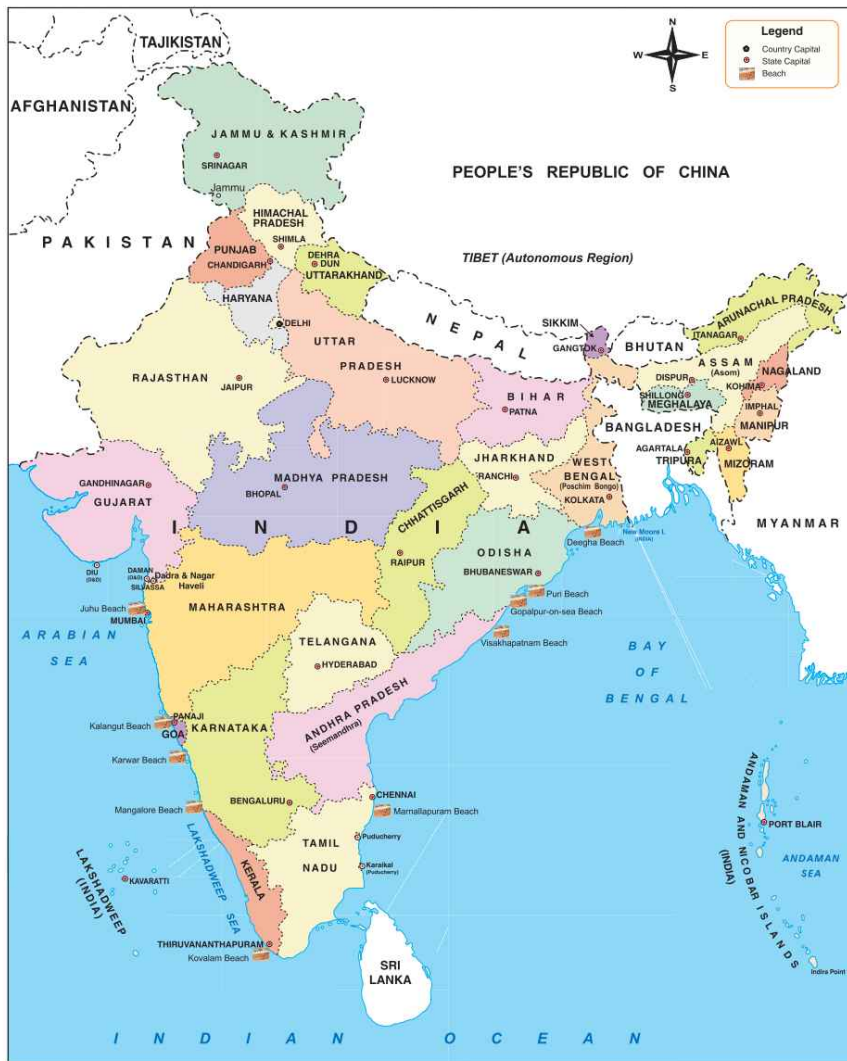
There are many other scenic places in the Nilgiri hills of the south. Udagamandalam (Ooty) and Kodaikanal are two of them. Karnataka has the world-famous Jog Falls. Rajasthan has the famous Mount Abu with its Dilwara temples and Madhya Pradesh has the beautiful Pachmarhi.

The rugged, but beautiful north-east, too, has several beautiful hill stations. Shillong is thronged by thousands of tourists throughout the year.

The entire state of Sikkim in the Himalayas is a hill. Its capital, Gangtok, is a beautiful place for a holiday. Near Gangtok is Darjeeling in West Bengal, a hill station surrounded by tea gardens.



## India—Beaches





## India—Beaches

India has a large coastal line. Some of the big Indian cities are situated on the coasts. These include Mumbai in Maharashtra, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Puri in Odisha, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and the entire state of Goa. These places have beautiful beaches which people visit throughout the year. In Mumbai, along the Marine Drive, now renamed as Netaji Subhas Marg, is the **Chowpatty Beach**. Spread over a huge area is another beach on the Arabian Sea, the **Juhu Beach**. Large crowds, local as well as tourists, visit these beaches in the evenings.



Odisha is blessed with a matchless landscape, a part of it being quiet beaches that invite travellers to share their expanse and sense of ease. **Gopalpur-on-sea**, an ancient sea port, is one of the most beautiful, unspoiled beaches one can see. Today, it is a modern, luxurious beach resort, and offers excellent facilities for surfing and sailing. Still relatively undiscovered are **Chandipur**, where the sea retreats several kilometres every day, and life is serene and unhurried.



And one superb beach is at **Balighat**, where a river merges with the ocean.



**Kovalam** in Kerala is an uncluttered beach of silvery sands fringed with rows upon rows of tall palms, a sheltered bay and a wide choice of water sports. Kovalam is about the perfect place for a sea-side holiday.





## India—Wildlife & National Parks

Because of its size, India is the home of a wide range of different environments—from high, snow-capped mountains to tropical rainforests and from hot and cold deserts and scrubland to lush, fertile plains and valleys. These environments provide a great variety of habitats for India's rich animal and plant life. Many zoologists estimate that there are some 76,000 species of fauna (animals) in India. They include (1) mammals, (2) birds, (3) reptiles and amphibians, (4) fish, and (5) insects and other invertebrates (animals without backbones).

Among the best-known of India's mammals are the Indian **elephant** and the **tiger**. Tigers are India's largest cats. They live in the country's forests and grassy plains and swamps, especially the wooded foothills of the Himalayas. The other cats of India include four species of panthers—the common leopard; the all-black leopard; the rarely seen albino leopard; and the snow leopard, which are found only in the Himalayas. The Asiatic lion is now found only in the Gir Forest of Saurashtra, Gujarat.

The one-horned **rhinoceros** is a protected species confined to eight wildlife sanctuaries, the largest of which is the Kaziranga in Assam, the home of 40,0 rhinoceroses. The commonest species of **monkeys** found in India are the rhesus monkey and the Hanuman monkey, a type of langur. Another type of monkey, the lion-tailed macaque or wanderoo, is found in a small area of southern India.

The gaur or **Indian bison** is a species of the wild buffalo. The nilgai, or blue bull, is found in most areas of the country. The markhor and Asiatic ibex, two types of goats, live in the Himalayas. India also has various kinds of wild antelope, bears, deer, gazelle, goats, pigs, and sheep. The Karakul is a wild sheep of the northwestern India.

**Domesticated animals** include cattle, sheep, goats, water buffaloes, camels, donkeys, mules, horses, and in the Himalayas, yaks.

The **Ganges dolphin** is a fresh-water dolphin that lives in the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus rivers. It may be up to 3.6 metres in length.

About 1,200 species of **birds** live in India. More than 85 per cent of these species of birds are residents within the country. The rest are migratory. Migrating birds reach India in September to November and fly back during March and April.

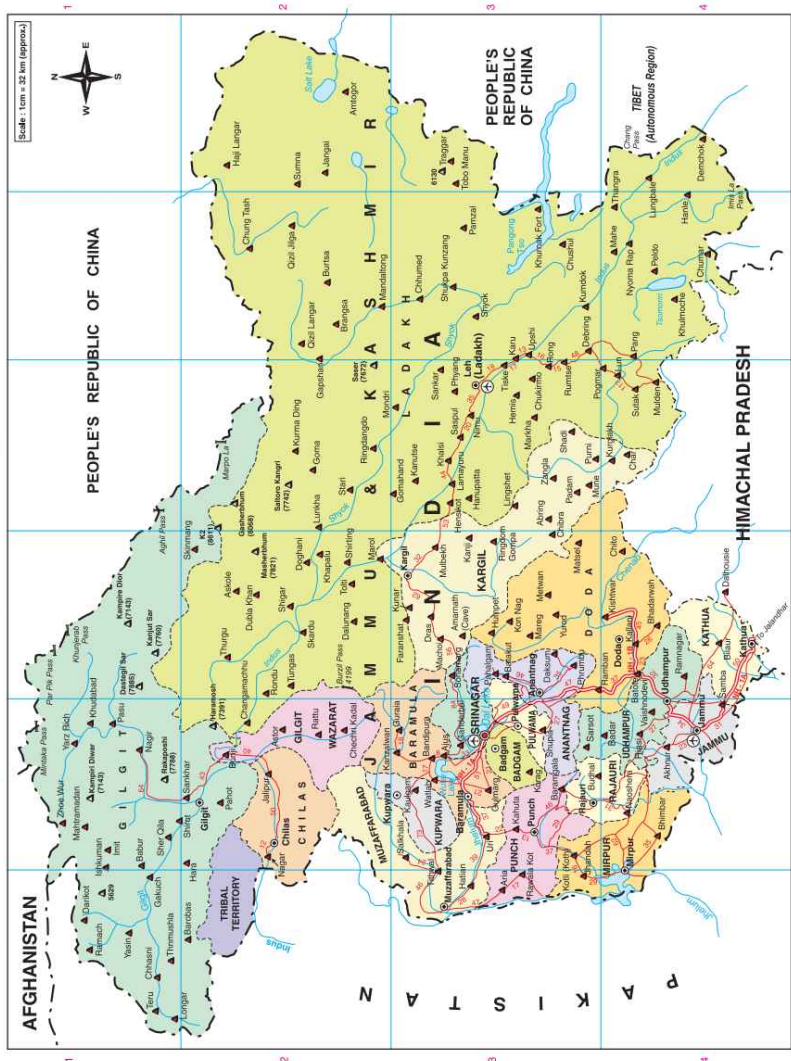
India has more than 40,0 species of **reptiles**. The gharial, a long-snouted animal related to the crocodile, lives in the waters of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Mahanadi.

India has some 40,0 species of snakes, of which about 80 species are poisonous.





## Jammu & Kashmir



## Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir is a state in the far north of the republic of India. The state is made up of three territories—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The state is a mountainous area in the northwest Himalayas. The winter capital of the state is Jammu and the summer capital is Srinagar.

**Agriculture :** Maize, rice and wheat are the major crops. Barley, bajra (millets), and jowar are grown in some parts. Pulses such as beans, lentils and peas are also important in market gardens and well-watered areas. Farmers grow a wide range of vegetables. Fruits grown include mangoes, bananas and oranges in Jammu, almonds, apples, cherries, peaches and pears in Kashmir and apricots and mulberries in Ladakh. The vale is also the only south Asian producer of saffron, a delicate food-colouring and flavouring agent.

**History :** The region of northern India now occupied by Jammu and Kashmir has been inhabited for thousands of years. The rock carvings of Kashmir and Ladakh lay on a branch of the great silk route that ran from China to the Mediterranean at the time of the Roman Empire.

The vale of Kashmir formed a part of several Indian empires, including that of Asoka in 200 B.C. An independent kingdom of Kashmir known as Karkota dynasty arose in the A.D. 600.

During the 90,0s, several small kingdoms and hill states emerged in the foothills of the Himalayas. Tibetan Buddhism became established in Ladakh during the 90,0s.

The period was also famous for the history of Kashmir entitled **Rajatarangini**, which was composed in the 1100s by a writer named Kalhana. It is hailed as the first major historical text of ancient India.

In Kashmir, the Mughal emperor Akbar established his rule by 1588 and built a fort in

Srinagar. His son and successor Jahangir, who ruled from 1605 to 1627, increased the beauty of the vale of Kashmir by planting chinar trees and by constructing beautiful gardens.

After 178,0, the small state of Jammu, controlled by a Rajput clan (a clan whose members belonged to the warrior caste of ancient India), became an ally of the Sikhs and paid them tribute. Gulab Singh, a member of the princely house of Jammu, won favour with the Sikhs. In Kashmir, meanwhile, the Afghan chiefs controlled the state and oppressed its people. In 1819, the Sikh leader, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, annexed Kashmir to his kingdom and put an end to the oppression. In 1820, Gulab Singh was made Maharaja of Jammu. The dynasty that Gulab Singh founded was called the Dogra Dynasty.

### Facts & Figures

<b>Capitals</b>	: Srinagar (summer) & Jammu (winter)
<b>Area</b>	: 2,22,236 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 12,548,92,6
<b>Literacy</b>	: 68.74%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 9,375 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 77 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Kashmiri
<b>Crops</b>	: Barley, Forest Produce, Fruits, Millets, Rice, Saffron, Wheat
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Coal, Lignite, Sapphires, Semi-precious stones
<b>Industries</b>	: Carpets & Shawls, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Watches, Wood-based industries
<b>Climate</b>	: Srinagar Summer : 30° C average Winter : Below 0° C average Jammu Summer : 35° C average Winter : 20° C average
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: April to July, Dec. to January (for winter sports)

## Jammu & Kashmir



**Vaishnodevi** : One of the most sacred pilgrim-centres of northern India. This cave-temple in the Jammu region is dedicated to Vaishnodevi, the mother goddess.



**Amarnath Cave** : This limestone cave is sacred to the Hindus because of its lingam, the symbol of Shiva, formed in ice. The lingam reaches its highest size in July/August, attracting pilgrims from all over India.



**Pahalgam** : The hill resort of Pahalgam at an altitude of 2,130 m makes a holiday a memorable experience. The beauty of the place is enhanced by the confluence of the Lidder and Sheshnag rivers.



**Dal Lake** : It is a popular tourist resort. Hundreds of house-boats float in this lake where tourists stay. The beautiful shikaras lure tourists for a ride in the lake.



**Leh** : This town is in the Buddhist region of Ladakh. It has several Buddhist monasteries, the oldest of which are Shey, Thiksey and Hemis.



**Gulmarg** : The word literally means the 'Meadow of Flowers'. The region has good facilities for skiing, golf and trekking. An 11-km circular walk takes you along some of the most beautiful areas of Kashmir.



# Srinagar



# Himachal Pradesh



# Himachal Pradesh

It is a wholly mountainous state in the Himalayas in the far north of India. Its name means 'Province in the lap of snow'. The territory was formed in 1948, by bringing together 31 small princely states. Himachal Pradesh is a popular trekking region and has a flourishing orchard industry.

**Economy :** The economy depends almost entirely on agriculture. Farmers grow crops on terraces wherever possible, and at higher altitudes they also raise livestock. Only 20 per cent of the sown area is irrigated.

Barley, maize, potatoes, rice and wheat are the main food crops. Apples are an important cash crop. Other fruits include peaches, plums and pomegranates. Ginger and mushrooms are also grown. The rearing of sheep and goats is common. The high-quality goat-wool produced in the region is known as **Pashmina**. Forests cover one-third of the state. Timber, fuel wood, gum and resin are important sources of the state revenue. Mines in the state produce small amounts of baryte, dolomite, gypsum, limestone, pyrite, salt and slate.

**History :** The early inhabitants of Himachal Pradesh were nomadic tribes, including the Dahsas, Kinners, Kirates and Kharasas. The Mauryan, Kushana, and Gupta rulers, in turn, forced the region to accept their rule. After the decline of the Gupta Empire, 31 independent kingdoms re-emerged. They eventually became tributaries of the Mughal empire under Akbar. During the 1600s and 1700s, Basohli, Kangra and Guler developed as major centres of painting. The Afghans, the Sikhs, and the Gurkhas invaded Himachal Pradesh after the fall of the Mughal Empire. Maharaja Ranjit Singh brought the area under his control in the 1800s. The British took over the princely states following the Anglo-Nepal War of 1815.

The British founded Shimla in 1819 as their summer headquarters. After India became independent in 1947, Shimla served as the

temporary capital of the East Punjab. Since 1966, it has been the state capital of Himachal Pradesh. Dharamsala has been the home of the Dalai Lama since the Chinese take-over of Tibet in 1956.

**Land :** Himachal Pradesh is bordered by Jammu and Kashmir in the north, by Punjab in the west, by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the south, and by Tibet (part of China) in the east.

The mountainous landscape of the state contains peaks higher than 6,700 metres. The two main ranges are the **Dhauladhar** range and the more northerly **Pir Panjal**, which run parallel to each other. Further north are the sparsely populated regions of Lahul and Spiti. The higher mountains are permanently under snow.

The major rivers are the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Beas in the west and the Sutlej and the Jumna (Yamuna) in the east. The Bhakra Dam across the Sutlej created the largest lake in the state in 1971.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Shimla
Area	: 55,673 sq. km
Population	: 6,856,509
Literacy	: 83.78%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 11,028 km
Railways (Length)	: 256 km
Main Language	: Hindi
Crops	: Apples, Forest produce, Ginger, Peaches, Plums, Potatoes, Rice, Wheat
Minerals	: Gypsum, Limestone, Rock salt, Slate
Industries	: Electronics, Cement, Fertilisers, Liquor
Climate	: Summer : 33° C to 14° C Winter : 15° C to 0° C Monsoon : July to September
Best Time to Visit	: October to April



# Himachal Pradesh



**Lahaul & Spiti** : The Lahaul-Spiti region has a beauty of its own, dotted with Buddhist monasteries, especially at Keyong. There are beautiful gompas at Tabo and Kaza.



**Kullu** : At the very heart of Himachal is Kullu, the chosen valley of gods, and quiet simply amongst the most beautiful places on earth.



**Manali** : About 40, km away from Kullu on a very scenic route, Manali has facilities for skiing, especially at Solang Nullah. Amongst the scenic places in the vicinity of Manali are Vashist, Jagatsukh and Kothi.



**Kangra Valley** : In Kangra valley are located a number of interesting places such as Bajnath, a pilgrim-centre; Palampur, a tea plantation town; Dharmasala and Kangra itself.

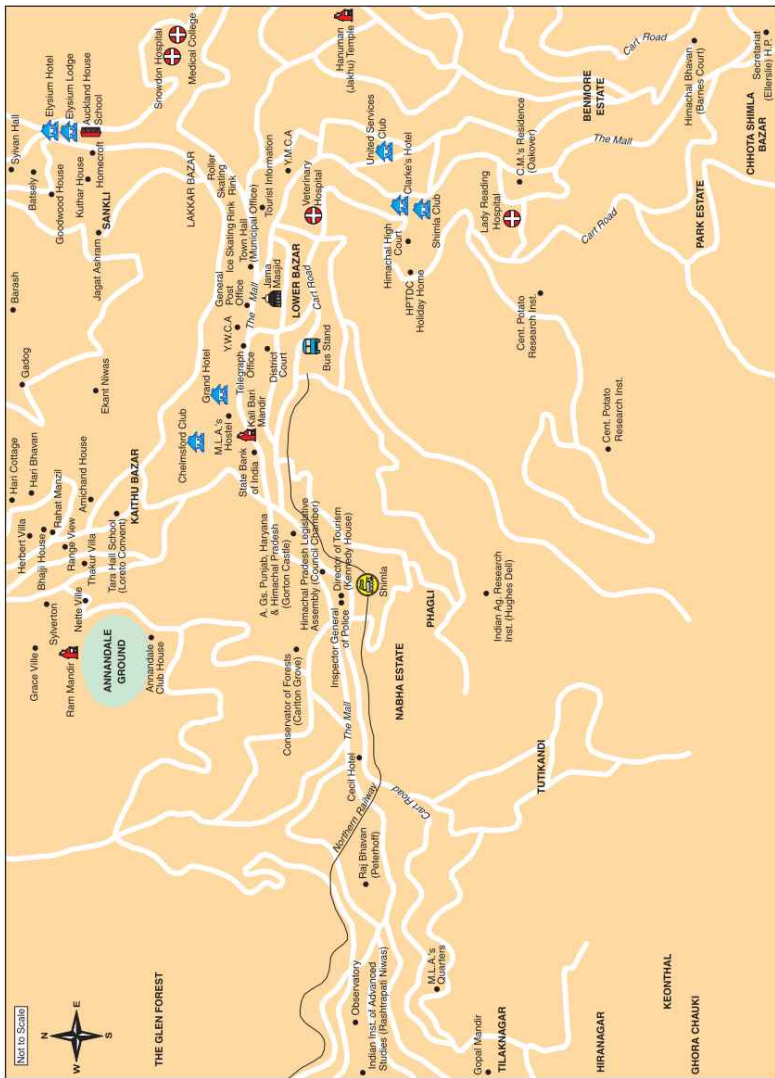


**Jwalamukhi** : It is one of the most sacred sites in the Kangra valley. A temple, 34 km away from Kangra, dedicated to the goddess of light, is located here. The temple is topped by a golden spire.

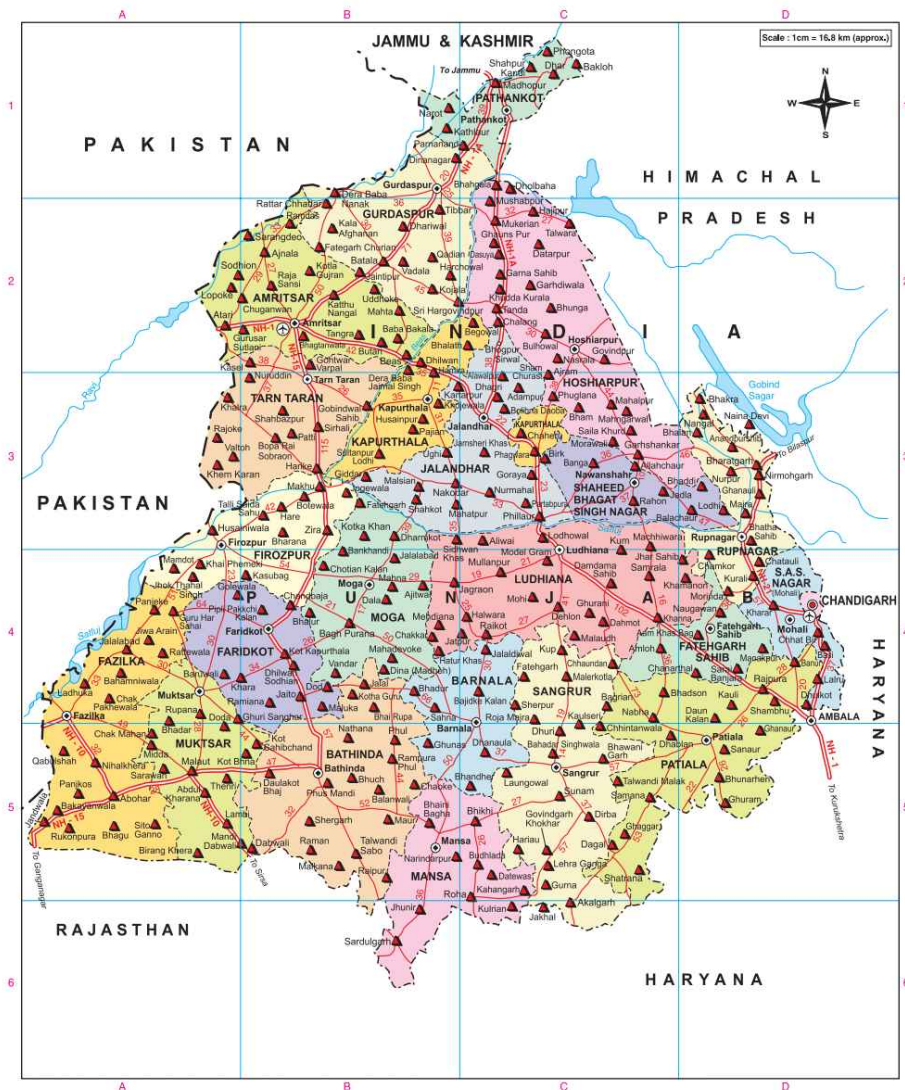


**Shimla** : In the days before India's independence, Shimla was the most important hill-station, and became the 'summer capital' of India. Located at a height of 2,215 metres, it is known as the 'little England'.

## Shimla



## Punjab





The Punjab region takes its name from two Persian words meaning 'five rivers'. These rivers are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej. The present Indian state of Punjab, however, is no longer the "Land of Five Rivers". Since the partition of India only the Satluj and the Beas lie within its territory. All the five rivers are tributaries of the Indus, and the region contains sites associated with the ancient Indus Valley civilisation, which flourished around 2000 B.C. Harappa, a major centre of this civilisation, lies on the Sutlej within this region. The Punjab was also part of several native Indian empires including those of the Mauryas, the Guptas and the Vardhanas.

From the 1100s, the Punjab was a part of the Delhi Sultanate, a series of Islamic rulers who came originally from Turkey and Afghanistan. Later, the Punjab became part of the Mughal Empire. From the 1500s, the region became the home of the Sikh religion. In 1849, the British took control of the Punjab and later made it a province. In 1947, the Punjab was divided between the new nations of India and Pakistan. Hundreds of thousands of refugees died in riots as the Hindus fled from the Muslim provinces within Pakistan and the followers of Islam fled from the Indian state.

**Chandigarh** : Chandigarh is a modern city in northern India. It is the capital of the union territory of Chandigarh. It also serves as the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana. The high courts and the universities of both states are located in the city.

Chandigarh was designed by a Swiss-born architect, Le Corbusier. It is laid out in rectangular sectors integrated by a grid of streets designed for fast traffic. Chandigarh derives its name from a temple dedicated to the Hindu goddess, Chandi. Her shrine stands on a small hill about 10 kilometres from the city. Chandigarh was only a small village when planning for the new city began in 1947. The

construction of the city started in the 1950s. By the early 1970s, the modern city had been largely completed.

The city was designed to serve as the capital of the state of the Punjab. When the state was divided into Punjab and Haryana in 1966, the Union Government decided to administer Chandigarh centrally until a new capital could be built for Haryana. It was intended that Chandigarh would revert to Punjab. However, the city still serves as the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Chandigarh</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Chandigarh
<b>Area</b>	: 114 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 1,054,686
<b>Literacy</b>	: 86.43%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 125 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 11 km
<b>Languages</b>	: Punjabi, Hindi

## Facts & Figures

<b>Punjab</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Chandigarh
<b>Area</b>	: 50,362 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 27,704,236
<b>Literacy</b>	: 76.68%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 47,810 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 3,630 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Punjabi
<b>Crops</b>	: Barley, Forest produce, Fruit, Millets, Rice, Saffron, Wheat
<b>Minerals</b>	: Limestone
<b>Industries</b>	: Carpets & Shawls, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Watches, Wood-based industries
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 45° C to 35° C Winter : 14° C to 0° C Monsoon : July to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March



**Golden Temple, Amritsar :** One of the most famous Sikh temples, this Gurudwara is thronged by people of all religions visiting Amritsar. It derives its name from its gold-plated roof.



**Rock Garden, Chandigarh :** Built by a low-paid Punjab government servant, Nek Chand, this garden is the attraction for young and old. Broken crockery and ceramic pieces have been used to make beautiful figures.



**Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar :** This monument was built to commemorate the 2000 martyrs killed by an indiscriminate gunfire ordered by General Dyer on a peaceful meeting of the citizens on the Baisakhi day in 1919.



**The Open Hand Monument :** A metallic sculpture in the centre of the capital complex, the open hand is the official symbol of Chandigarh and aptly spells out the city's credo—open to give, open to receive.



**Secretariat, Chandigarh :** The Secretariat is one of the two prominent landmarks of the city, the other being the High Court building. It is an imposing structure which spreads over several acres of land.



**Anandpur Sahib Gurudwara :** One of the four holiest Sikh pilgrim-centres. Here Guru Gobind Singh formed the Khalsa in the year 1699.

# Punjab



**Durgiana Mandir, Amritsar** : Built in the third decade of the 20th century, its foundation-stone was laid by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. The architecture resembles the Golden Temple.



**Martyrs' Memorial, Ferozepur** : A memorial to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, the firebrand leaders of India's freedom movement. The three were hanged by the British government.



**Faridkot Fort** : The Fort is situated 30 km to the south of Ferozepur. Reputed to be 700 years old, noteworthy for the hall of mirrors (called Sheesh Mahal) and for the wall paintings.



**Prospering Punjab** : There has been an increasing use of machinery on Punjab farms. The Punjab is one of the richest states of India.



**The Sheesh Mahal, Patiala** : This palace was built during the reign of Maharaja Narinder Singh (1845-186,2) in a forest with terraces, gardens, fountains and an artificial lake.



**Floriculture** : The Punjab has one of the highest yields of crops per acre. The green crop here seems to be a testimony to this fact.



## Haryana



Haryana has a very fertile land and is called as the 'Greenland of India'. The modern state of Haryana came into being on November 1, 1966. The state is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, the Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the south.

**Economy :** Agriculture is the main economic activity and the state government has invested heavily in farming. It has increased the irrigation network and promoted modern crop technology. Crops cover 90, per cent of the total area and grain production is increasing rapidly. Gram (lentils), mustard and wheat are the main winter crops. Cotton, maize, rice and sugarcane are the main summer crops. Cotton and sugar-processing are important industries. The state also produces high-quality bullocks and dairy cattle. Haryana has no heavy industry but there are light industrial zones in the south. The state is the largest producer of industrial components in India. Other products include bicycles, brassware, cement, glassware, motorbikes, refrigerators, sugar, televisions, tractors and tyres. The main towns and cities of the region are on the Grand Trunk Road, the great highway from Lahore to Calcutta. The state has good road and rail services.

**History :** The earliest settlements that archaeologists have found in Haryana date to the late Harappan period (around 1700 B.C.). These are followed by settlements where archaeologists found ochre colour pottery. The sites are thus known as part of the Ochre Colour Culture. The region was on the receiving end of many invasions from the northwest—the Greeks, the Scythians, the Kushanas, the Huns, the Turks and the Afghans, and eventually the Mughals. Some of these ruled the area, particularly the Mughals. In 1857, Haryana leaders played a big role in the revolt against the British rule.

The state of Haryana was formed in 1966, from Hindi-speaking parts of the Indian state of Punjab.

**People :** About 90, per cent of the population are the Hindus who live mainly in the rural areas. Chandigarh, which is a separate territory, serves as the capital of both Haryana and Punjab. There are also several large market towns. The main language spoken is Hindi, but Urdu and Punjabi are also widely spoken.

The President of India appoints a Governor of the state for a five-year term. A council of ministers drawn from the legislative assembly aids the Governor. Haryana has 90, seats in the legislative assembly. Haryana has 10 elected members in the Lok Sabha (lower house) and 5 nominated representatives in the Rajya Sabha (upper house) of the Indian National Parliament. There are 12 districts, each under the control of a Collector. The Panchayat Raj (Village Council Rule) includes all 7,000 villages in Haryana.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Chandigarh
<b>Area</b>	: 44,212 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 25,353,081
<b>Literacy</b>	: 76.64%
<b>Surfaced Roads(Length)</b>	: 23,615 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 1,500 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Hindi
<b>Crops</b>	: Barley, Cotton, Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Sugarcane, Wheat
<b>Minerals</b>	: China clay, Iron, Limestone, Marble, Sulphur
<b>Industries</b>	: Automobile, Cement, Cycles, Dairy, Engineering, Paper, Sugar, Textiles, Tractors
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 46° C to 35° C Winter : 14° C to 2° C Monsoon : July to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March

# Haryana



**Pinjore Gardens** : These are the 17th century gardens. Patterned on the famous Nishat Bagh of Kashmir, these gardens are very popular among visitors.



**Rose Garden** : In the centre of the city of Chandigarh, this garden has more than a thousand varieties of roses. The garden is spread over a vast area.



**Kurukshetra** : It is one of the most sacred places for the Hindus. It is believed that the Great Battle of the Mahabharata was fought here. The city gets its name from King Kuru of the Kauravas.



**Sukhna Lake** : This lake on Chandigarh city's northern fringe is a favourite with locals and tourists alike. It was built in 1958 as a part of the city's master plan.



**Surajkund** : The Surajkund Craft Mela is held in January-February. The fair ends in February. The name is derived from a splendid water-tank built in the eleventh century. It is 20 km away from the National Capital, Delhi.



**Damdama Lake, Gurgaon** : 64 km from Delhi, the Lake is a beautiful picnic spot. The best time to visit the Lake is from October to March.





# N.C.T. of Delhi



Delhi is the National Capital Region of India. It is made up of three main census areas—**Old Delhi**, **New Delhi** and **Delhi Cantonment**, including 214 villages in the surrounding countryside.

**Old Delhi** : It consists of a twisted maze of narrow winding streets cut through by a few broad roads. Living conditions in Old Delhi are overcrowded and cramped. Many industries are in these heavily populated residential parts of the city. The busiest and most colourful street is **Chandni Chowk**. The name literally means 'Silver Street'. But Chandni Chowk is, in fact, a wide boulevard measuring 21 metres across and packed with shops and stalls, and multi-coloured temples. It was laid out in 1650 on the orders of the Mughal princess, Jahan Ara.

**New Delhi** : It was designed by the British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens, assisted by Sir Herbert Baker. It was laid out 5 kilometres to the south of Old Delhi on a well-drained site, standing slightly above the level of the surrounding plain. The builders used explosives to blast away the top layer of the land to flatten it and provide earth to fill in the nearby valleys. The resulting complex is a spacious, attractive and carefully planned city, with broad, tree-lined avenues and many open areas, parks, gardens and fountains.

Many of New Delhi's best-known landmarks lie on a line running east to west through the city. The line starts at the **National Stadium**. Then it passes through the **Children's Park** and the **War Memorial Arch** (Now called **India Gate**) along the impressive **Raj Path**, through **Central Vista Park**, to **Rashtrapati Bhavan** (the residence of the President of India). A similar line running north-south, known as '**Janpath**' goes from the main shopping centre, **Connaught Place**, to residential suburbs. Several districts retain their own character. The **Civil Lines**, originally laid out to house

British colonial officials, is now a residential area for well-off Indian government officials. A large industrial area, **Okhla**, is on Mathura Marg in the south. **Kotla Mubarakpur** has the appearance of a sprawling country village. **Chanakyapuri** is an area set aside for foreign embassies. The vast **Sports Complex**, built for the 1982 Asian Games, contains a stadium that seats 30,000 people. Delhi also has India's finest zoo, with rare white tigers.

Delhi contains what are probably the finest monuments in any city of India. The **Qutb Minar**, one of the city's most famous sights, is a 5-storey, 72-metre tower of red sandstone. It was begun in 1199 as a symbol of Muslim victory and power, and used for hundreds of years by muezzins (mosque officials) calling the faithful to prayer.

Shah Jahan's **Lal Qila (Red Fort)** and **Jama Masjid** are world-famous tourist attractions.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Delhi
<b>Area</b>	: 1,48,3 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 16,753,235
<b>Literacy</b>	: 86.34%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 10,92,1 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 168 km (approx.)
<b>Main Language</b>	: Hindi
<b>Crops</b>	: Millets, Wheat, Sugarcane
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Clay, Fluorite, Lignite, Limestone, Oil & Natural gas, Salt
<b>Industries</b>	: Chemicals, Cottage Industries, Electrical goods, Electronics, Engineering, Leather goods, Pharmaceuticals, Textiles
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 45° C to 35° C Winter : 20° C to 7° C Monsoon : June to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March



# Delhi



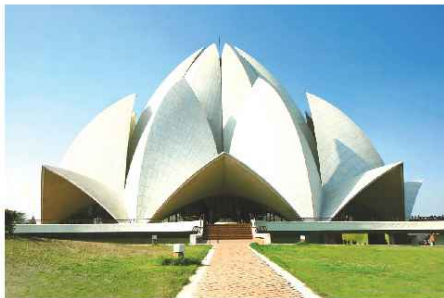
**Red Fort** : One of Delhi's most impressive monuments, the massive sandstone Red Fort was built by the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan over a ten-year period beginning in 1638. The Yamuna used to flow beside the eastern edge of the Fort, filling its deep moat with water. Today, the river is about a kilometre (0.6 mile) farther east.



**Jama Masjid** : To reach the enormous courtyard of the Jama Masjid, or Great Mosque, visitors must climb an imposing sweep of stairs. The elegant tomb, crowned by onion-shaped domes and framed by towering minarets, was built on an elevated site in Delhi from 1650 to 1656.



**India Gate** : This monument, formerly known as War Memorial Arch, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Its foundation-stone was laid by the Duke of Connaught in 1921.



**Lotus Temple** : Baha'u'llah (1817-1892,) founder of the Baha's faith, whose aim was to create harmony between all the world's religions. To spread his message a remarkable temple made of marble, cement, dolomite and sand was built in a shape of half opened Lotus flower. The temple provides immaculate environment for meditation, peace and wisdom.



**Qutb Minar** : The Qutb Minar stands to the south-east of the Quwwat ul Islam mosque. In front of this ruined mosque is the Iron Pillar, believed to have been a Victory Pillar of the Gupta King Chandragupta II. It is truly a marvel of metallurgical skill because even after centuries of exposure, it shows no signs of rusting. Those who can encircle the Pillar with both hands are deemed to be fortunate.



**Jantar Mantar** : This stone astronomical observatory was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur. It is situated near Connaught Place and is a big tourist attraction.



**Rashtrapati Bhawan** : The building has been the official residence of the President of India since independence. It comprises 340, rooms, which include 54 bedrooms.



**Parliament House** : This circular building, which is the seat of the Indian Government, was designed by Herbert Baker. The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation-stone in 192,1.



**Humayun's Tomb** : The mausoleum was built by Humayun's widow Haji Begum in 1565. This red sandstone tomb is ornamented with marble bands and has towers at its four angles.



**Luxmi Narain Temple** : Built by a wealthy industrialist Raja Baldev Birla and inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1939, this is a Hindu temple dedicated to Vishnu and his consort Luxmi.



**Gyarah Murti** : It was designed by D.P. Roy Choudhary. Cast in bronze, Mahatma Gandhi is dominant among the figures of eleven Indians who struggled for India's independence.



**Connaught Place** : Sir Edwin Lutyens planned Connaught Place. It comprises Connaught Circus, Inner Circle and Outer Circle.



# Delhi



**Pragati Maidan** : Situated in New Delhi, Pragati Maidan is the largest business-centre of India. Many kinds of fairs of international standard are held. The International Trade Fair is quite prominent.



**Mughal Gardens** : Located in the premises of the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Garden opens to the public during the spring seasons of February and March. This garden has some exotic and rare flower plants.



**Purana Qila (Old Fort)** : It is believed that the Pandavas had built their capital, Indraprastha, at the place where the Old Fort stands today. This fort, now in ruins, was the seat for administration for many emperors.



**Gurudwara Bangla Sahib** : The Gurudwara is a tribute to Guru Har Krishanji. It is at this place that the Guru died and a big palace was converted into an inspiring Gurudwara, now known as Gurudwara Bangla Sahib.



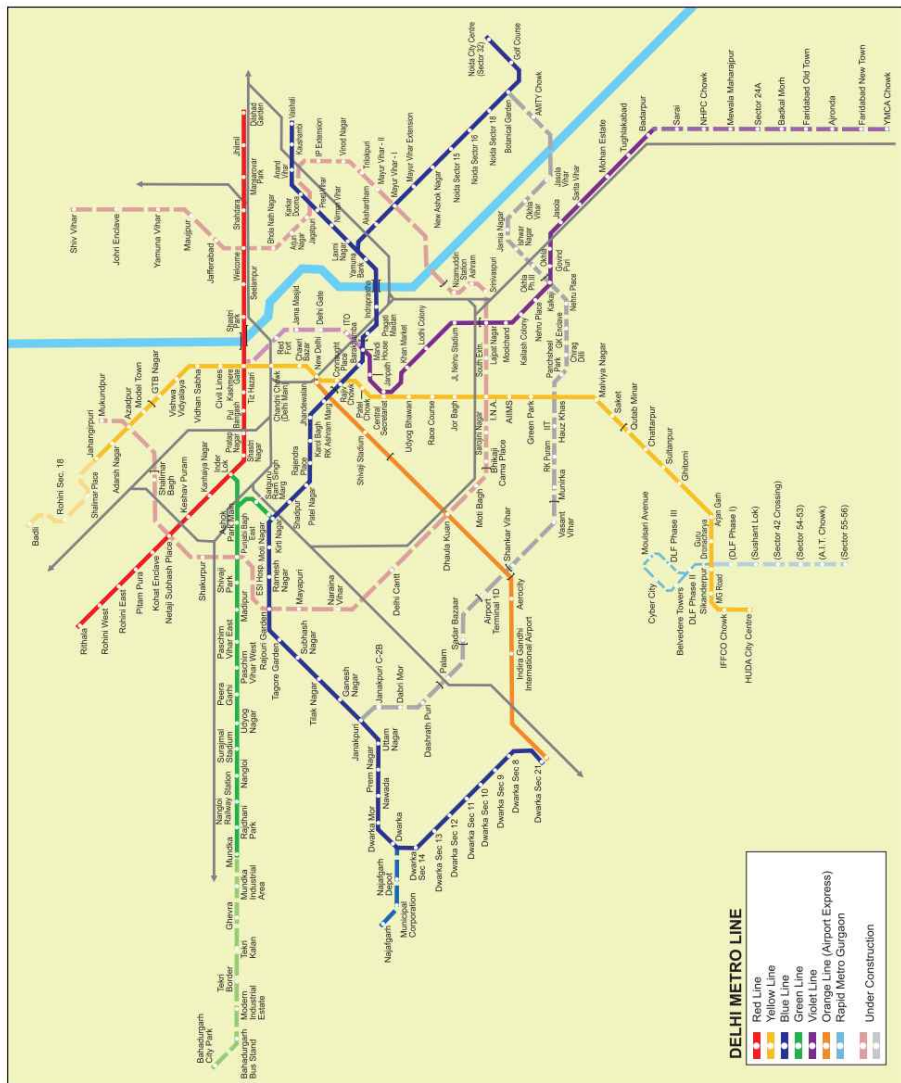
**Akshardham Temple** : The latest architectural landmark, the 100-acre Akshardham complex, situated on the bank of the Yamuna in Delhi was inaugurated by the President of India on Sunday, 6th November, 2005. The 141 feet high temple was erected within 5 years by 7000 artisans & 40,00 volunteers at the cost of Rs 2 billion. The temple, dedicated to Lord Swami Narayana, is surrounded by magnificent lawns, a large pond with 2870 steps and a lotus-filled lake, containing waters from 151 holy rivers.



**Rajghat** : It is the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. A simple, black marble platform bears the Hindi words 'Hey Ram' and a flame burns continuously in a lamp at its head.

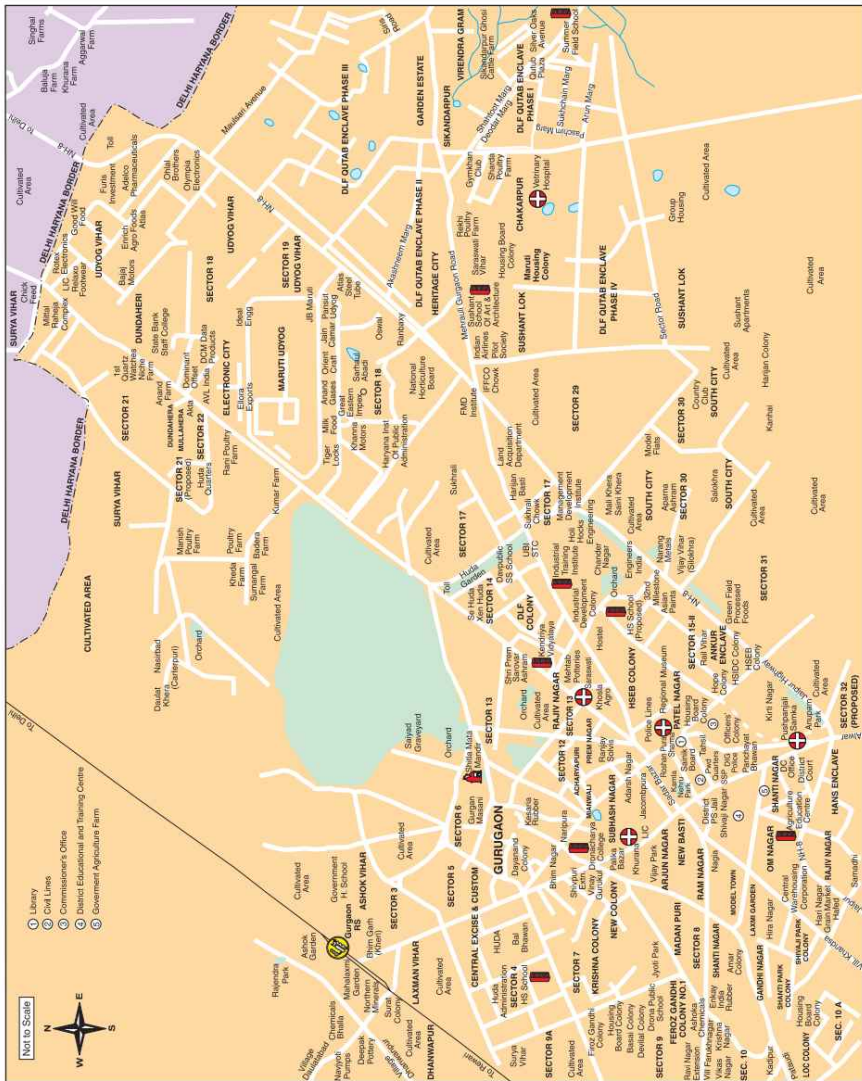


## Delhi Metro Map



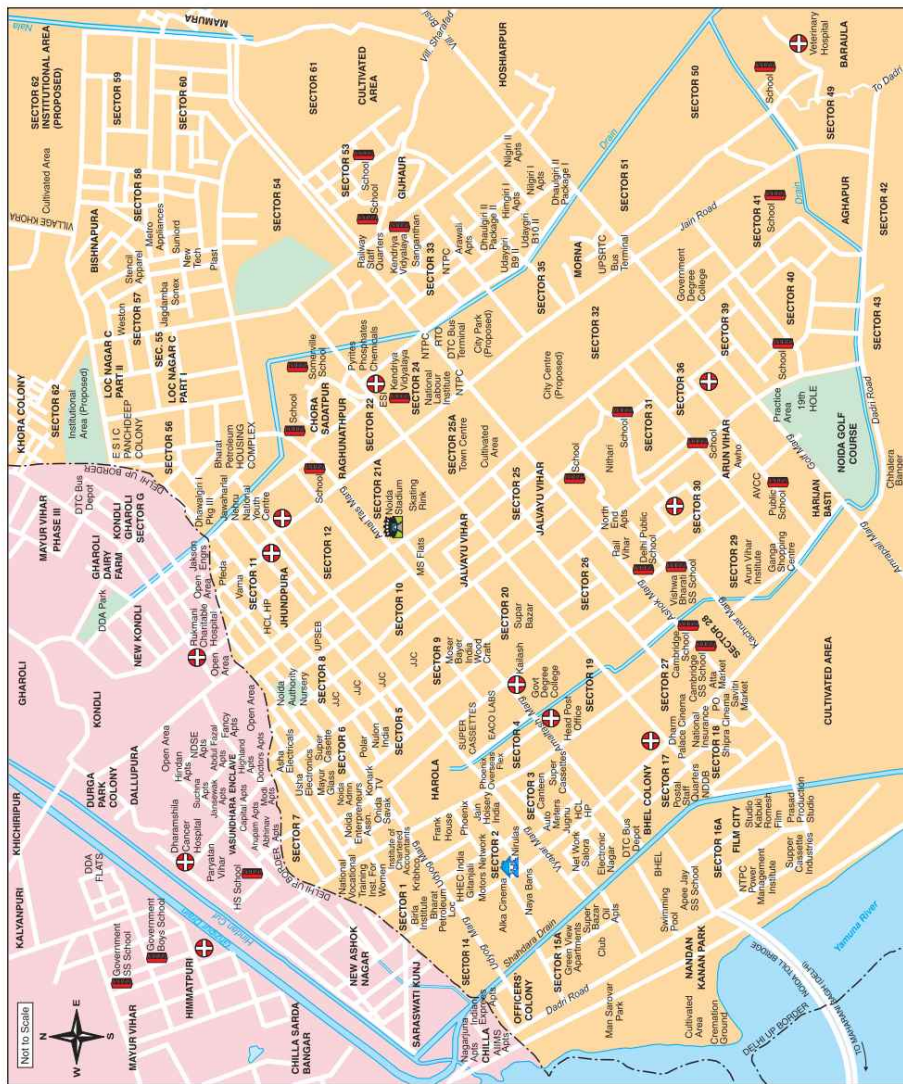
# Faridabad



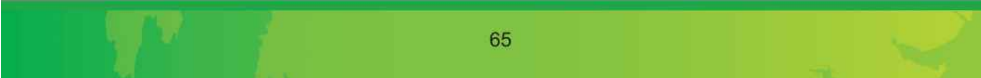




# Noida

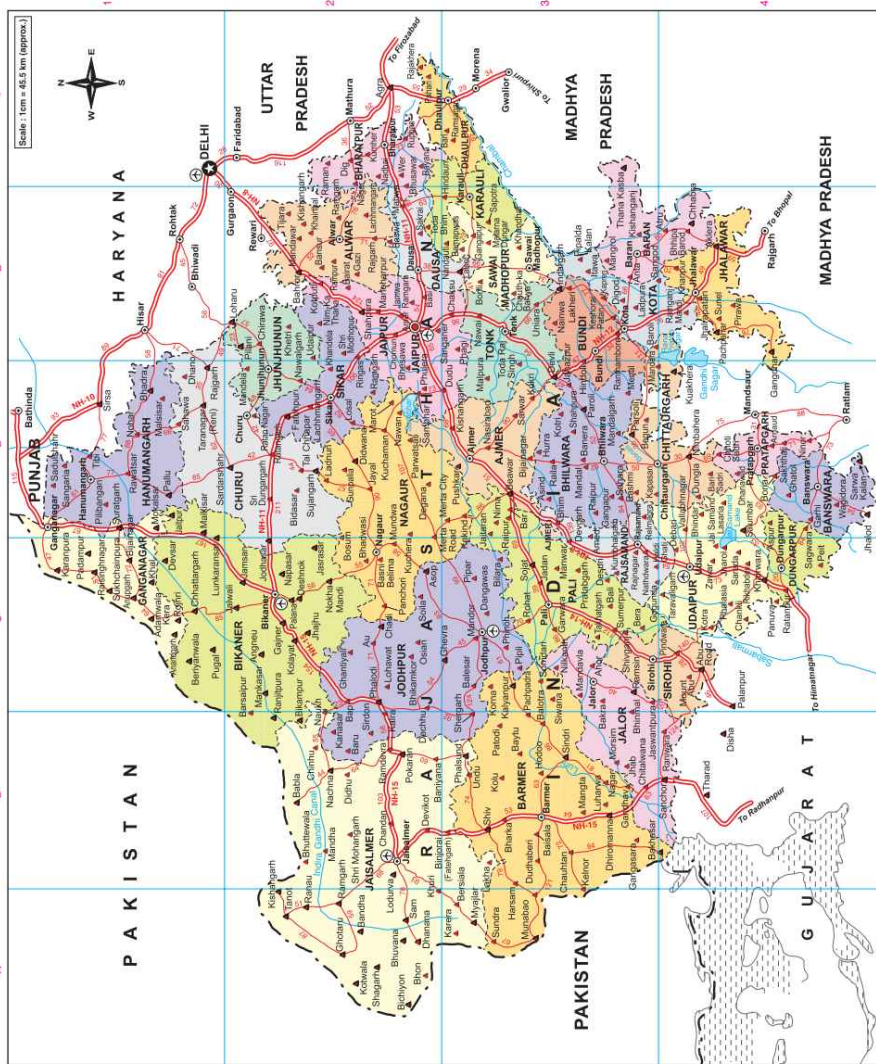


## Ghaziabad





# Rajasthan





Rajasthan is a State in the northwest of India. It is the largest state in the country. Rajasthan means the 'land of the rajahs' (or kings). It was also called Rajputana, the kingdom of the Rajputs'. The state has a long border with Pakistan and contains a large area of desert.

**Agriculture :** The total cultivated area of Rajasthan is about 19 million hectares, of which only about 20 per cent is irrigated. Most of the farmed area depends on rainfall, which is low and unreliable. In the drier areas, the main crops are bajra (millet), oilseeds, tobacco and wheat. Elsewhere, jowar, maize, and pulses such as lentils are grown. Cotton is an important cash crop. Rajasthan receives water from the rivers of Punjab in the west and the Narmada in the south. Gurgaon canal supplies water from Haryana and Agra canal brings water from Uttar Pradesh. The state shares the **Bhakra Dam Project** with Punjab. The **Chambal Valley Project** (Do Kota Barrage and Rana Pratap Sagar) is shared with Madhya Pradesh. The largest canal within the state is the **Indira Gandhi** (formerly Rajasthan) **Canal**. Farmers graze livestock in some areas which are too dry for cultivation. Rajasthan has a large livestock population, including camels. It is India's largest wool-producing state.

**History :** Prehistoric human groups lived along river Banas 100,000 years ago. Archaeologists have found evidence of the Harappan and post-Harappan cultures, which flourished around 2500 B.C. Upon the arrival of Islam in India, the Rajasthan region became a Hindu stronghold. The strength of the Rajputs reached its peak in the early 1500s before the Mughal Emperor Babur defeated armies of Rajputana. Akbar, in a move to make peace with the Rajasthanis, married a Rajput princess and enlisted the services of Rajput nobles in his imperial service. Those kings who did not serve Akbar were conquered. In the 1700s, the Marathas, the Pathans and the

Pindaries all threatened Rajasthan. The Rajput rulers appealed for aid to the British East India Company. In the 1800s, the influence of the British gradually extended into the state.

**People :** Today, tribal people make up more than 12 per cent of the state population. The main tribes are the Bhils and the Minas.

The smaller ones include the Sahariyas, the Damariyas, the Garasias, the Gadia Lohars and the Bhil-Minas. The tribes share common characteristics, which seem to link their pasts together. But differences in costumes, jewellery, gods and festivals set them apart from one another. The Bhils form an important group in the southern part of the state around Dungarpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh. Their stronghold is Banswara. Their name derives from bil (bow) which describes their original talent and strength. The Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, mentions the Bhils and their archery skills.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Jaipur
<b>Area</b>	: 3,42,239 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 68,621,012
<b>Literacy</b>	: 67.06%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 55,78.4 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 6,228 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Hindi
<b>Crops</b>	: Millets (Jowar-Bajra), Wheat, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco
<b>Minerals</b>	: Asbestos, Copper, Emerald, Felspar, Glass, Sand, Gypsum, Iron-Ore, Lead, Zinc, Limestone, Marble, Mica, Salt, Silver-Ore, Soapstone, etc.
<b>Industries</b>	: Textiles, Cement, Chemicals, Sugar, Wool, Handicrafts, Glass, etc.
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 45° C to 17° C Winter : 32° C to 7° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: July to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March

# Rajasthan



**Meherangarh Fort** : This majestic Fort gives Jodhpur its royal ambience. In the Palace apartments, within the Fort, are extensive collections of Rajasthani art.



**Ranthambore Tiger Reserve** : It is near Sawai Madhopur. The park is famous for its tigers. They can be spotted quite often even during the day.



**Sariska Sanctuary** : It is about 110 km away from Jaipur. Sariska has a good population of tigers, nilgais, four-horned antelope, sambhars, chitals, wild boars and common langurs.



**Bharatpur** : Popular for its bird sanctuary—Keoladeo Ghana National Park which is the finest in Asia with a rich variety of birds. Every year the rare Siberian cranes come to spend the winter (Nov to Feb) here.



**Chaumukha (Four-faced) Jain Temple** : The Jain temple at Ranakpur near Rajsamand is dedicated to Adinath. The other two temples beside this Jain temple honour Neminath and Parasnath.



**Dilwara Jain Temples** : The exquisitely carved marble Jain temples at Dilwara, near Mount Abu, are known for their carvings and architectural grandeur.



# Rajasthan



**Mount Abu :** It is a hill station. It has famous Dilwara Jain temples and the Training College for the Central Reserve Police.



**Lake Palace :** The enchanting Lake Palace, occupying the entire Jagniwas Island, is in Udaipur and is a famous tourist attraction. It was built in 1754.



**Humayun's Tomb :** The mausoleum was built by Humayun's widow Haji Begum in 1565. This red sandstone tomb is ornamented with marble bands and has towers at its four angles.



**Victory Tower :** It is a Rajput monument made of marble. Built by Rana Kumbha in 1448, to commemorate his victory over Malwa and Gujarat, this tower is 122-feet high and consists of 8 storeys.



**Pushkar :** Pushkar, the sister city of Ajmer, is just 11 km away from the city of Ajmer. The famous Pushkar fair, the bazaar for the animals, particularly camels, is held every year on the Kartik Purnima day.



# Rajasthan



**Jaisalmer Fort :** The golden-yellow sandstone of Jaisalmer Fort, over 800 years old, crowns the Trikuta Hill. Within its walls, defended by 99 turrets, lies the old city, nearly a quarter of modern Jaisalmer.



**Hawa Mahal :** Jaipur's most famous building. It was designed so that cooling breezes would be received (hence the Palace's name is Hawa Mahal) while, at the same time, the sunlight could be filtered.



**Jantar Mantar :** Next to the City Palace of Jaipur is the observatory built by Jai Singh II. This is the most extensive amongst the five he built. The other four are in Delhi, Varanasi, Ujjain and Mathura.



**Sam Desert :** Beyond Jaisalmer and close to the Pakistani border is the desert national park of Sam, where the wind shapes spectacular sand-dunes in ever-changing patterns.

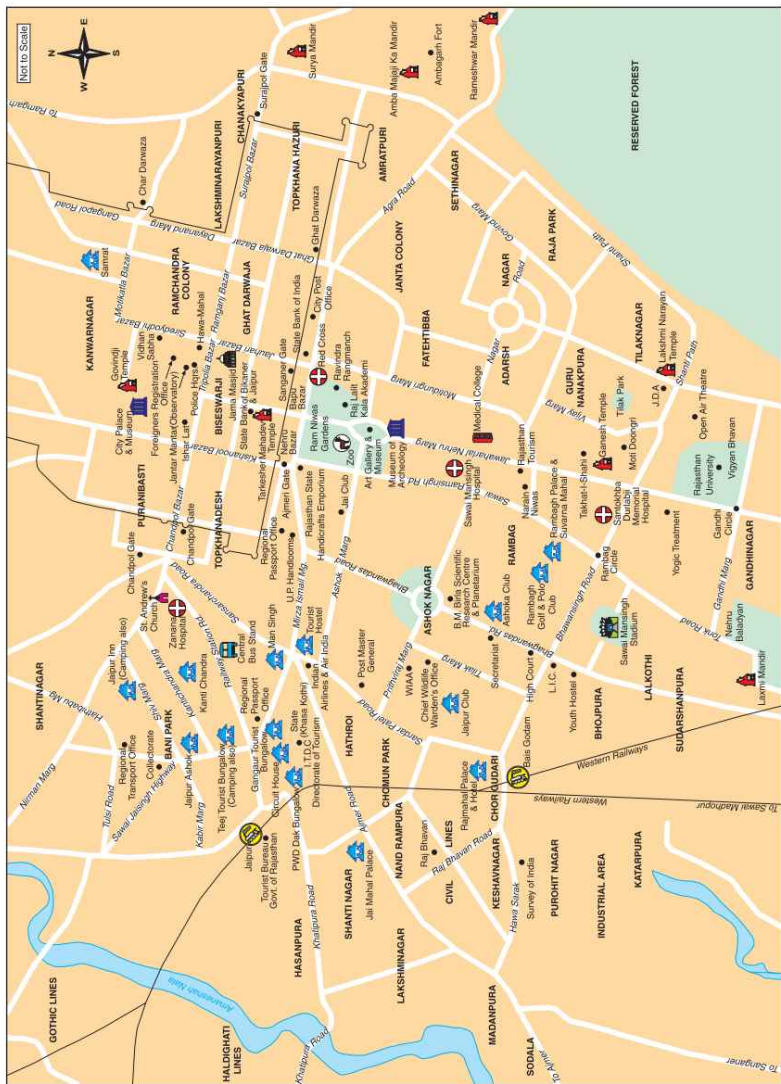


**Amber Fort :** The Fort, 11 km to the north of Jaipur, was built by Raja Man Singh who served the Mughal Emperor Akbar.



**Mandore :** The ancient capital of Marwar, Mandore is 9 km away from Jodhpur. A major attraction to visitors is the Hall of Heroes, with its 15 carved figures of Hindu deities painted in bright colours.

## Jaipur







Uttarakhand is the 27th State of the Republic of India which came into existence on 9th November, 2000. It consists of 13 districts—Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar & Uttarkashi. Dehradun is the capital city. Uttarakhand is one of the most beautiful, well-preserved and enchanting places located in the northern part of India.

The region is blessed with magnificent glaciers, majestic rivers, gigantic and ecstatic Himalayan peaks, natural biosphere, valley of flowers, skiing resorts and dense forests. Nature has endowed this region with so much beauty and spiritual bliss that the land is also known as Dev Bhoomi (Land of Gods). It includes the four most sacred and revered Hindu temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri. This is the land where Vedas and Shastras were composed and the great Indian epic—**The Mahabharata**—was written. The region has always been the source of inspiration for nature lovers and seekers of peace and spirituality. The Uttarakhand people are friendly, warm, innocent and simple with rich culture and traditions.

**Himalayas :** The highest and the youngest mountain range on the earth, the Himalayas, form the northern border of the Indian sub-continent in Asia. In Sanskrit, **himalaya** means “abode of snow”, truly characterising the vast permanent snowfields above the snowline. In the heart of these majestic mountains lies the state of ‘Uttarakhand’ with Kumaon region in its east and Garhwal in the west. This mountainous region offers a wonderful panorama of high snow-clad peaks. The unparalleled beauty, mystic surroundings and

brehtaking views make one fall in love with the Himalayas and feel closer to God.

**Home of the Ganga :** The Ganga, the Yamuna and scores of other rivers originate in Uttarakhand. Among them, the Ganga is the most holy and prominent. It represents the soul of India—her rich culture, history and civilisation. The credit of weaving the country into one religious entity goes to the unique thread of the holy Ganga.

The source of the Ganga is at ‘Gaumukh’ (the shape of the ice formation is like a cow’s mouth), where the mighty river emerges from the depths of Gangotri glacier. Here the river is known as ‘Bhagirathi’ after the King Bhagirath. Rising in the icy caves of Gangotri glacier, the gushing, tossing and gurgling Bhagirathi starts its long journey downwards where later it joins river ‘Alaknanda’ and becomes Ganga.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Dehra Dun
Area	: 55,845 sq. km
Population	: 10,116,752,
Literacy	: 79.63%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 87,123 km (including Uttar Pradesh)
Railways (Length)	: 9,000 km (including Uttar Pradesh)
Main Language	: Hindi
Crops	: Forest Produce, Rice, Fruits
Minerals	: Manganese, Clays
Industries	: Cement, Manganese
Climate	: Summer : 44° C to 11° C Winter : 32° C to -2° C
Monsoon	: June to September
Best Time to Visit	: February to May & September to November

# Uttarakhand



**Nainital :** With a beautiful lake as its star attraction, the hill station of Nainital is nice to visit the year round, especially in summers.



**Naukuchia Lake :** Just 27 km from Nainital is the Lake with nine corners. The Lake is full of lotus flowers and is surrounded by forts with a backdrop of the mountains.



**Nandadevi :** The Nandadevi National Park, a World Heritage site, is enclosed by a ring of seventy Himalayan peaks, of which Nandadevi is the highest, reaching an altitude of 7,871 metres.



**Corbett National Park :** Established in 1935, it was then known as 'Hailey National Park'. It was renamed as the Corbett National Park in memory of Jim Corbett. The Park is the home of the tiger.



**Skiing at Auli :** GMVM conducts 7 and 14 days' skiing courses at Auli and special provisions for day tourists are also available. The temperature at Auli drops to as low as 8°C in winters although it is moderately cold in summers. The tourists who are interested in skiing may bring the equipment of their choice with them. The thrill of skiing over snow-covered terrain remains unparalleled. As unimaginable distances are traversed, exhilaration swells up.



**Kempty Fall :** 15 km. from Mussoorie on the Yamunotri Road having an altitude of 4500 ft, it has the distinction of being the biggest and prettiest waterfall located in a beautiful valley and is surrounded by high mountains.



# Uttarakhand



**Valley of Flowers :** East of Badrinath is the exotic Valley of Flowers in a conical shape with river Pushpawati flowing through it. The Valley has been declared as a National Park.



**Kedarnath Temple, Garhwal :** Built in the 8th century A.D., the temple at Kedarnath is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple was renovated and refurbished by Adi Shankaracharya in the 8th century.



**Har Ki Pauri :** This ghat is one of the most sacred ghats of Haridwar. The legend has it that the ghat was built by Vikramaditya in memory of his brother Bhartihari.



**Mussoorie :** Due to its immense natural beauty, Mussoorie is known as the 'Queen of the Hill Stations'. It is located at a height of 2,500 metres in the green Himalayan range.



**Lakshman Jhula, Rishikesh :** This suspended iron bridge was built in 1939. It is said that Lakshman crossed the Ganges on jute ropes between the place where this bridge is built.



**Badrinath :** Perched at an altitude of 3,133 m above sea-level in the middle of a beautiful valley, it is located on the right bank of the holy river Alaknanda. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.



# Uttarakhand



**Trekking in the Garhwal Himalayas :** Trekking is often the best way of getting to know Garhwal region, its people, its culture and traditions. From time immemorial, hill folk and pilgrims have trekked to the shrines located in this region.



**Devprayag :** is a town in Tehri Garhwal district in the state of Uttarakhand, and is one of the Panch Prayag (five confluences) of Alaknanda River where Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers meet and take the name Holy Ganga.



**A Temple in Doni Village -Tons Valley:** With summer just round the corner, it is time to escape to the cool heights of the Himalayas. While the call of the familiar resorts beckons, there are too many valleys where fascinating people live almost undiscovered, isolated.

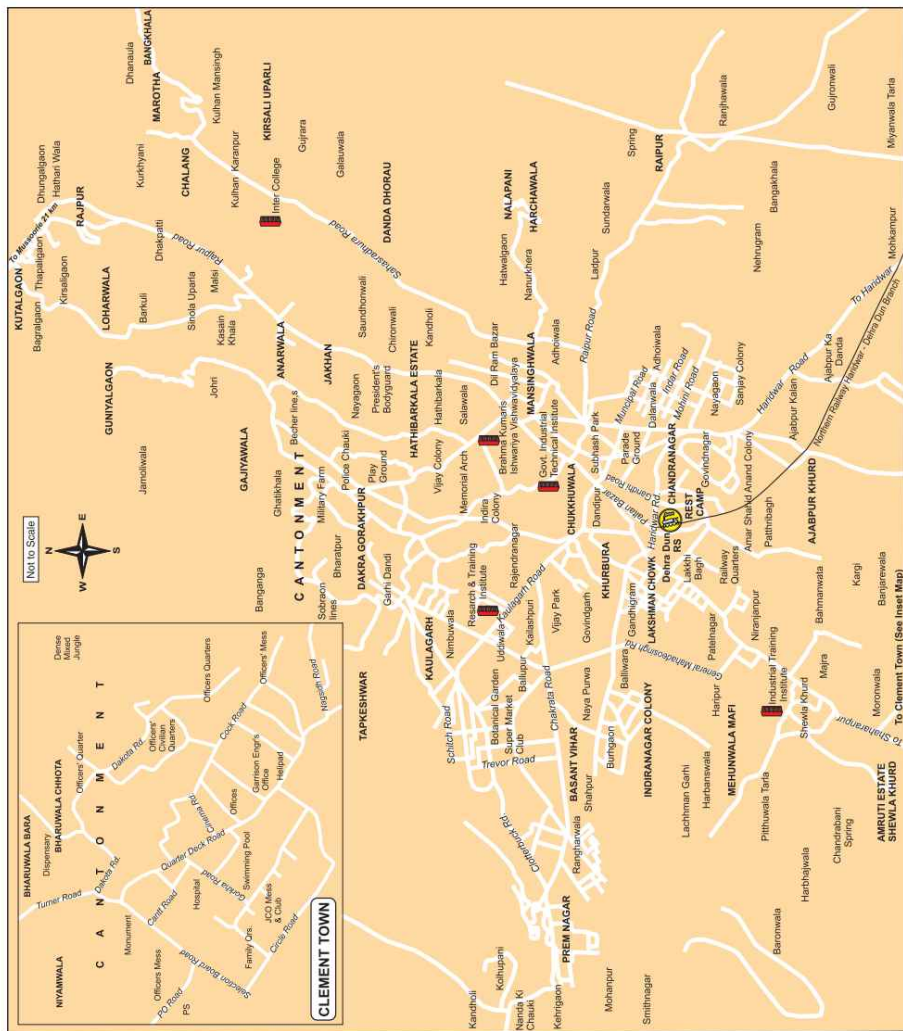


**Gangotri Temple :** It lies at 10,300 feet above sea level, on the right bank of river Ganga. Its sanctity is based on the belief that it was at this point that the Ganga came down to the earth in response to King Bhagirath's arduous penance, which lasted several centuries.



**Yamunotri :** Yamunotri is the source of river Yamuna. The river originates from the Champasar glacier, near Yamunotri.

## Dehra Dun



## Uttar Pradesh





## Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is a state in northern India. Its name means 'Northern Provinces'. Although Uttar Pradesh is India's fourth largest state areawise, it is the largest state in terms of population.

Uttar Pradesh is one of the great historical and religious centres of India. The sacred **Ganges** is the physical and spiritual life source of the region. **Varanasi (Benares)**, the holiest city in India, is where every devout Hindu longs to die and be cremated. **Mathura**, south of Delhi, is regarded as the birthplace of the Hindu god Krishna.

Much of the state has fertile soil and good rainfall. But despite these natural advantages, Uttar Pradesh is one of the poorest states in India, largely because of its huge population.

**Agriculture** : Farming is the main occupation of three-quarters of the working population. Many peasants have farms that are too small for efficient agriculture. The main problem is the pressure of population on land sources. The soils are fertile and there is good rainfall over nearly all the regions. Irrigation facilities bring water to about one-third of the cropped area. Wheat, rice, maize, millet and pulses, such as beans, peas and lentils are the major food crops. Uttar Pradesh is one of the country's major producers of sugarcane. Cotton, oilseeds, jute, potatoes and tobacco are other important cash crops.

**History** : The Hindus believe that Uttar Pradesh is the birthplace of Rama and Krishna, the heroes of India's two great epic poems, the **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata** respectively. The region is associated with all the religions of India and it contains important places of worship for the Hindus, the Jains, the Buddhists and for the Muslims. Buddha preached his first sermon at Sarnath, near Varanasi, and achieved **Parinirvana** (spiritual release from the body) at Kusinagara. Varanasi

was one of Uttar Pradesh's most ancient centres. As a great centre of culture, education, commerce and craftwork, the city was already about 1,000 years old when Buddha arrived there in 500 B.C. From the 200 B.C., Uttar Pradesh was part of the Mauryan Empire. Later, various Hindu dynasties controlled the region. In the late A.D. 1100s, invading Turks established a Muslim empire called the Delhi Sultanate. It extended its influence over Uttar Pradesh. From the mid-1500s, the Uttar Pradesh area became the political and cultural heart of the Mughal Empire. Varanasi, which had declined during Muslim rule from Delhi, underwent a cultural and religious revival under the emperor Akbar. Agra was for some time an imperial capital. In the 1600s, the emperor Shah Jahan ordered the building of the Taj Mahal there. In the 1700s, with the decline of Mughal power, several independent kingdoms arose in Uttar Pradesh. Among the most important were Oudh and Varanasi. Lucknow, the capital of Oudh, was a cultural centre.

### Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Lucknow
<b>Area</b>	: 2,40,92,8 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 199,581,477
<b>Literacy</b>	: 69.72%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 87,123 km (including Uttarakhand)
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 9,000 km (including Uttarakhand)
<b>Main Language</b>	: Hindi
<b>Crops</b>	: Cotton, Millets, Oilseeds, Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane
<b>Minerals</b>	: Fire, Clay, Glass, Sand, Limestone, Marble
<b>Industries</b>	: Chemicals, Edible Oils, Engineering, Glass, Handicrafts, Leather, Liqueur, Paper, Sugar, Textiles
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 44°C to 11°C Winter : 32°C to 2°C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March

## Uttar Pradesh



**Taj Mahal** : This magnificent masterpiece of love was built by Shah Jahan for his beloved wife Arjumand Banu Begam (later known as Mumtaz Mahal). It is not only the pride of India but also of the whole world.



**Akbar's Tomb** : Akbar was buried at Sikandra, 8 km. to the north-east of Agra. The work probably began on the tomb before Akbar's death in 1605. However, it was not finished until 1612.



**Buland Darwaza** : This gateway is the monumental entrance to the Fatehpur Sikri's Jama Masjid. The gateway was added in 1576 in order to celebrate Akbar's victory in Gujarat.



**Salim Chisti's Tomb** : This marble tomb of Salim Chisti is at Fatehpur Sikri (37 km from Agra). It was Salim Chisti who predicted that Akbar would father three sons.



**Agra Fort** : It was built, under the direction of Akbar, by Muhammad Quasim Khan, Akbar's Commander-in-chief and the Governor of Kabul. It took eight years to complete this majestic Fort.



**Panch Mahal** : It is the highest building at Fatehpur Sikri. Its architecture is essentially Hindu in style, but it is built like a Buddhist vihara.



## Uttar Pradesh



**Mathura** : It is the birthplace of Lord Krishna. It is believed that his father Vasudeva, stole him out of Mathura across the raging river Yamuna and took him into the house of Nand in Gokul.



**Sarnath** : This holy place, which is in Varanasi, contains Buddhist temples in ruins. Lord Buddha preached his first sermon here.



**Varanasi Ghat** : In this ancient city of pilgrimage, people flock in large numbers every day to take bath on the bathing ghats and worship in the temples on the bank of the river.



**Kashi Vishwanath Temple** : Also known as the Golden Temple, it is dedicated to Lord Shiva, the presiding deity of the city. The Shivalinga installed in the temple remains the devotional focus of Varanasi. Foreigners are not allowed to enter into the temple.



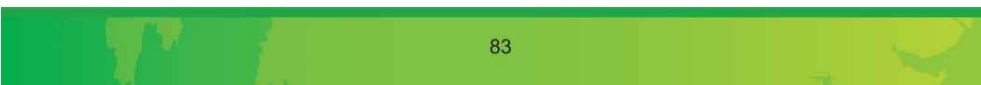
**Banke-bihari Temple** : Means Krishna, the Supreme Enjoyer. This is one of Vrindavana's most popular temples and famous all over India. It was built in 1864. The Deity of Banke-bihari was discovered in Nidhuvana by Swami Haridasa. A contemporary of the six Goswamis, Swami Haridasa, known for his devotional bhajanas, was the guru of the famous musician Tansen.

The curtain before the Deities is not left open like at other temples. Every few minutes the curtain is pulled shut and then opened again. The Deities do not get up until 9 am. The temple has mangala-arati only one day a year. Only one day a year can the lotus feet of the Deity be seen, on Akhyaya Triitiya. Darshan is from 10 am to 12.30 pm and from 6 to 9 pm

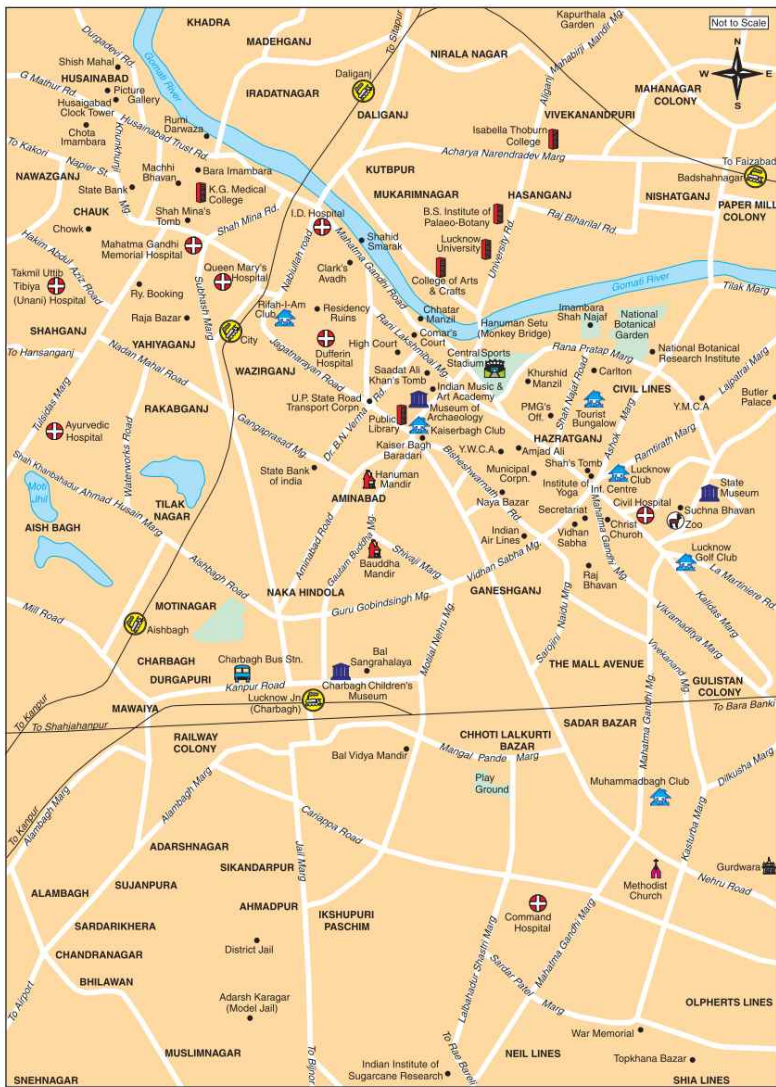




## Varanasi

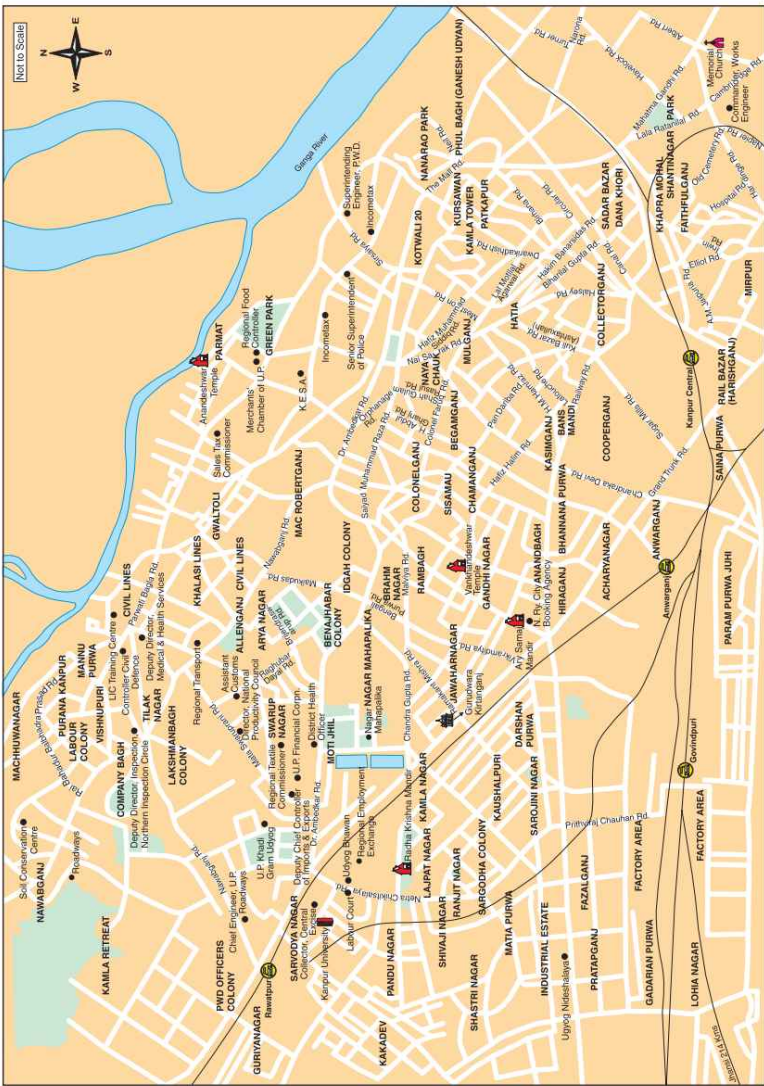


## Lucknow





## Kanpur



## Bihar



Bihar is one of India's poorest states and the most densely populated. In the north, the flat plains of the Ganges (Ganga) are an agricultural area.

**Agriculture :** Rice is the major crop everywhere and is grown as the main wet-season crop. Barley, maize, pulses (the seeds of various pod vegetables, such as beans, chickpeas and pigeon peas) and wheat are also important crops. The main cash crops are chillies, jute, oilseeds, potatoes, sugarcane and tobacco.

Many farmers grow fruit and vegetables. Mangoes are a particular speciality. Forest covers about 19 per cent of the area of the state. Important forest products are kendu leaves, lac (the insect resin used to make shellac) and sal seeds and timber.

North Bihar is India's biggest producer of freshwater fish. More than half of the catch is sold in Calcutta.

**History :** Archaeologists have found agricultural settlements in Bihar prior to 2000 B.C. Cities emerged in the area around 500 B.C. The ancient Indian state of Magadha dominated the region during this period. It became the centre of a succession of powerful kingdoms. Some of the kings were outstanding administrators.

During the period of Magadha rule, the region of Bihar experienced changes in social and economic life.

Towards the end of the 300s B.C., a new empire emerged in the Bihar region, as Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the last of the Magadha rulers.

The early Magadha kings had their capital at Rajagriha, 100 kilometres to the west of the modern city of Patna. Chandragupta Maurya moved the capital to Pataliputra, the site where Patna stands now.

Chandragupta's grandson was the great emperor Ashoka, who became ruler of the whole of India except the south.

For 600 years after the death of Ashoka in 232 B.C., the Bihar region was ruled by insignificant clans (families). Then the Guptas came to power. These kings encouraged a flowering of Hindu culture, known as the classical period, in the A.D. 300s and 400s. The poet and dramatist Kalidasa and the astronomer Aryabhatta were great intellectuals of this period. The Guptas expanded their territory despite their defeat by the Huns.

The Turks and the Afghans arrived and defeated the Hindu rulers in 1197. From that time on, the influence of the Muslim political power in Bihar grew very strong.

The Mughals retained Bihar until the British won the Battle of Buxar in 1764. At that time, Bihar was still part of Bengal, but later the two regions were separated.

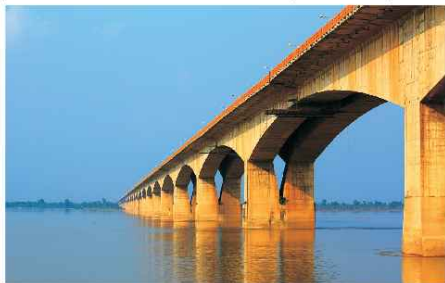
## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Patna
<b>Area</b>	: 94,163 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 103,804,637
<b>Literacy</b>	: 63.82%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 30,491 km (including Jharkhand)
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 5,333 km (including Jharkhand)
<b>Main Language</b>	: Hindi
<b>Crops</b>	: Jute, Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Wheat, Chillies
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Clay, Coal, Copper, Graphite, Iron Ore, Lead, Limestone, Manganese, Mica, Uranium
<b>Industries</b>	: Aluminium, Cement, Chemicals, Electrical Equipment, Fertiliser, Engineering, Iron & Steel, Jute, Liquor, Paper, Petroleum, Silk, Sugar
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 47° C to 20° C Winter : 28° C to 4° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to October
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to March





**Bodhi Gaya Temple** : Is the most holy place on Earth. Buddha was born 563 BC in Nepal on Baisakhi purnima. As Siddhartha, he renounced his family at the age of 29 for gaining enlightenment in 534 BC on the day of purnima. This temple is situated by the bank of river Neranjana the place was then known as Uruwela but now-a-days it is Bodhi Gaya.



**Mahatma Gandhi Setu** : Is a bridge over the river Ganges connecting Patna in the south to Hajipur in the north of Bihar. Its length is 5.6 km and it is one of the longest river bridges in India. It was made in 198,2.



**Rajgir Jain Temple** : It is situated in Nalanda district of Bihar. Rajgir was the seat of power up to the 5th century BC. Buddha lived here for 12 years as did the Jain saint, Mahavira.



**Thai Monastery** : The government of Thailand and the Buddhist monks joined their hands and established Thai monastery in 1957. It not only presents the colours of the Thai culture and tradition, but at the same time along with its residents - the monks, play a vital role in the spread of the Buddhist ideologies.

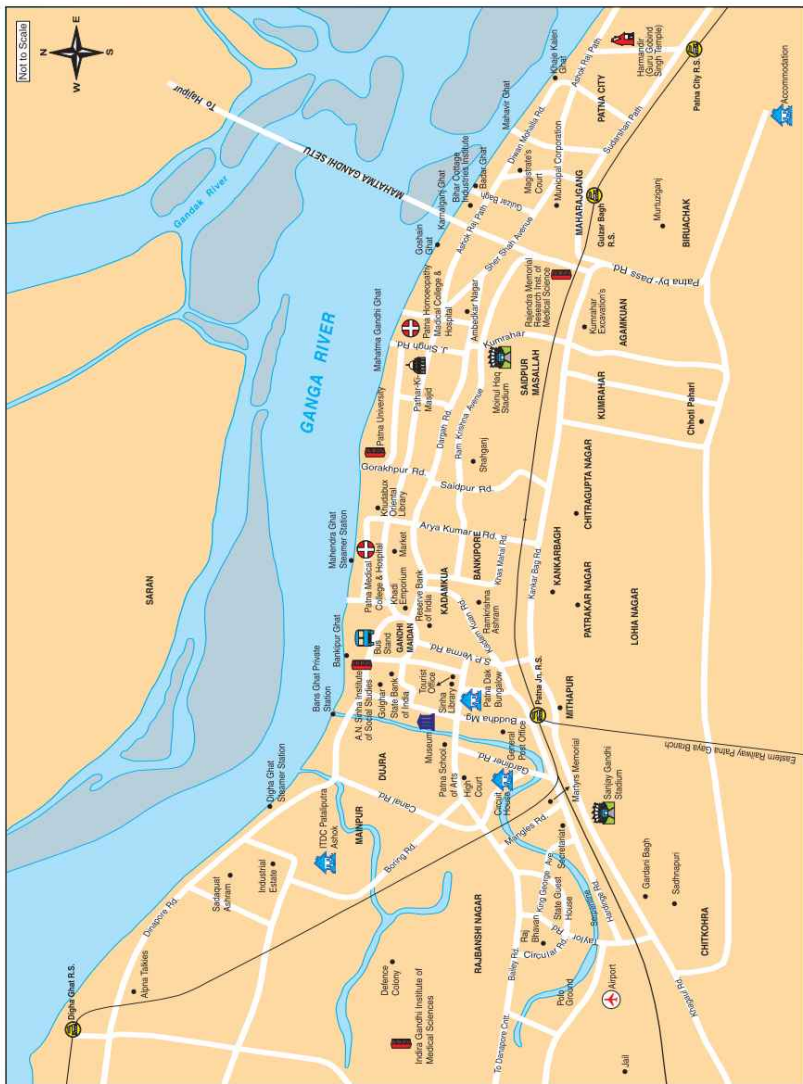


**Tibetan Temple** : Established in the year 1938, the Tibetan Mahayana monastery stands across the road from the Maha Bodhi temple complex, the place where the Buddha attained enlightenment in 534 BC.

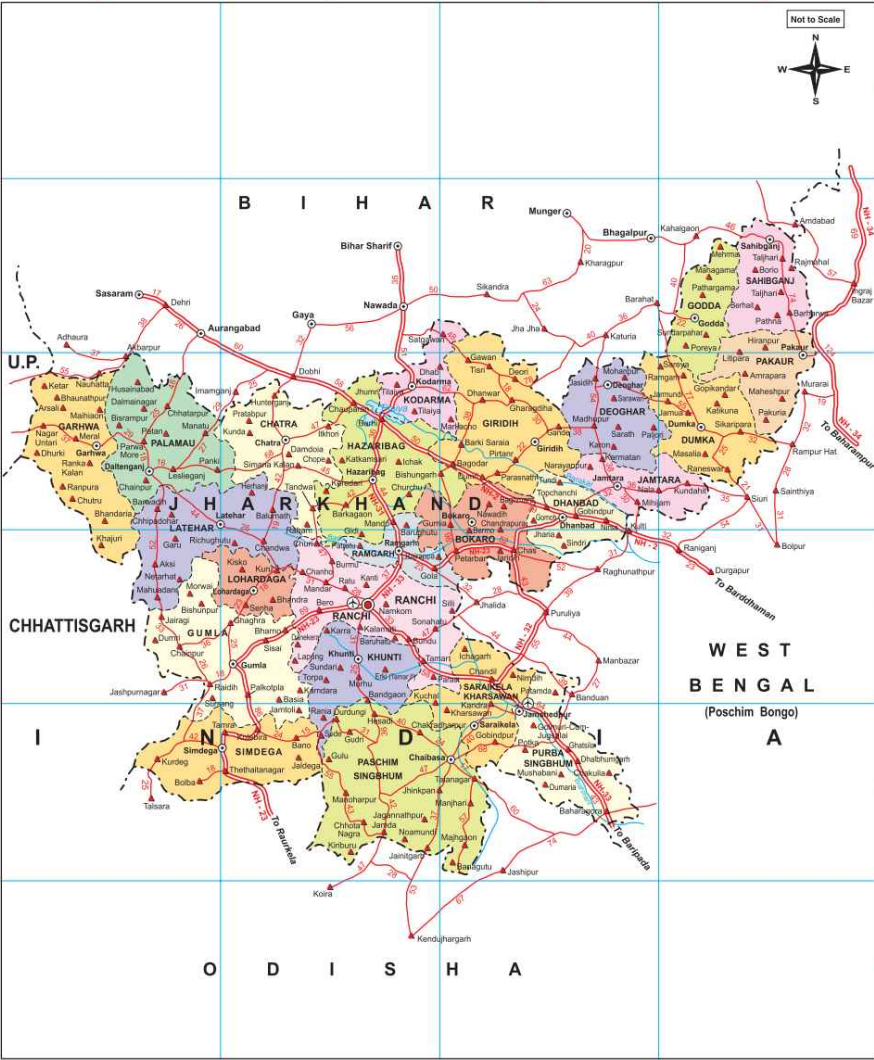


**Japanese Monastery** : It was established in the same period when Tibetan and Thai monastres were established. It is situated in Bodhi Gaya, marks the philosophies of the Zen Buddhism and its practices in India. This monastery conducts individual and group meditation for monks and other people as well.

## Patna



## Jharkhand





# Jharkhand

The Indian Parliament passed the Bihar Reorganisation Bill on 2nd August, 2000, to create the state of Jharkhand. The genesis of the demand can be traced to early 190,0s when Jaipal Singh, the Oxford-educated hockey Captain of the 192,8 Olympics, mooted the idea of a separate state consisting of the Southern districts of Bihar. After that, there had been no looking back. Jharkhand movement had begun.

After a prolonged agitation spanning over 50 years by the tribal-dominated areas of Southern Bihar and spearheaded by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, Jharkhand, the 28th state of India, came into existence on 15th November, 2000, the birthday of the legendary tribal freedom fighter, Birsa Munda.

The state comprises eighteen districts of the erstwhile Bihar—Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Kodarma, Chatra, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Palamau, Garhwa, Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Pakaur and Sahebgunj. With an area of 74,714 sq km, the new state will be bordered by Bihar, MP, Odisha and West Bengal to its north, west, south and east respectively. About 35% of the population of former Bihar is in the Jharkhand region.

Jharkhand is one the most industrialised regions of the country today. The region accounts for 35.5% of the country's known coal reserves, 90,% of its coking coal deposits, 40,% of its copper, 22% of its iron ore, 90,% of its mica and huge deposits of bauxite, quartz and ceramics. It is home to the largest steel plant in Bokaro, apart from Jamshedpur being practically the city of TISCO and TELCO.

With its huge reserves of forests and natural resources, things can look up in this predominantly poverty-ridden region. With a total revenue of Rs 3,775 crore, Jharkhand may

be able to alleviate its poverty. Its revenues can now be utilised for its own development and no longer be diverted to the coffers of Bihar as has been the case. Naturally the biggest loser is Bihar. Bihar will suddenly find its lifeline of revenues shrunk without those contributed by Jharkhand region.

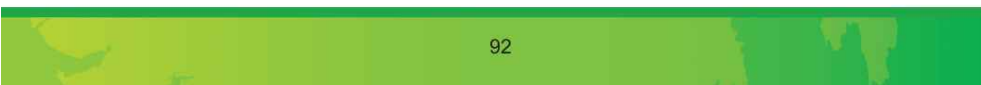
About 63% of Bihar's total revenue comes from this region. With the creation of Jharkhand, the truncated Bihar will suffer a revenue loss of Rs 1,500 crore annually, as the major contributor to the State's Exchequer, mines and minerals, and a large chunk of the commercial taxes will go to the newly-formed State.

With everything in its favour, Jharkhand can well look forward to a bright future. It is poised to become the Industrial powerhouse of the country, that is, if its leaders set the wheel of development rolling.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Ranchi
Area	: 79,714 sq. km
Population	: 32,966,238
Literacy	: 67.63%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 30,491 km (including Bihar)
Railways (Length)	: 5,333 km (including Bihar)
Main Language	: Hindi
Crops	: Jute, Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Wheat, Chillies
Minerals	: Coal, Copper, Mica, Bauxite, Quartz, Ceramics
Industries	: Aluminium, Cement, Chemicals, Electrical Equipment, Fertiliser, Engineering, Iron & Steel, Jute, Silk, Sugar
Climate	: Summer : 47° C to 20° C Winter : 28° C to 4° C
Monsoon	: June to October
Best Time to Visit	: October to March

## West Bengal & Sikkim



## West Bengal & Sikkim

West Bengal is a state in northern India on the western border of Bangladesh. It stretches 600 kilometres from the Bay of Bengal in the south, to the borders of Sikkim in the north. The state is the home of the Bengal tiger.

**Agriculture :** Rice covers 80 per cent of the cultivated land on the plains. Farmers also grow jute, maize, oil-seeds, potatoes, pulses, tobacco, and vegetables. Around Darjeeling, tea is a major crop. West Bengal produces a quarter of India's tea.

**Local crafts :** Weavers have made silk cloth in India for more than 3,500 years and the tradition continues in West Bengal. Bengal silk is woven into saris. Some saris may be woven in the traditional style with untwisted silk. The borders and pallu (end section) often depict horses, peacocks, flowers and human figures. Craftsmen make household items by twisting jute. The others make local reeds into fine, light mats called madur. The Bankura horse has become a symbol of the pottery of West Bengal. Shola pith, the core of the sponge wood, is carved into delicate flowers, toys, and deities which are very popular during festivals.

**SIKKIM :** It is a state in northeast India. It lies in the eastern Himalayas and contains Kanchenjunga, one of the three highest mountains in the world.

**Economy :** Farming is the main economic activity. Barley and wheat are the main winter crops and maize and rice are the main summer crops. Large cardamom, ginger, oranges, potatoes and tea are grown in the foothills. Sikkim is India's largest producer of large cardamom.

Sikkim is rich in minerals and has deposits of coal, copper, garnet, graphite, iron ore, lead, marble, pyrites and zinc, all of which are mined. There are also high-grade reserves of gold and silver. Traditional handicrafts and carpet-weaving are important.

There are no commercial flights to Sikkim. The nearest airport is Bagdogra and the nearest railway head is at Darjeeling in West Bengal. There is a basic road network, but many villages can only be reached by footpath. Tourism is important to the local economy. Many people enjoy trekking in Sikkim.

### Facts & Figures

<b>West Bengal</b>	
Capital	: Kolkata
Area	: 88,752 sq. km
Population	: 91,347,736
Literacy	: 77.08%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 57,539 km
Railways (Length)	: 5,213 km
Main Language	: Bengali
Crops	: Tea, Rice, Sugarcane, Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses
Minerals	: Clay, Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese, Silica
Industries	: Chemicals, Coal, Cotton textiles, Heavy & light engineering, Iron & steel, Jute, Leather & footwear, Paper, Pharmaceuticals
Climate	: Summer : 40° C to 24° C Winter : 26° C to 7° C
Monsoon	: June to September
Best Time to Visit	: October to March

### Facts & Figures

<b>Sikkim</b>	
Capital	: Gangtok
Area	: 7,096 sq. km
Population	: 607,688
Literacy	: 82.20%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 1,48,5 km
Main Language	: Bhutia
Crops	: Betel leaf, Forest produce, Fruits, Jute, Ginger
Minerals	: Copper, Lead, Zinc
Industries	: Handicrafts, Liquor, Wood-based industries, Wool & skins
Climate	: Summer : 32° C to 7° C
Monsoon	: July to September
Best Time to Visit	: March to August



## West Bengal & Sikkim



**Kolkata Metro :** The Metro is the easiest and fastest means of getting around in Kolkata. It is clean and efficient, and represents Kolkata's aspirations to be a modern metropolis amidst all its myriad urban problems.



**Kangchenjunga :** The capital of Sikkim, Gangtok, offers some of the finest views of the eastern Himalayas. The peaks of the Kanchenjunga range are clearly visible from Gangtok.



**Darjeeling Himalayan Railway :** The 120-year-old Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) connecting New Jalpaiguri with Darjeeling has been dedicated to the people as a World Heritage Site.



**Jain Temple :** In North Kolkata, it is an ancient temple dedicated to Sheetalnathi, the tenth of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras.



**Shantiniketan :** Rabindranath Tagore founded the cultural and educational centre at Shantiniketan in 1901. Today, it has developed into Viswa-Bharati University.



**Eden Garden, Kolkata :** It is the largest cricket stadium in India and one of the largest in the world. It can accommodate around 1,00,000 spectators. The capacity is being expanded.

## West Bengal & Sikkim



**Dakshineswar Temple** : Situated close to Belur Math near Kolkata, Ramakrishna Paramahansa used to preach in this temple.



**Howrah Bridge** : This bridge, without any pillars across Hooghly river, was completed by the British in 1943 and stands out on the skyline of the city.



**Victoria Memorial, Kolkata** : Situated at the edge of the maidan, the city's vast green expanse, this is the most impressive British monument in India. It combines elements of European and Indian architecture.



**Darjeeling** : Situated at an altitude of 2,134 m, this hill station offers spectacular views of the eastern Himalayas, specially the snowy peaks.



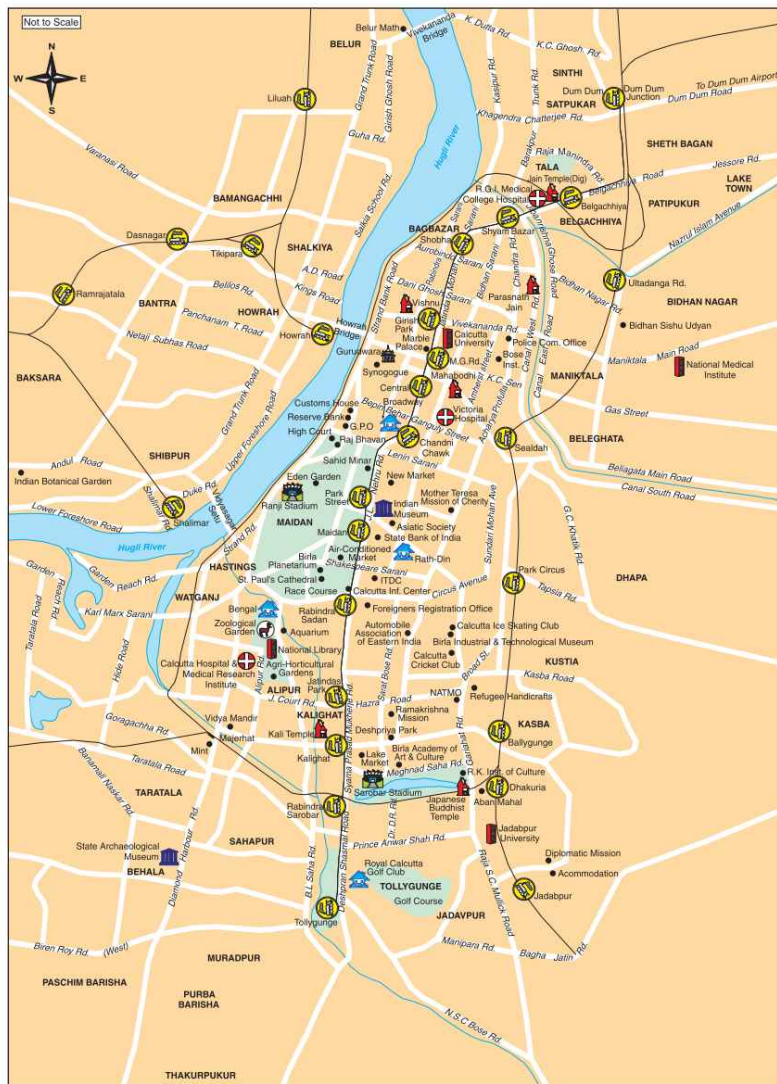
**National Library, Kolkata** : One of the biggest libraries in the world, this library contains some of the rare documents and books. Scholars from all over the world visit this library.



**Sundarbans** : This wildlife sanctuary in the vast Ganga delta has been declared a World Heritage Site. The sanctuary is the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger.

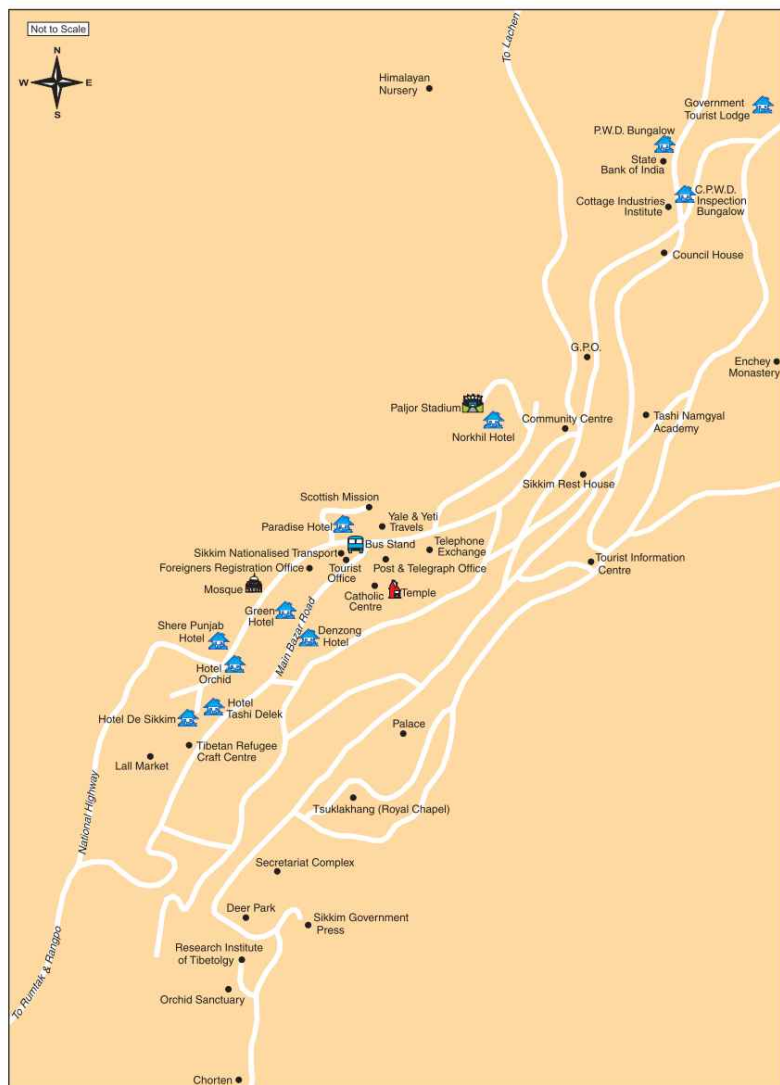


# Kolkata





# Gangtok



# North-Eastern States



## North-Eastern States

This Land of Seven Sisters—the seven states of **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura**—is a land of perhaps the most colourful people on the earth. These states with natural grandeur have immense agricultural and industrial potential which are yet to be tapped. It is a most fascinating land of the Brahmaputra with tropical forests and lush green landscape. The place of highest rainfall in the world, **Mawsynram** (Meghalaya) is also on this land.

It is also called the 'Tea Basket' of India. These states also have a very rich variety of flora and fauna including the most famous one-horned rhinoceroses.

**Arunachal Pradesh** : Arunachal Pradesh stretches from the ridge of the eastern Himalayas to the foothills bordering river Brahmaputra. It is one of India's newest states and was granted full statehood in 1987. Arunachal Pradesh shares a border of more than 800 kilometres with China and is one of India's most isolated and inaccessible territories. It is not open to foreign visitors because of its strategic location bordering Bhutan, Burma and China.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Itanagar
Area	: 88,743 sq. km
Population	: 1,382,611
Tribal Languages	: Assamese, Hindi, English
Literacy	: 66.95%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 3,708 km

**Assam** : Assam is a state in the northeastern part of India in the low-lying Brahmaputra Valley. Assam has international borders to the north with Bhutan and to the southwest with Bangladesh. Also, to its north and east lies Arunachal Pradesh. Assam shares a border with four hill states—Nagaland and Manipur in the east and Mizoram and Tripura in the south. It has a further short stretch of

border with Bangladesh between Tripura and Meghalaya, which borders Assam to its southwest.

Assam is the largest and most highly populated state in the region. Assam is famous for its tea. The game reserves at **Kaziranga** and **Manas** are also well known.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Dispur
Area	: 78,438 sq. km
Population	: 31,169,272
Main Language	: Assamese
Literacy	: 73.18%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 31,528 km
Railways (Length)	: 2,336 km

**Manipur** : Bound by the states of Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram, Manipur shares a boundary on the east with Myanmar. It is geographically divided into two distinct tracts —hills and plains. Manipur is India's alternative to Switzerland. An exotic landscape with gently undulating hills, emerald green valleys, blue lakes and dense forests makes it an ideal gateway. Manipur is a must-visit state for tourism enthusiasts. **Imphal** is the beautiful capital city in the valley; Mao and **Ukhrul** are the picturesque hill resorts; **Taminglong** has an exotic landscape; **Chandel** is the home of amazing tribes; **Khonggom** and **Moirang** are reminders of the British Raj in India; and provide glimpse into the neighbouring country of Burma, through Moreh town on the border. A visit to these magnificent places, leaves a lingering impression on the minds of visitors.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Imphal
Area	: 22,327 sq. km
Population	: 2,72,1756
Main Language	: Manipuri
Literacy	: 79.85%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 6,254 km



## North-Eastern States

**Meghalaya :** Meghalaya, of Scottish scenery and Indian charm, is a tiny state tucked away in-between Assam and Bangladesh. Among the wettest places on earth, it is the home of an extraordinary diversity of peoples, the Khasia, Jantia and Garo tribes.

There are a number of beautiful sites like **Ward's Lake, Lady Hydari Park, Polo Ground, Mini zoo, Elephant Falls and Shillong Peak**, overlooking the city, and the **Golf Course**, one of the best in the country.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Shillong
Area	: 22,429 sq. km
Population	: 2,964,007
Main Languages	: Khasi, Garo
Literacy	: 75.48, %
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 7,163 km

**Mizoram :** Mizoram is a state in the far northeastern part of India. It is bounded by Myanmar to the east and the south and Bangladesh to the west, and by the states of Tripura to the northwest, Assam to the north and Manipur to the northeast.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Aizawl
Area	: 21,081 sq.km
Population	: 1,091,014
Main Language	: Mizo
Literacy	: 91.58%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 4,78,7 km

**Nagaland :** Situated in the northeastern corner of the country, Nagaland has Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur on its domestic borders, while Myanmar shares with it an international boundary on the east. The

**Naga Hills** run through this small state, which has **Saramati** as its highest peak at a height of 12,600 ft. The main rivers that flow through Nagaland are the **Dhansiri**, the **Doyang**, the **Dikhu** and the **Jhanchi**. Administered earlier by the President, Nagaland was made a state in 1963. In Kohima, the **Second World War Cemetery**, the **State Museum** and the **Zoo** are the principal places of tourist interest. Excursions from **Kohima lead to Khonoma Village, Japfu Peak, Dzakou Valley** and **Mokokchung**. The **Intaki Sanctuary**, at a little distance from Kohima, is the home of the **hoolok baboons**, the only gibbons in India.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Kohima
Area	: 16,579 sq. km
Population	: 1,98,0,602
Main Language	: English
Literacy	: 80.11%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 9,351 km
Railways (Length)	: 8 km

**Tripura :** Tripura is a small, mainly agricultural state in the northeastern part of India. It is partly mountainous with several deep river valleys. The moist, mountainous areas of the state have a rich cover of evergreen forest. **Agartala** is the capital of the state.

### Facts & Figures

Capital	: Agartala
Area	: 10,48,6 sq. km
Population	: 3,671,032
Main Language	: Tripuri
Literacy	: 87.75%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 5,760 km

## North-Eastern States



**Manas Wildlife Sanctuary** : It is a very fine wildlife sanctuary in Assam. It is a lush region in the eastern Himalayan region, watered by 3 rivers. There is an abundance of wild animals and birds.



**Kaziranga National Park** : Established in 190,8 as a game reserve, it became a national park in 1974. It is one of the few natural habitats of the one-horned Great Indian Rhinoceroses.



**Tea plantation in Guwahati** : Guwahati is an important river port and Assam's principal commercial centre. It has an oil refinery and a state farm and its industries include tea processing and milling of agricultural products.



**Royal Palace, Tripura** : The Palace was built by Maharaja Birkram Singh. This white sprawling Palace is surrounded by former Mughal Gardens.



**Guwahati** : The city is picturesquely situated with an amphitheatre of wooded hills to the south. The city has low hillocks with temples.



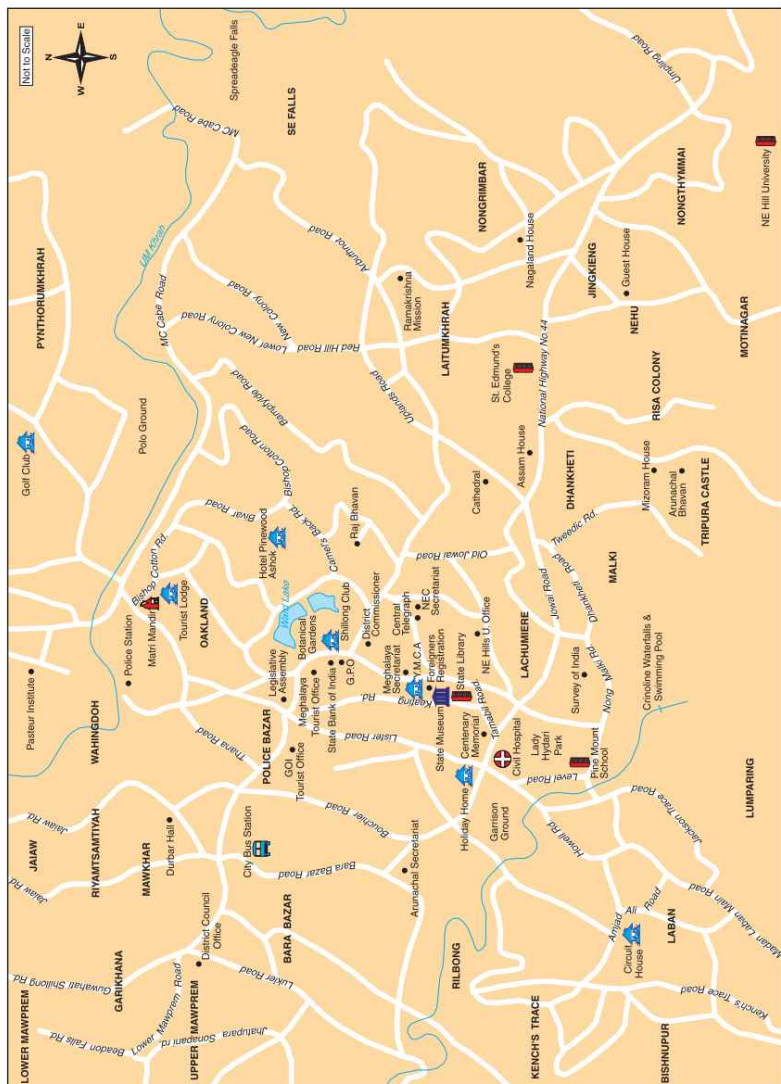
**A Village in Mizoram** : There are 22 towns and 699 inhabited villages, out of which 66,3 are electrified. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity.

## Guwahati





# Shillong





# Odisha

Odisha is a state on the eastern coast of India. It receives very few visitors despite the fame of the Sun Temple at Konark and the Jagannath Temple in Puri. The capital of the state of Odisha, Bhubaneswar, has some of the finest temples in India, dating from the 600s.

**Agriculture :** The traditional farming method in Odisha was shifting cultivation. Even as recently as the 1960s, shifting cultivators removed more than 3 million hectares of forests every year. Since then, settled farming in the hills has developed extensively. Rice and millet dominate farming in the interior of Odisha. Rice is grown on 90, per cent of the fertile plains of the Mahanadi Delta. There are also small areas of gram (lentils), jute, oilseeds and ragi (a grain crop).

Forests cover about 40, per cent of the state. The main forest products are sal (a timber tree), teak, medicinal plants, and lac (a resin used for varnishes).

**Local crafts :** Various traditional crafts operate on a commercial basis. Craftworkers carve delicate images, bowls and plates out of soft soapstone, hard konchila stone or multi-coloured serpentine stone from Khiching. In Parlakhemundi and Cuttack, people carve buffalo horns into small, flat figures of animals and birds.

Silver filigree is the most famous work of the Cuttack jewellers. Other traditional crafts include wood carving, inlay of ivory on wood, and the making of papier-mache masks.

Textile weaving has been a traditional handicraft throughout Odisha for generations. Thousands of people work in this cottage industry. The favourite designs include rows of flowers, birds, animals (particularly elephants) and geometric shapes, using either tussore (silk) or cotton yarn. Colourful applique work, decorating embroidered cloth for use in temples, is done at Pipili near Bhubaneswar.

Roadside shops sell items for the house and garden, such as sun umbrellas and cushion covers.

Another skill that is still practised is the etching on the palm leaf. A sharp iron 'pen' is held motionless against the hard leaf of the palmyra palm. Moving the leaf produces lines on it.

**History :** Odisha, a part of the ancient kingdom of Kalinga, first grew prosperous through trade. Kalinganagar port developed as early as 300 B.C. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Bali all established relations with the Kalinga kings.

The Mauryan king Ashoka conquered and annexed the Kalinga kingdom in about 260 B.C. Odisha regained its independence in about 100 B.C. under the local king Kharavela. He was a Jain, and perhaps the greatest of the Kalinga kings. After Kharavela, two separate areas in the north and centre of the Odisha region developed. Their names were Utkal (a land where the arts excelled) and Toshali.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Bhubaneswar
Area	: 1,55,707 sq. km
Population	: 41,947,358
Literacy	: 73.45%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 19,279 km
Railways (Length)	: 2,178, km
Main Language	: Oriya
Crops	: Rice, Coconut, Forest Produce, Jute, Mesta, Oilseeds, Pulses, Sugarcane
Minerals	: Bauxite, Chromite, Clays, Coal, Graphite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Salt
Industries	: Aluminium, Cement, Chemicals, Fertilisers, Iron & Steel, Paper, Sugar
Climate	: Summer : 49° C to 27° C Winter : 16° C to 5° C
Monsoon	: July to October
Best Time to Visit	: October to March



# Odisha



**Sun Temple, Konark** : It is an immense chariot of the Sun-god pulled by seven stone horses. It was built in the 13th century by King Narasimha-deva. Erotic sculptures and fine female figures decorate the facades.



**Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar** : It is the biggest temple in the city dedicated to Tribhuneswar, the Lord of the three worlds. The tower of the temple is 40, metres high.



**Chilka Lake** : Southwest of Puri, it is one of the largest shallow lakes in India. It attracts migratory birds from all over the world.



**Nandankanan Zoo** : 20 km from the city of Bhubaneswar, it has a quite remarkable collection of white tigers, white crocodiles, gorillas, lizards, squirrels, black panthers and rhinoceroses.

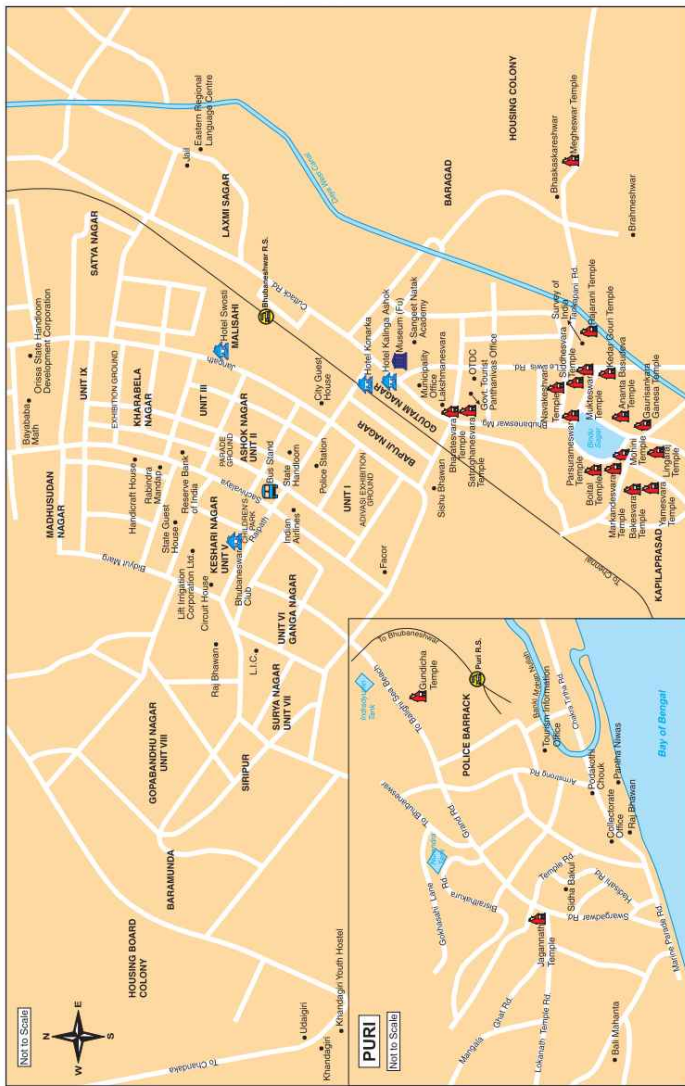


**Jagannath Temple, Puri**: Built in 1198, it is one of the most important centres of Hindu pilgrimage. The images of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are carried in immense chariots pulled by thousands of devotees during the annual Rath Yatra.



**Gopalpur-on-Sea** : 3 km from Berhampur (Ganjam) railway station, the clean sea, an excellent beach and luxury accommodation make Gopalpur-on-sea an attractive holiday resort.

## Bhubaneswar







# Gujarat

Gujarat is a state in the northwestern part of India, on the border with Pakistan. The state takes its name from the Gujar, who ruled the area during the 700s and the 800s.

**Agriculture :** Two-thirds of the population work in agriculture, and cultivate about half of the land area. The main crops are bajra (millet) and wheat. Rice is grown in the wetter parts or where irrigation is possible. Maize is also grown.

Gujarat produces more than one-third of India's cotton and peanut crops. It also grows tobacco, contributing one-sixth of the national output. Cotton and peanuts provide a foundation for important textile, edible oil and soap industries. Other important cash crops are bananas, cumin, mangoes and sugar cane. Cash crops slightly exceed food crops in value and make an important contribution to the regional economy.

With its long coastline, Gujarat enjoys good fishing waters. Pomfret, a favourite in restaurants throughout India, is caught there. Other specialties include Bombay ducks, prawns and tuna.

**History :** Archaeologists have found Stone Age settlements around the Sabarmati and Mahi rivers in the south and in the east of the state. The settlements probably date from the time of the Indus Valley civilisation. There were also Harappan centres at Lothal, Rampur, Amri, Lakhavav and Rozdi.

Rock inscriptions in the Girnar Hills show that the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka extended his domain into Gujarat in about 250 B.C. After the fall of the Mauryan Empire, the Sakas or the Scythians controlled the region from A.D. 130 to 390. Under Rudradaman, their empire contained Malwa (in Madhya Pradesh), Saurashtra, Kutch and Rajasthan. During the 300s and the 400s, the area formed part of the Gupta Empire, which was succeeded by the

Maitraka dynasty. There then followed a long period of the Muslim rule. Ahmed I, the first independent Muslim ruler of Gujarat, founded Ahmedabad in 1411.

**People :** The majority of the population speaks Gujarati. Gujarati developed from Sanskrit and other ancient languages.

Hinduism is the main religion, with minorities of the Christians, the Jains, the Muslims and the Parsees. The state has always had a policy of religious tolerance towards its people. The main traditional, local tribes are the Bhil, the Bhangi, the Dhubla, the Koli and the Naikda. The folk culture of the region derives from the mythology of Lord Krishna as told in the Puranas. The architecture of Gujarat is famous for its fine detail. The region has a long tradition of handicrafts, such as bandhani (tie-dyed cloth), jari (gold and silver embroidery), patola (a beautifully patterned silk for which the thread is tie-dyed before being woven), perfumes and woodcarving.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Gandhinagar
Area	: 1,96,024 sq. km
Population	: 60,383,628
Literacy	: 79.31%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 61,739 km
Railways (Length)	: 5,550 km
Main Language	: Gujarati
Crops	: Cotton, Millet, Forest produce, Oilseeds, Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco
Minerals	: Bauxite, Clay, Fluorite, Limestone, Lignite, Oil & Natural gas, Salt
Industries	: Cement, Chemicals, Dairy products, Electronics, Engineering goods, Petroleum, Pharmaceuticals, Salt, Sugar, Textiles, Vegetable Oils
Climate	: Summer : 41° C to 27° C Winter : 29° C to 14° C
Monsoon	: June to September
Best Time to Visit	: October to March

# Gujarat



**Jain Pilgrim-Centre of Shatrunjaya, Palitana :** Known as the city of gods, the hilltop Jain pilgrim-centre teems with hundreds of temples and shrines.



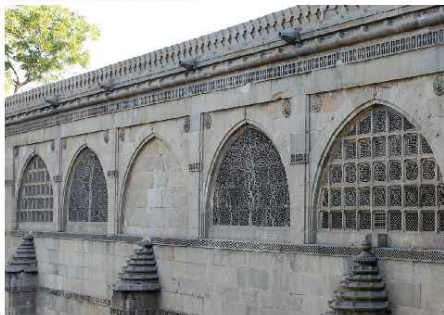
**Somnath Temple :** Is the first among the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of the god Shiva. It is the place where to test Brahma and Vishnu, God Shiva created endless pillar of light, the jyotirlinga. It has been destroyed six times by Mughal kings. It was rebuilt in 1947, by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.



**Mahabat Maqbara, Junagarh :** It is a fascinating building with its silver doors, spiralling stairways around minarets and rich decorations. The Uparkot Fort changed hands many times during its long history.



**Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad :** The Masjid appears to have been built with stones from ruined Hindu and Jain temples. Sidi Bashir's mosque is notable for its shaking minarets.



**Sidi Saiyyed Mosque :** Is one of the most famous mosques of Ahmedabad. It was built by Sidi Saeed or Sidi Saiyyed, in 1573, an Abyssinian in the retinue of Bital Jhajar Khan, general in the army of the last Sultan Shams-ud-Din Muzaffar Shah (III) of the Gujarat Sultanate.

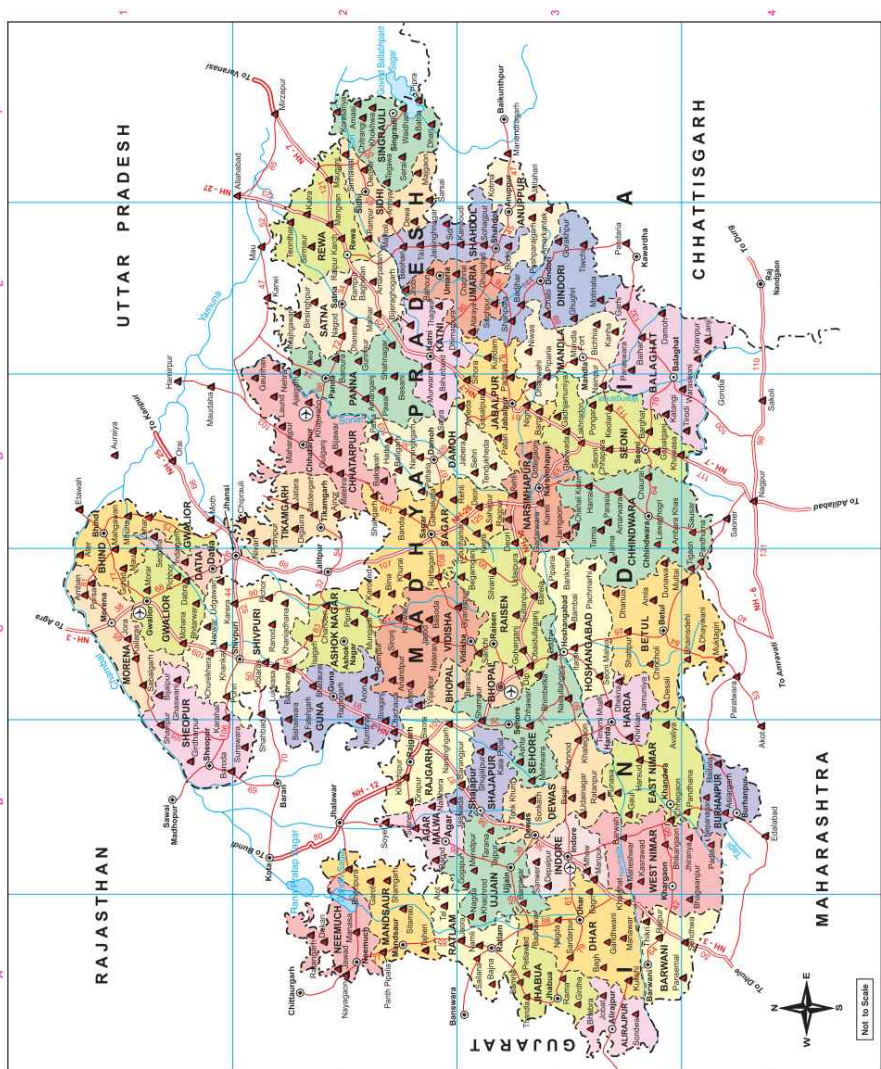


**Gir National Park :** The last refuge of the Asiatic lion. Lord Curzon, on being invited to a hunting expedition, instead advised the then ruling Nawab to protect the lions. The hunting of the lions was banned in the 1960s.

[illegible]



# Madhya Pradesh



# Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India. Its name means 'central province'.

**Agriculture :** Farming is the most important sector of the economy of Madhya Pradesh. The chief areas are the Chambal Valley, the Malwa Plateau, the Narmada Valley and the Rewa Plateau.

The main food crops are jowar, rice, wheat and coarse millets such as kondo, kutki and sawan. Peanuts and pulses such as beans, lentils and peas are also important.

Madhya Pradesh is the largest soybean producer in India. Other commercial crops include cotton, linseed, sesame and sugar cane.

Forests cover a large part of the state. Salai trees are a source of resin which is used for incense and medicine. Bamboo, teak and sal are valuable timber trees.

**History :** Some of the earliest inhabitants of what is now Madhya Pradesh were groups such as the Bhils and the Gonds. Descendants of an ancient race, they were once wide-ranging hunters and gatherers, or nomadic farmers, who moved from place to place.

One of the earliest states that existed in Madhya Pradesh was Avanti, of which Ujjain was the capital. From about 100 B.C. to the A.D. 1500s, various dynasties ruled part or most of the state. They included the Sunga dynasty (185-73 B.C.), the Ksaptrapas and the Nagas (A.D. 100-300) and the Guptas

(300-400). The Hunas (Huns) struggled to seize the control of Malwa during this period. Malwa was in western Madhya Pradesh and had developed out of the earlier state of Avanti. In the 600s, it became part of Harsha's northern Indian empire.

The Paramara king Bhoja (an enlightened monarch) was a poet and patron of both art and literature. The Chandela king Dhanga,

who reigned from 954 to 1002, commissioned the building of the magnificent temples of Khajuraho.

Akbar annexed Malwa to the Mughal Empire in the mid-1500s. A large part of Madhya Pradesh, including Malwa, came under Maratha rule with the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 1700s. The chief Maratha kingdoms in Madhya Pradesh were Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior and Indore.

In 1817-1818, territories in Madhya Pradesh known as the 'Saugor-Nerbudda' came under the control of the British following their victory over the Marathas in the Anglo-Maratha wars. The British extended their influence into the area by making treaties with the native rulers and annexing part of the territory. The area under direct British administration in time became known as the Central Provinces and consisted of Malwa, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

## Facts & Figures

Capital	: Bhopal
Area	: 3,08,346 sq. km
Population	: 72,597,565
Literacy	: 70.63%
Surfaced Roads (Length)	: 73,463 km (including Chhattisgarh)
Railways (Length)	: 5,796 km (including Chhattisgarh)
Main Language	: Hindi
Crops	: Paddy, Jowar, Millet, Soyabean, Wheat
Minerals	: Bauxite, Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese, Tin
Industries	: Optic fibres, Paper & Pulp, Automobiles, Electronic goods, Fertilisers, Tyres and Tubes
Climate	: Summer : 48° C to 22° C Winter : 23° C to 4° C
Monsoon	: June to September
Best Time to Visit	: October to April

# Madhya Pradesh



**Pachmarhi** : Is a hill station in Madhya Pradesh. According to a legend, these caves were built by five Pandava brothers of Mahabharatha. It is widely known as Satpura ki Rani, situated at a height of 1100 m in a valley of the Satpura Ranges in Hoshangabad district.



**Khajuraho** : Built around 1000 A.D., the superb temples of Khajuraho reflect a vibrant feeling for life in all its respects, including sensual enjoyment.



**Sanchi** : Sanchi is the location of one of the oldest and most beautiful Buddhist monuments in India. Emperor Ashoka is believed to have built a stupa here in 300 B.C.



**Ujjain** : Located in the centre of Malwa on river Shipra, Ujjain is the site of the Kumbh Mela Festival every 12 years. Here the temples on the banks of river Shipra have been shown.



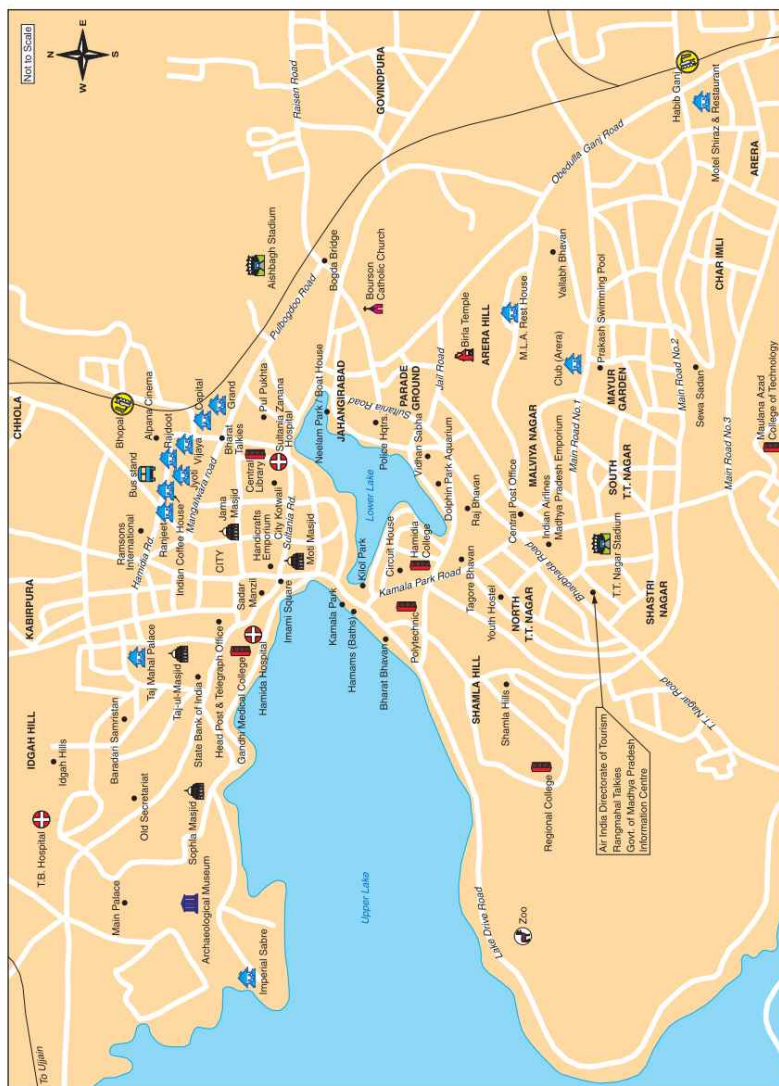
**Jabalpur** : The above picture shows Bheraghat near Jabalpur, where river Narmada passes through the famous Marble Rocks.



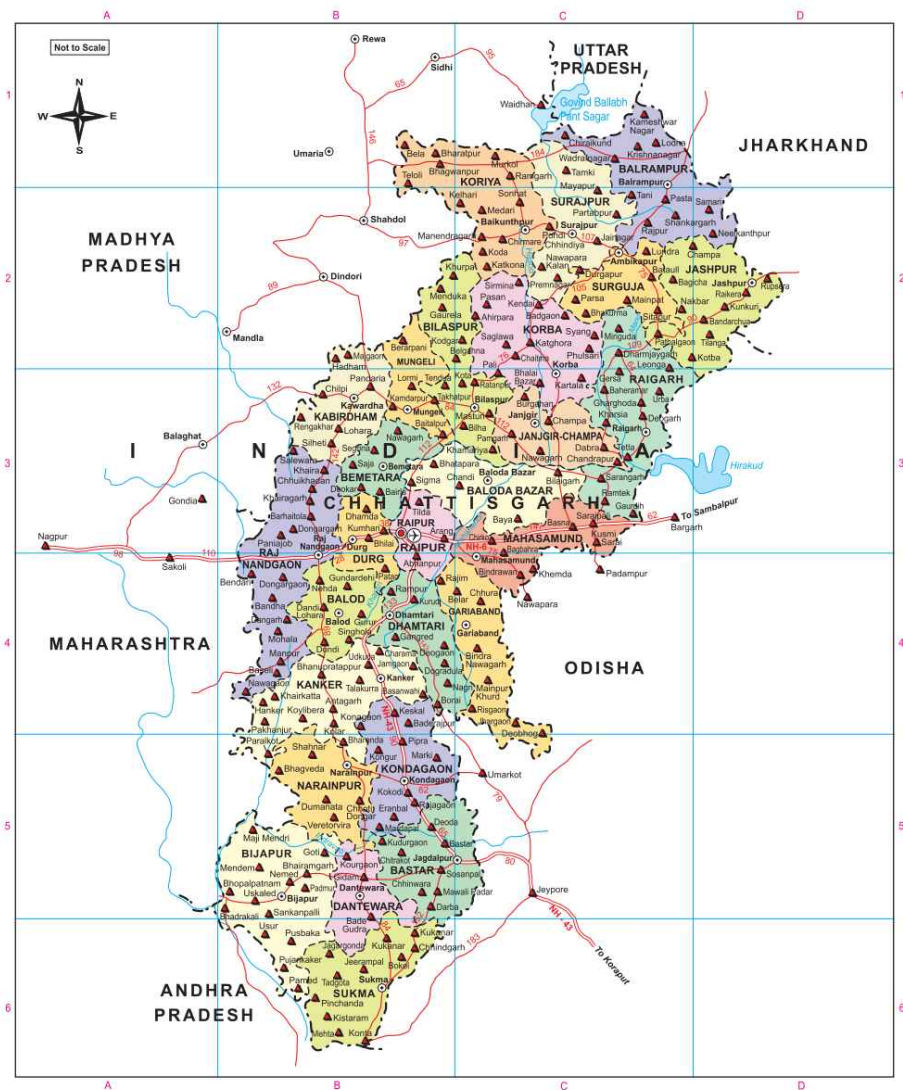
**Kanha** : The National Park at Kanha has a large number of tigers, leopards, chitals and sambars. It is near the town of Jabalpur.



# Bhopal



## Chhattisgarh



# Chhattisgarh

On November 1, 2000, India gave birth to a new state—Chhattisgarh. The new state is carved out of India's largest state of Madhya Pradesh.

The demand for the new state can be traced to a meeting of the Raipur district Congress in 1924, when the idea of a separate entity of Chhattisgarh was mooted. The leaders who took part in that meeting were of the view that the region of Chhattisgarh was culturally and historically distinct from the rest of Madhya Pradesh.

India's latest state has its Capital at Raipur and the High Court at Bilaspur. The Capital may be shifted later to Nandghat, about midway between Raipur and Bilaspur on the banks of the Shivanad River. Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewara, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Kanker, Kavardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja and West Sarguja are the sixteen districts of Chhattisgarh.

Agriculture is the main activity for the population of 1,76,00,000 of this landlocked state enveloped by Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh and of course Madhya Pradesh.

**Economy :** The mineral-rich State is economically very poor. It will have to depend on the neighbouring states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Agriculturally it is a very productive area. Called the country's rice bowl, it supplies foodgrain to almost 600 rice mills. Chhattisgarh produces about 1500 varieties of rice. About 85 per cent of the population here is dependent on agriculture. With substantial deposits of limestone, iron-ore, copper ore, rock phosphate, manganese ore, bauxite, coal, asbestos and mica, Chhattisgarh is one of the mineral-rich States of India.

Chhattisgarh contains about 52.5 million tonnes of dolomite reserves, accounting for 24 per cent of the country's share. It has healthy bauxite reserves of an estimated 73 million tonnes, an impressive reserves of iron ore at about 2,000 million tonnes and coal at 29,000 million tonnes. Tin ore reserves exceed 27,000 million tonnes. The mineral revenue that will accrue to Chhattisgarh will exceed Rs 600 crore annually.

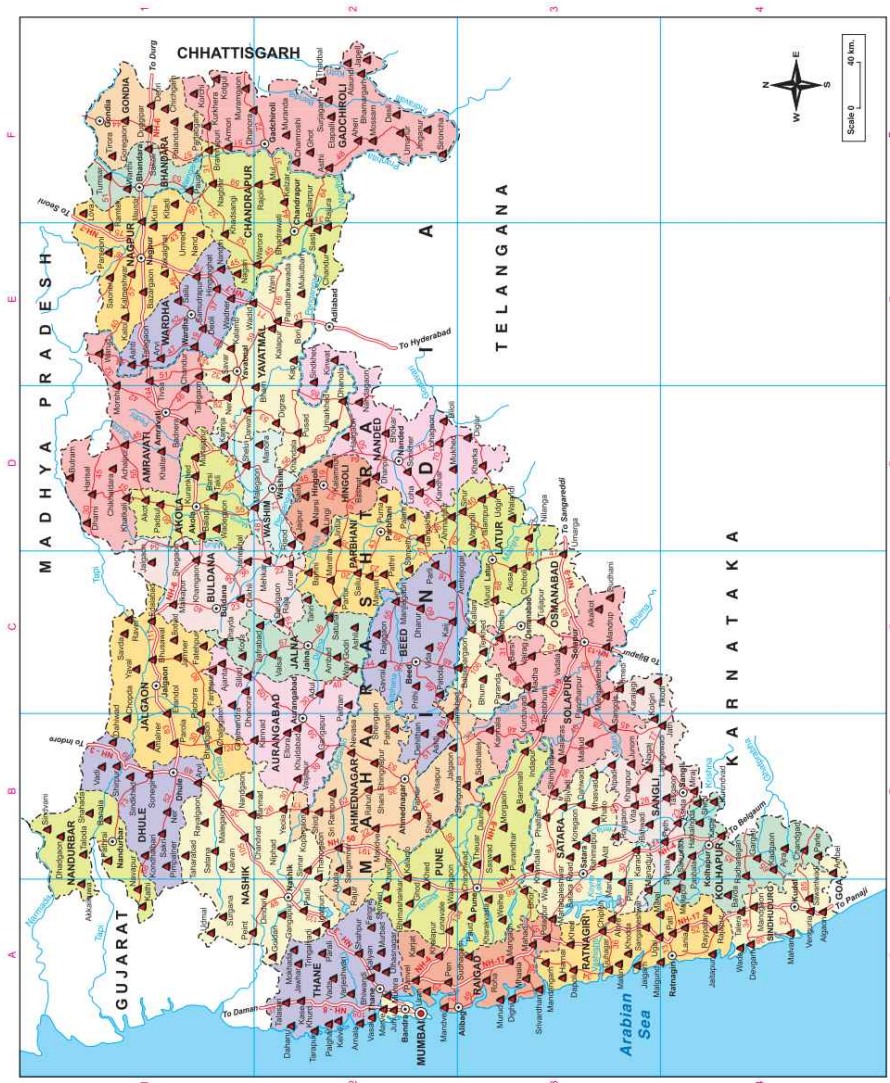
Deobagh in Raipur district contains deposits of diamonds. Prospecting of diamonds has begun here and when extraction starts in about two years, it is expected to generate an additional Rs 2,000 crore a year for the state. Chhattisgarh also accounts for more than 70 per cent of India's total production of tendu leaves that are used for making bidis.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Raipur
<b>Area</b>	: 1,35,191 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 25,540,196
<b>Literacy</b>	: 71.04%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 73,463 km (including Madhya Pradesh)
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 5,796 km (including Madhya Pradesh)
<b>Main Languages</b>	: Hindi, Chhattisgarhi
<b>Crops</b>	: Forest produce, Millet, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Sugarcane, Wheat, Tendu leaves
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Coal, Dolomite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Diamond, Manganese
<b>Industries</b>	: Aluminium, Iron & Steel
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 48° C to 22° C Winter : 23° C to 4° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to April



## Maharashtra



# Maharashtra

Maharashtra is a state on the northern part of India's western coast. Its main centre is Mumbai, the commercial capital of India. Maharashtra is mainly agricultural with a well-developed industrial sector.

**Agriculture** : Agriculture is of major importance in the economy. About 70 per cent of the population depends on farming for a living. About 60 per cent of the total area of Maharashtra is under cultivation. Only one-eighth of that land is irrigated.

The main staple crops are rice, jowar (large millet), bajra (small millet), wheat and pulses. The state is also a major producer of oil-seeds. These crops include peanuts and sunflowers.

Important cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, turmeric and a variety of vegetables. The state also produces fruit and has a substantial area devoted to bananas, grapes, sweet limes, mangoes and oranges.

A major problem in Maharashtra is the scarcity of water. The state government has encouraged a more diversified agricultural system.

**History** : The origin of the name—Maharashtra—is unclear. It may come from the word rathi (chariot) whose drivers formed an army (maharathis). They probably migrated to the south and settled in the upland area in the 600s. There they mingled with aboriginal tribes.

By the middle of the 1500s, Maharashtra consisted of several small kingdoms ruled by Maratha chieftains who spent much of their time fighting each other. In a reign that lasted from 1627 to 1680, the Marathan prince Shivaji welded these various Marathan kingdoms into a powerful state. The power of the new Marathan state was based on a strong, well-organised army. It threatened the Mughal empire in the north, weakened it through constant military campaigns and contributed to its downfall.

The last Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb, spent nearly the whole of the second half of his reign fighting the Marathas in the Deccan Plateau. Aurangabad is named after him.

The Mughal Empire could not withstand this sustained onslaught and gradually withdrew. During the 1700s, nearly all western and central India and large portions of the northern and eastern India came under the control of a Marathan confederacy. The imperial ambitions of the Marathas were shattered by the Afghans, who defeated them in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761, and later by the British, who fought them in three wars and eventually overcame them in 1817. The British administration annexed a large portion of Maratha territory to form a colonial administrative unit called the Bombay Presidency.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Mumbai
<b>Area</b>	: 3,07,713 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 112,372,972
<b>Literacy</b>	: 82.91%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 72,479 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 5,614 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Marathi
<b>Crops</b>	: Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Cotton, Sugarcane, Groundnut and Tobacco
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Chromite, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Coal, Limestone
<b>Industries</b>	: Film, Chemicals, Textiles, Electrical Engineering Machinery, Petroleum, Pharmaceuticals, Engineering goods, Machine tools, Automobile, Plastic goods, Watches, Wood-based industries
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 39° C to 22° C Winter : 34° C to 12° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to October
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: September to March

# Maharashtra



**Taj Mahal Hotel :** Near the Gateway of India is the Taj Mahal Hotel, one of the most famous and luxurious hotels in India. The higher building beside the Hotel is a later addition.



**Gateway of India :** It is in Mumbai harbour. This 26-m high structure was erected in 1911 to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to India.



**Prince of Wales Museum :** The Museum was built between 190,4 and 1914 in the honour of George V came to India. The foundation stone was laid down by the Prince of Wales in 190,5. This was used in the World War I as a hospital.



**Rajabai Clock Tower :** The Clock Tower modeled by Sir George Gilbert Scott, an English architect in 1878, like 'Big Ben' in London. It is made by Premchand Roychand, on the condition that the tower be named after his mother Rajabai.



**Nariman Point :** This area has been reclaimed from the Arabian Sea. This is one of Mumbai's prime lands today. Maharashtra Govt's Secretariat and some of the city's high-rise buildings are situated here.



**Haji Ali's Tomb :** Is tomb of the Muslim Saint Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari. It is one of India's most famous and prestigious landmarks situated about 500 yards from the Mumbai shoreline in the middle of the Arabian.



# Maharashtra



**Elephanta Caves :** The Island, located on an arm of the Arabian Sea, consists of two groups of caves—the first is Buddhist caves, the second, Hindu caves contain rock cut stone sculptures, the Shaiva Hindu sect, dedicated to God Shiva.



**Ajanta Cave-Temples, Aurangabad :** Thirty in number, these rock-cut temples with the frescoes are supposed to have been built by the Buddhist monks during the reign of the Guptas.



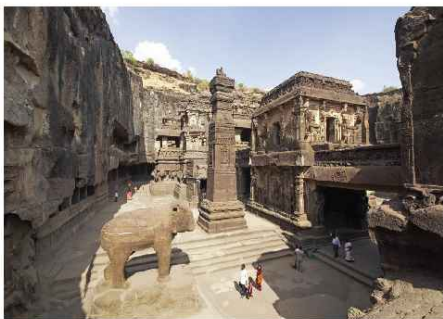
**Sai Baba of Shirdi :** Shirdi Sai Baba, was saint, fakir, and satguru, according to their individual proclivities and beliefs. He was revered by his Hindu devotees. (1838–15 October 1918; resided in Shirdi).



**Chand Minar, Daulatabad :** The Chand minar is 110 feet tall and is a very good specimen of Persian architecture. It was constructed by Sultan Al-ud-din Bahamani (Ahmad Shah II) in 1435 AD in memory of his victory over Gujarat.



**Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad :** Near the Aurangabad Caves is Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, the memorial to emperor Aurangzeb's wife, built by his son in 1679.

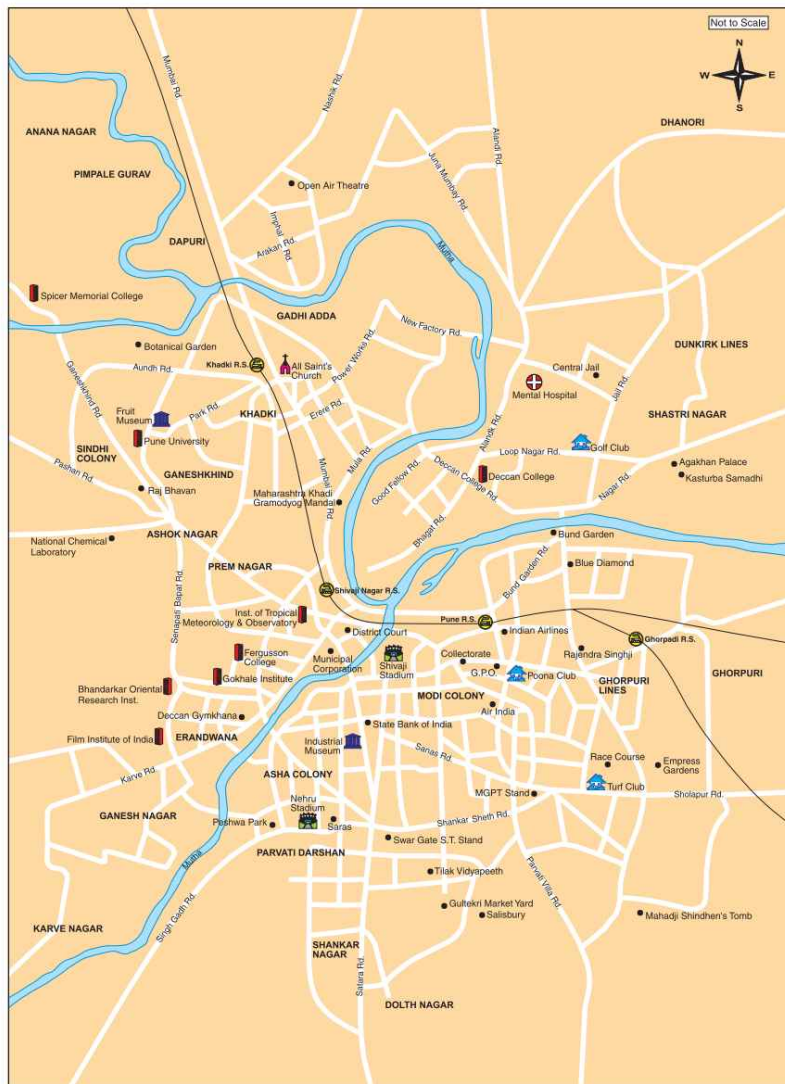


**Ellora Caves, Aurangabad :** 34 in number, these cave-temples, perhaps the largest in India, were built during the 8th century. There are 3 classes of caves meant for the Hindus, the Buddhists and the Jains respectively.

## Mumbai



# Pune





# Goa



# Goa

Goa is the smallest state of the Republic of India. It lies on the country's west coast, about 40,0 kilometres to the south of Mumbai. Long, sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms make it a tropical paradise for visitors. Other tourist attractions are the colonial buildings from the 1500s, built when Goa was the headquarters of Portugal's Asian empire. India regained control of Goa from the Portuguese in 1961.

Three main cities developed in Goa—Old Goa, Panaji (New Goa), and Margao. Today, Old Goa is half-hidden in jungle. Its population was severely affected by plague in the 1600s, and the new city was set up at Panaji. Panaji, the capital, contains the main government buildings. Margao is Goa's biggest commercial centre. Mormugao, Goa's major port, has a fine harbour—one of the best on the west coast of India. The harbour is the focus of economic activity in Goa.

**Economy** : Most local people are employed in agriculture. Rice is the main food crop. Irrigated fields produce high yields. Farmers grow 100,000 metric tons of rice on less than 40,000 hectares of land every year. The main cash crops are bananas, cashew nuts, coconuts, mangoes, pineapples, pulses, spices and sugar cane. Fishing provides local people with their most important food. Goa is the base for more than 4,000 fishing boats.

Goa's huge reserves of minerals such as manganese and iron ore are now being mined extensively. Goa also has deposits of bauxite (the ore from which aluminium is made), clay and limestone. The export of mineral ores, including those of manganese and iron, make up the largest component of Goa's economy.

Processing cashew nuts for export is the most important industry in the state. The airport at Dabolim (about 6 kilometres from Mormugao harbour) plays a vital part in the development of the local tourist trade.

**History** : Its political history can be traced back to the 200s B.C. when Goa formed a part of the Mauryan Empire. After the Mauryan period (about 321 to 185 B.C.), a succession of small kingdoms ruled the area. The modern history and culture of Goa is dominated by Portuguese trading interests and political ambitions in India. In 1510, a seaborne expeditionary force commanded by the Portuguese military leader Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa and it became the capital of the Portuguese empire in Asia. The city enjoyed the same privileges as Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

The territory was regained by India from the Portuguese in 1961.

Goa also became an important headquarters for Catholic Christian missionaries. The Franciscans (monks, nuns or sisters of an order founded in 1209 by St Francis) arrived in 1517 and a member of their order was appointed as the city's bishop in 1538.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Panaji
<b>Area</b>	: 3,702 sq. Km
<b>Population</b>	: 1,457,723
<b>Literacy</b>	: 87.40, %
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 3,776 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 215 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Konkani
<b>Crops</b>	: Areca nut, Cashew nut, Coconut, Millets, Rice, Sugarcane
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Clays, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Silica
<b>Industries</b>	: Cashew nuts, Fertilisers, Fisheries, Food-canning, Liquor, Shipping, Tyres
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 32° C to 24° C Winter : 32° C to 21° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to September
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: Throughout the year

# Goa



**Panaji City** : Panaji means "land that never floods". It has terraced hills, concrete buildings with balconies and red-tiled roofs, churches, and a riverside promenade. This city has population of 114,40,5.



**Colva Beach** : Colva is a coastal village in Salcete, south Goa, on the west coast of India. Colva beach stretches for around 2.4 km. It is a famous tourist destination, visited for its beaches, budget hotels, guest houses, beach shacks, food stalls, restaurants, pubs and bars etc.



**Se Cathedral** : The largest church is Se Cathedral, which took about 90, years to complete. The Basilica of Bom Jesus is venerated for the mortal remains of St Francis Xavier.



**Shri Mangeshi temple** : It's located at Mangeshi Village in Pirol, Ponda taluka, Goa. The 40,0-year-old temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. A beautiful seven-storeyed deepastambha, stands at the gates in the temple complex.



**Statue of Abbe Faria** : This striking statue is of Abbe Faria, a famous hypnotist from Goa. The statue is near the church of Immaculate Conception, the main Christian worship-centre in Goa.



**Goa Night Market** : This market is located in Arpora and transpires every Saturday. Here, one may find Kashmiri carpets and silver jewellery to international designers who convene from all over the world to sell their unique creations.



## Panaji





# Karnataka

Karnataka is a state on the west coast of southern India. It includes the region of Kanara, and the people are called Kanarese. Karnataka is famous for its goldfields and for the sandalwood from its forests.

**Agriculture :** Most of the people are employed in agriculture. More than half the state is cultivated. Agriculture contributes half the state's income. Although much of Karnataka has the same kinds of soils, there is a great local variety in agriculture. The plains of the west coast are intensively cultivated. Rice is the main food crop. Other food crops are maize, millets and pulses. Sugarcane is the main cash crop. Other cash crops include cardamom, cashew nuts, coconuts, cotton, mulberry, peanuts, pepper, tea and tobacco.

Cattle breeding is important in the far south. The Mysore Prince Hyder Ali bred fast-trotting bullocks for use in warfare at the end of the 1700s. The tradition of cattle breeding continues. Pastoralism (the herding of animals) is important on the open plateaus of the southeast.

**History :** For most of its long history, the area of India now called Karnataka was not a single integrated state. At various times, different parts of it came under the authority of different dynasties.

The Hoysala dynasty (1006-1345) also produced excellent art and architecture. The Hoysalas built about 50 temples throughout Karnataka. The finest are at Belur, Halebid and Somnathpur. The temples have panels carved with rows of elephants and depict stories from the Indian epics.

The Vijayanagar Empire controlled the Karnataka region from the 1300's until well into the 1500s. For a long time, the Vijayanagar Empire held back the expanding power of the

Muslims. But in 1565, the Muslims defeated the forces of the Vijayanagar Empire in the Battle of Talikota and extinguished its power. In the south, the Wadiyar dynasty, a Hindu royal family, ruled Mysore until the 1700s.

By the mid-1700s, the power of the Wadiyar dynasty was declining, and military commanders controlled the Mysore area of the Karnataka region. One of these was Hyder Ali, an able army officer who made his bid for power in 1761. He defeated rival chiefs and expanded his territory to nearby areas of the southwestern India. Hyder Ali and his son and successor, Tipu Sultan led a fierce opposition to the British East India Company between 1761 and 1799. They fought four wars against the British.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Bengaluru
<b>Area</b>	: 1,91,791 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 61,130,704
<b>Literacy</b>	: 75.60%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 87,321 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 3,029 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Kannada
<b>Crops</b>	: Areca nut, Cashew nut, Coconut, Coffee, Cotton, Forest Produce, Fruits, Millets, Oilseeds
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Coal, Lignite, Chinaclay, Gold, Iron ore, Limestone, Manganese
<b>Industries</b>	: Aircraft, Cement, Electronics, Software, Engineering, Liquor, Machine tools, Paper, Pharmaceuticals, Porcelain, Sandalwood & Ivory handicrafts, Sericulture, Soap, Sugar, Textiles, Watches
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 35° C to 26° C Winter : 25° C to 14° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to October
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: June to October



# Karnataka



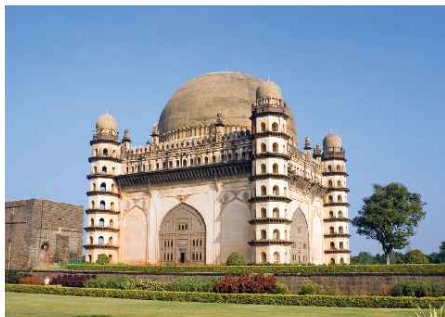
**Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru** : Is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka. It is an imposing building, constructed in a style sometimes described as Mysore Neo-Dravidian, and incorporates elements of Indo-Saracenic and Dravidian styles. The construction was completed in 1956.



**Indian Institute of Science (IISc)** : Is a public university for scientific research and higher education located in Bengaluru. Established in 1899 with active support from Jamshetji Tata.



**Lal Bagh Botanical Gardens** : The Red Garden in English, is a well known botanical garden in Bengaluru. The garden was originally commissioned by Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore, and later finished by his son Tipu Sultan.



**Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur** : The Gol Gumbaz, built in 1659, encloses a hall of 1,704 square metres in area and is topped by the world's second largest dome, with a diameter of 38 metres.



**Lad Khan Temple** : Dedicated to Shiva, is one of the oldest Hindu temples and is located in Aihole, Karnataka. It was built in the 5th century by the kings of the Chalukya dynasty. The temple is named after a person named Lad Khan, who turned this temple into his residence for a short period.



**Pattadakal Group of Temples** : It is one of the two World Heritage sites in Karnataka. It contains a group of 10 impressive monuments, enriched with sculpture created by artisans from Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu.

## Karnataka



**Vijaya Vittala Temple, Hampi** : The temple, with its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes, is worth visiting. In the courtyard of the temple is an elaborately carved stone chariot.



**Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu** : This temple was built 10 years after the completion of the Belur temple in the 12th century. The Hoysala style of sculpture reached its pinnacle in the 12th century.



**Karwar Beach** : The beach at Karwar is located in a particularly picturesque area, where the green hills form a spectacular backdrop to the beaches and bays along the edge of the sea.



**Krishna Temple, Udipi** : The pilgrim-centre of Udipi draws the Hindu devotees to the Krishna temple. It was here that the 13th century saint Madhavacharya propounded his school of thought.



**Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary** : It is particularly noted for its fine herds of spotted deer. The other wild animals found here include elephants, bisons, sambar and langurs.



**Gomateshwara** : This 1000-year-old, 17-metre-high monolithic statue of Bahubali (Gomateshwara) was sculpted by Aristanemi in 981 A.D. atop the Indragiri Hill.





**Madikeri** : The hill-station of Madikeri attracts tourists from all parts of the world. The people of the area speak their own dialects, follow distinctive customs and wear the local costume.



**Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary** : Nine miles away from Mysore is located the sanctuary in an island near the sacred Kaveri. Storks can be seen in the sanctuary.



**Chennakesava Temple, Belur** : Known for its superb Chenna-Keshava temple built over a period of 103 years starting from 1116, A.D., Belur was the capital of the Hoysala empire 800 years ago.



**Jog Falls** : Joga Falls is the second-highest plunge waterfall in India. Located in Sagara taluk, these segmented falls are a major tourist attraction. Jog Falls is created by the Sharavathi River. It discharges its water into the Arabian Sea at Honnavar in North Kannada.



**Daria Daulat Palace**, is a palace situated in the city of Srirangapatna, near Mysore. Srirangapatna is an island in the river Kaveri, about 14 km from Mysore. In Srirangapatna is the Daria Daulat Palace (Summer Palace) that is set amidst beautiful gardens called Daria Daulat Bagh.



**Maharaja's Palace, Mysore** : The large Maharaja's Palace, built in the year 1897, is spectacularly illuminated during the Dussehra festival.



## Bengaluru



## Andhra Pradesh, Telangana



# Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is a large state in the southeastern part of India. It has a longer stretch of coastline than any other Indian state. The Bay of Bengal forms the eastern boundary of the state. To the northeast is Odisha, and on the north and northwest borders are the states of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Karnataka forms the western border, with Tamil Nadu to the south. The state capital is Hyderabad.

**Agriculture :** There is intensive irrigation and farming in the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Rice is the main food crop, but maize, millets and pulses are also grown. Cash crops such as sugarcane and tobacco are also important.

Telangana is a state in the Southern region of India. Founded June 2, 2014. Most of it was part of the princely state of Hyderabad (Medak and Warangal Divisions), ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad during the British Raj, joining the Union of India in 1948. In 1956, the Hyderabad state was dissolved as part of the linguistic reorganisation of states, and the Telangana region was merged with the Andhra State to form the state of Andhra Pradesh. Telangana is bordered by the states of Odisha and to the north, Maharashtra and Karnataka to the west, and the residuary Andhra Pradesh to the south and east.

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands :** Andaman and Nicobar Islands are two island groups in the eastern Bay of Bengal. They form a Union Territory of India. The capital, Port Blair, is the only town. It is in the Andaman Islands. Most of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are uninhabited.

The Andaman group consists of 204 islands and lies 120 kilometres to the north of the Nicobar group. The Andaman Islands are hilly, and most of them are covered with dense forests.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Capital</b>	: Andhra Pradesh
<b>Capital</b>	: Hyderabad
<b>Area</b>	: 2,75,045 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 4,93,86,799
<b>Literacy</b>	: 67.66, %
<b>Surface Roads (Length)</b>	: 72,232 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 5,046 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Telugu
<b>Crops</b>	: Cotton, Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco
<b>Minerals</b>	: Asbestos, Barytes, Bauxite, Coal, Copper, Graphite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Mica, Slate
<b>Industries</b>	: Cement, Cigarettes, Electronics, Engineering, Fertilisers, Handicrafts, Liquor, Paper, Pharmaceuticals, Shipbuilding, Sugar, Textiles, Vegetable Oils
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 41° C to 20° C Winter : 32° C to 13° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: June to December
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: November to March

## Facts & Figures

<b>Telangana</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Hyderabad
<b>Area</b>	: 114,840, sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 3,51,93,978,
<b>Literacy</b>	: 66,50
<b>Main Language</b>	: Telugu, Urdu

## Facts & Figures

<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Port Blair
<b>Area</b>	: 8,249 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 379,944,
<b>Literacy</b>	: 86,27%
<b>Surface Roads (Length)</b>	: 740, km
<b>Main Languages</b>	: Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Nicobarese
<b>Crops</b>	: Arecanut, Coconut, Forest produce, Fruits, Rice, Rubber
<b>Minerals</b>	: Limestone, Manganese, Ore, Mica, Slate
<b>Industries</b>	: Handicrafts, Wood-based industries
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 33° C to 22° C Winter : 31° C to 20° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: May to October
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: Mid-November to April (All these Islands are out of bounds for foreigners. Some are not permitted to be visited even by Indians).



# Andhra Pradesh



**Charminar, Hyderabad, Telangana** : It means the four towers, built in 1591 by Mohammad Quli Qutb Shah had prayed for the end of a plague that was ravaging his city and vowed to build a Mosque. The structure itself was intended to serve as a Mosque and Madrasa.



**Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad** was the work of Mir Yusuf Ali Salar Jung III. The major portion of this collection was acquired by Nawab Salar Jung III. The zeal for acquiring art objects continued as a family tradition for three generations of Salar Jungs in 1914.



**Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad** : This park has open enclosures for a wide variety of animals. This zoological park has the rare species of white peacocks.



**Lepakshi** : Lepakshi is a small village in Mandal with its headquarters in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, dedicated to Shiva. One of the main attractions in Lepakshi is a huge Nandi bull made of a single granite stone.



**Amravati Stupa** : The Amravati Stupa is 2000-year old Buddhist Stupa. It is located at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh, which is around 65 kms from the city of Vijayawada. There is also an ancient Buddhist settlement and a Lord Amaraesvara Temple adjacent to the Stupa.

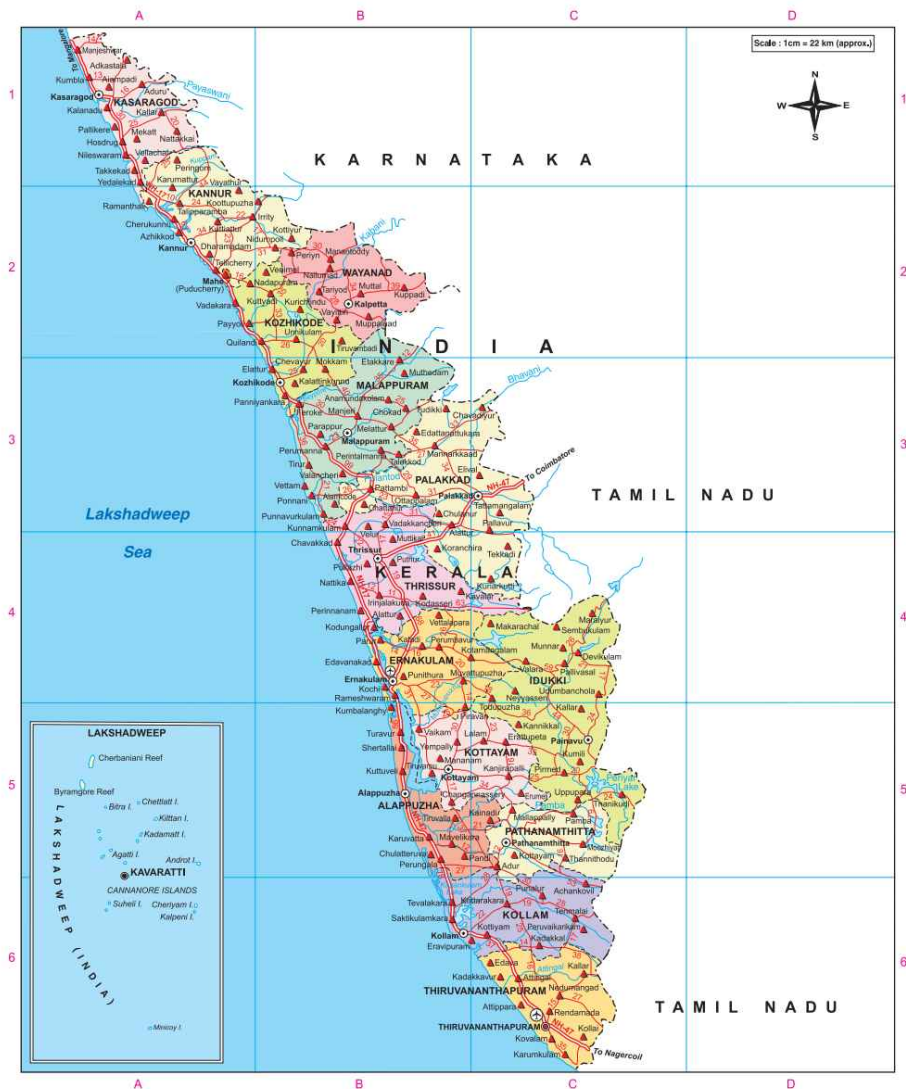


**Tirumala Venkateswara Temple** : This is one of the holiest pilgrim-centres of India. The temple is said to be the richest on account of offerings made by devotees.

## Hyderabad



# Kerala





# Kerala

Kerala is a small, densely populated state in India. It occupies a long strip of land along the southwest coast of India. Kerala is relatively poor in natural resources but rich in scenic beauty. It has a long literary and artistic tradition.

Kerala is famous for its poets and musicians, its traditional dance forms and for its distinctive architecture. Craftworkers in Kerala continue the ancient arts of woodcarving and wall-painting.

**Agriculture :** Rice and tapioca are the most important field crops, and together account for about half of the sown area. Other important field crops are ginger, peanuts, millets, pulses and sugarcane. Kerala has long been famous for growing pepper, and supplies 98, per cent of India's pepper production. It also produces about 95 per cent of the nation's rubber. Commercial poultry farming is also highly developed and eggs are an important export.

Coconut groves cover most of the coastal lowlands of Kerala. Coconuts are an important part of the local way of life. The people of Kerala make ropes and matting from coir (prepared coconut fibre).

**Lakshadweep :** This union territory of India is made up of a group of tiny coral islands, only 10 of which are inhabited. The islands occupy about 32 square kilometres in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Kerala, and were formerly known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Territory.

Most of the islanders belong to various Arabian tribes. The main language is Malayalam.

Lakshadweep was known to Arab explorers and geographers as long ago as A.D. 45. In the 1500s, the Portuguese traders and settlers from the Indian mainland fought over the islands.

In the 1800s, the islands were administered by the British East India Company. In 1956, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi groups of islands became a Union Territory of India, and in 1973 the territory was renamed Lakshadweep.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Kerala</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Thiruvananthapuram
<b>Area</b>	: 38,86,3 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 33,387,677
<b>Literacy</b>	: 93.91%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length):</b>	: 1,13,042 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 92,7 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Malayalam
<b>Crops</b>	: Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Cotton, Sugarcane, Groundnut and Tobacco
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Chromite, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Coal, Limestone
<b>Industries</b>	: Automobile, Cement, Cycles, Dairy, Engineering, Paper, Sugar, Textiles, Tractors
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 35° C to 21° C Winter : 25° C to 4° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: July to October
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: November to April

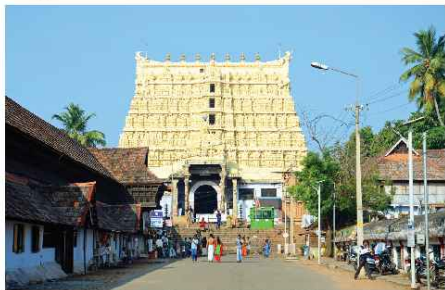
## Facts & Figures

<b>Lakshadweep</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Kavaratti
<b>Area</b>	: 32 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 64,429
<b>Literacy</b>	: 92.28%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length):</b>	: 1,13,042 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Malayalam
<b>Crops</b>	: Coconut, Fruits
<b>Minerals</b>	: Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate
<b>Industries</b>	: Coconut palm produce, Fish produce
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: October to May

## Kerala



**Napier Museum :** The Napier museum, housed in a picturesque building, has a rich collection of bronzes and artefacts. The zoo and the aquarium near by are worth visiting.



**Sri Padmanabha Swamy Temple :** The city of Thiruvananthapuram has derived its name from the temple of Anantha Padmanabha Swamy. Built in 1733, the temple is open only to the Hindus.



**Periyar National Park :** Located 258 km away from Thiruvananthapuram, the Periyar National Park is the home of elephants, bison, antelope, sambar, wild boar, monkeys and langurs.



**Kovalam Beach :** Away from Thiruvananthapuram is the Kovalam Beach, one of the finest in India, with a number of beach resorts, including luxury hotels.

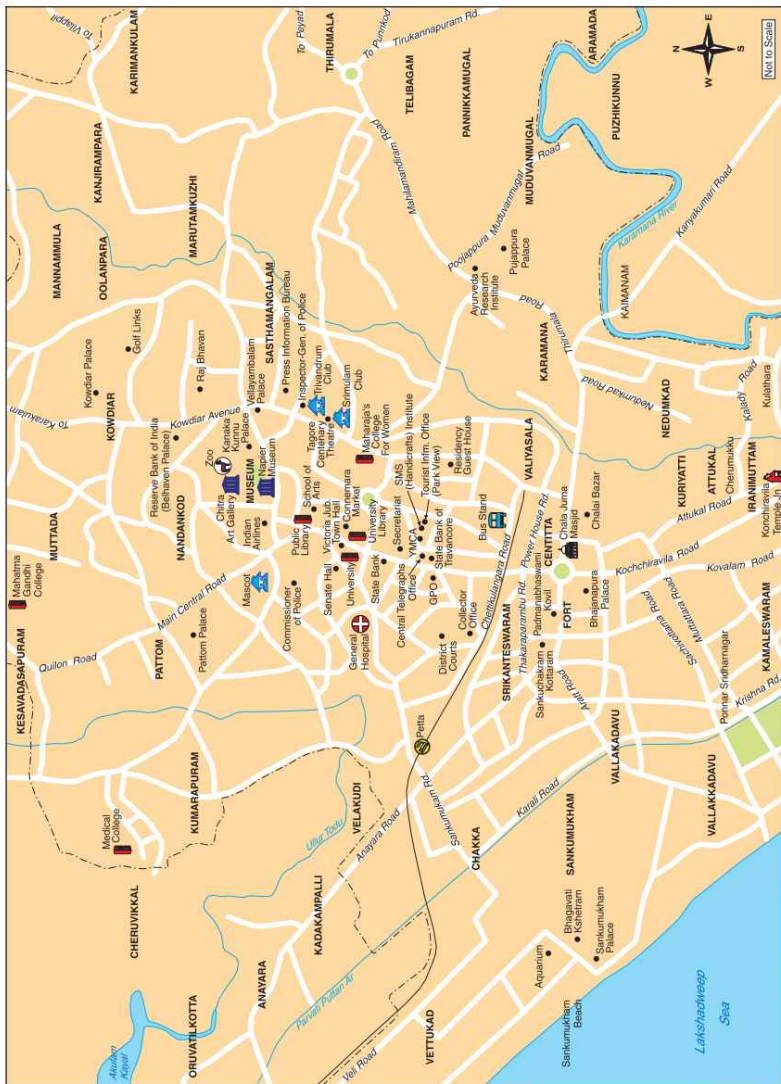


**Kathakali Dance :** Kathakali is Kerala's most famous dance-form. The Kathakali dancers with their magnificent head-dresses and huge billowing skirts look nice.



**Poomam :** The famous Poomam festival is celebrated at the Vadakkumathan temple every year during April-May.

## Thiruvananthapuram





## Tamil Nadu



# Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is a state in the southeastern part of India. One of the four Dravidian states of India, it has had more than 2,000 years of continuous cultural history. Tamil has been the official language of the state since 1956. Tamil Nadu has some of the most remarkable temple architecture in India and a living tradition of music and dance. People who live in the state are called Tamils. Chennai is the capital city.

**Agriculture :** Nearly three-quarters of the population of Tamil Nadu still depends on agriculture, although it only contributes one-third to the state's economic wealth. Farmers have used irrigation in the region for more than 2,000 years. They built tanks (large, shallow reservoirs) as early as A.D. 800 in the areas around Chennai. Further south, the people have used river Kaveri for irrigation for over 1,000 years.

Sugarcane, peanuts and other oilseeds are important cash crops. Bananas, cotton, millets and rubber are also grown. Tea and coffee from the hills of the Western Ghats make a major contribution to exports and domestic consumption. The hills are also famous for the production of cardamom, ginger, pepper and other spices. Potatoes are widely grown in the Nilgiris for sale in India's big cities.

**Puducherry :** The territory consists of four districts that cover 492, square kilometres. The district of Puducherry includes the port of **Puducherry**, the capital of the territory. The district of **Yanam** is on the Coromandel Coast. The district of **Mahe** is on the Kerala coast. The fourth district is **Karikal**. The French were defeated by the British in the struggle for an Indian Empire in the early 1800s, but the four districts remained under the French rule. This fact accounts for the scattered nature of the four districts.

Puducherry is a well-cultivated, prosperous region, with good links to the other parts of southern India. Visitors enjoy glimpses of French administrative, cultural and judicial ways of life that have survived from the period of colonial rule. Alongside its ancient temples and monuments, Puducherry is renowned for its Sri Aurobindo Ashram, and Auroville, the international township of humanity.

## Facts & Figures

<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Chennai
<b>Area</b>	: 1,30,058 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 72,138,958
<b>Literacy</b>	: 80.33%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 1,27,427 km
<b>Railways (Length)</b>	: 4,000 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Tamil
<b>Crops</b>	: Coconut, Coffee, Cotton, Forest Produce, Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses, Rice, Rubber, Spices, Sugarcane
<b>Minerals</b>	: Bauxite, Lignite, Limestone, Mica, Salt
<b>Industries</b>	: Automobiles, Auto ancillaries, Cement, Chemicals, Engineering, Fertilisers, Film making, Fireworks, Leather, Matches, Printing, Railway equipment, Sugar, Textiles
<b>Climate</b>	: Summer : 43° C to 18° C Winter : 35° C to 17° C
<b>Monsoon</b>	: October to December
<b>Best Time to Visit</b>	: November to March

## Facts & Figures

<b>Puducherry</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	: Puducherry
<b>Area</b>	: 479 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	: 1,244,464
<b>Literacy</b>	: 86.55%
<b>Surfaced Roads (Length)</b>	: 2,494 km
<b>Railways</b>	: 50 km
<b>Main Language</b>	: Tamil

# Tamil Nadu



**Museum, Chennai :** This Museum has an outstanding collection of the Chola bronzes.



**Shore Temple :** This temple has twin towers and shrines for both Shiva and Vishnu, the Hindu deities. The temple is guarded by the rows of stone bulls.



**Kapaleeshwarar Temple, Chennai :** The Kapaleeshwarar temple has a typical Vijayanagar-style temple tower.



**Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary :** This is located in the Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu. It is famous for its varieties of birds.



**Varadharaja Perumal Temple :** It is Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu located in the holy city of Kanchipuram. It is one of the the 108, temples of Vishnu. One of the greatest Hindu scholars of Vaishnava Visisht Advaita philosophy.



**Jalakanteshwara Temple, Vellore :** The temple, desecrated by various invaders, is no longer in use. But it has noteworthy architectural features.



# Tamil Nadu



**Chidambaram** : The great temple of Nataraja, the dancing incarnation of Lord Shiva, is the main attraction of Chidambaram, which was the capital of the Cholas from 90, 7 to 1310 A.D.



**Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple** : The temple has some of the longest and most impressive corridors in India, around 1,200 metres in length and flanked by ornate pillars.



**Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary** : The sanctuary is adjacent to Bandipur. The main animals which can be seen here are elephants, sambars and deer.



**Rock-cut Temple** : The centre of attraction of Tiruchirappalli is the Rock-cut temple. Built on a solid rocky hill in a spectacular setting, the temple dates back to the 7th century.



**Brihadishwara Temple** : An ancient centre of learning and culture, Thanjavur was the capital of the Chola kings. The greatest of them, Raja Raja (98,5 A.D.-1014 A.D.) built the awesome Brihadishwara temple.



**Udagamandalam (Ooty)** : Located at an altitude of 2,240, metres, Ooty is an enchanting hill-station. The artificial lake with boating facilities, trekking paths in the wooded hills, the superb botanical gardens are worth visiting.

## Tamil Nadu



**Kodaikanal** : Regarded as the most beautiful hill-station in south India. The lake, the water-falls and thickly wooded slopes provide a lovely setting for this holiday resort-centre.



**Kumari Amman Temple** : The Kumari Amman Temple is dedicated to the incarnation of Parvati. Next to it is the Mahatma Gandhi memorial. On Gandhi's birthday, the sun-rays fall where his ashes were kept.



**Meenakshi Temple** : It is famous for its most picturesque, 50 ft. Light temple with its magnificent gopurams.



**Vivekananda Rock Memorial** : It is a memorial to Swami Vivekananda on a rocky island off the coast at the spot where he had meditated in 1892.,



**Rameshwaram** : It is located on an island on the south-eastern tip of India. It is close to Sri Lanka and is a religious centre for the worshippers of both Shiva and Vishnu.



**Cape Comorin** : The town of Kanyakumari is situated on Cape Comorin, which is the southernmost point of the Indian subcontinent.

## Chennai





## Aam Khas Bag, 48, D4 Punjab

Abdul Khara, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Abdullapur, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Abhanpur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Abohar, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Abing, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Abu Road, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Achalpur, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Achampet, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Achankovil, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Achesan, 134, B1, North-E. States  
 Achina, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Adaba, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Adam's Bridge, 142, D5, Tamil Nadu  
 Adampur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Adampur, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Adamwala Kera, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Adapur, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Adbat, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Adesar, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Adhaura, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Adhaura, 90, A2, Jharkhand  
 Adilabad, 134, A1, AP, Telangana  
 Adirampattinam, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Adkastala, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Adori, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Adra, 92, B4, West Bengal  
 Adul, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Adul, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Aduru, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Aduthurai, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Afzalpur, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Agar Malwa, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Agar, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Agartala, 98, A5, North-E. States  
 Agarvada, 124, A2, Goa  
 Agastiswaram, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Agastmuni, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Agatti I., 138, A5, Kerala  
 Agandhi, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Aggar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Agli Pass, 40, D1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Agila, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Agonda, 124, B6, Goa  
 Agra, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Agroha, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Aguada Fort, 124, A3, Goa  
 Agumbe, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Aharwar, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Aheri, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Ahirpara, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Ahmadpur, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Ahmadpur, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Ahmedabad, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Ahmednagar, 128, B2, Maharashtra  
 Ahr, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Ahwa, 108, F4, Gujarat  
 Aiampadi, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Ajaigarh, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ajanta, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Ajay river, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Ajitwal, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Ajmer, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Ajnala, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Ajnor, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ajra, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Ajram, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Ajus, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Akalgah, 48, C6, Punjab  
 Alkalot, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Akbarpur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Akbarpur, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh

Akbarpur, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Akbarpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Akbarpur, 90, A2, Jharkhand  
 Akhnur, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Akhta, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Akkalkuwa, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Aklera, 66, A4, Rajasthan  
 Akola, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Akola, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Akolla, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Akot, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Akot, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Aksai, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Alaknanda, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Alamcode, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Alampur, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Alampur, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Alamda, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Alangayam, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Alangudi, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Alappuzha, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Alattur, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Alaul, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Alawalpur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Albaka, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Aldona, 124, B2, Goa  
 Algaon, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Alibag, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Aliganj, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Aligarh, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Alitha, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Alina, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Alipor Duar, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Alipur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Alirajpur, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Alitai, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Allahabad, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Allahchaur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Allahdurg, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Almal, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Almor, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Alnavar, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Alnor, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Alore, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Alorna Fort, 124, B1, Goa  
 Alot, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Alsinidhi, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Alur, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Alur, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Alwar, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Alwas, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Almalapur, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Amalner, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Amangiri, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amarnantak, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amarnath (Cave), 40, C3, J & K  
 Amarpattan, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amarnara, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amasi, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amattur, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Amb, 44, A4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ambacho Gol, 124, D2, Goa  
 Ambad, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Ambaji, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Ambala, 52, C1, Haryana  
 Amban, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ambara Khas, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ambasa, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Ambasamudram, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Ambekar Nagar, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ambegojal, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Ambel, 118, B4, Maharashtra

Ambikanagar, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Ambikapur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Ambora, 124, B4, Goa  
 Ambur, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Amadabad, 86, D1, Bihar  
 Amed, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Ameda, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amer, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Amethi, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Amguri, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Amhiya, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amili, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Amia, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Amloah, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Ammani Chattram, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Amour, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Amour, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Ampani, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Ampata, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Amrapara, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Amravati, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Amreli, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Amritsar, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Amroha, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Amra, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Amtala, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Amtogor, 40, F2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Anakapalle, 134, D3, AP, Telangana  
 Anamundakolam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Anand, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Anandapur, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Anandgarh, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Anandpur, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Anandpurshih, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Anantapur, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Anantnag, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Anchett, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Andaman Sea, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Andevanahalli, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Andher, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Andol, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Andola, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Androl I., 138, A5, Kerala  
 Anekal, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Angar, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Angne, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Angul, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Ani, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Anil, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Anjanapura, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Anjar, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Anjana Beach, 124, A2, Goa  
 Ankeshtar, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Ankola, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Anmigiri, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Anmur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Anra, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Antagarh, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Anthiyur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Antu, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Anupgarh, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Anuppur, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Anupshahr, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Anvali, 124, B6, Goa  
 Ara, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Arakkonam, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Arakonot, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Araku, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Arambagh, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Aranda, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Arang, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Arant, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu

Arantangi, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Araria, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Aravakkurichhi, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Aravalli, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Arcot, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Arda, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Aria, 40, A3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Arnikuppam, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 Ariari, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Arnyal, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Arkalgud, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Arki, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Armori, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Amur, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Amala, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Aumad, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Amia, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Aron, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Apora, 124, A2, Goa  
 Aruppukottai, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Arsal, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Arsha, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Arsikere, 128, B5, West Bengal  
 Arsu, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Arvi, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Arvi, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Arwal, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Asan, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Asandh, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Asansol, 92, B4, West Bengal  
 Asat, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Asaudah, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Ashti, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Ashok Nagar, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ashta, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ashta, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Ashti, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Ashti, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Ashwaraop, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Asiangarh, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Asifabad, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Asika, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Asind, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Askele, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Askot, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Asnaha, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Asonli, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Asop, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Aspari, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Aspur, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Assagao, 124, A2, Goa  
 Assola, 124, B5, Goa  
 Assonora, 124, B2, Goa  
 Astaranga, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Asthal Bohar, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Asthi, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Astor, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ataraya, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Atari, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Ataundi, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Athar, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Athagarh, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Athamalik, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Athipadi, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Athni, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Atit, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Atkot, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Atmakur, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Atmakur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Atpadi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Atrai, 92, D3, West Bengal  
 Atrali, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh

Atrauli, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Atri, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Atru, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Attabira, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Attingal, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Attipara, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Attur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Au, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Aurad, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Aural, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Auraya, 112, D1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Auraya, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Aurangabad, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Aurangabad, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Aurangabad, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Aurangabad, 86, A4, Bihar  
 AUSA, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Aut, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Availya, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Avangadda, 134, C4, AP, Telangana  
 Avinashi, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Avudiyarkoil, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Azamgarh, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Azamgarh, 86, D4, Bihar  
 Azhikkod, 138, A2, Kerala

**Baba Bakula, 48, B2, Punjab**  
 Babaganj, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Babain, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Babina, 78, A5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Babil, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Babra, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Babur, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Bachawra, 108, A4, Gujarat  
 Bada Barabul, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Badamaphar, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Badami, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Badar, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Badarwas, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bade Gudra, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Baderapur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Badgam, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Badgoun, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Badkhal Lake, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Badhwana, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Badiyargan, 72, C3, Uttarakhanda  
 Badhraj, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bad, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Badnewar, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Badnera, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Badopal, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Badradnath, 72, D1, Uttarakhanda  
 Badshahpur, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Badshahbhab, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Badvel, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Bag Beach, 124, A2, Goa  
 Bagaha, 86, A2, Bihar  
 Bagalkot, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Bagasra, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Bagbhra, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bagdura, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Bagdogra, 92, C1, West Bengal  
 Bagepalli, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Bageshwar, 72, D3, Uttarakhanda  
 Bagh Purana, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Bagh, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Baghmara, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Baghmara, 96, A4, North-E. States  
 Baghmari river, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Baghmundi, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Baghat, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bagga, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bagla, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Bagli, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bagdogra, 86, C5, Bihar  
 Bagdogra, 90, C3, Jharkhand

Bagri, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bagrian, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Bah Bazar, 72, C2, Uttarakhanda  
 Bah, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bahadur Singhwala, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Bahadurganj, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Bahadurgarh, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Bahadurpur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bahadla, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Baharniwalla, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Baharagora, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Baharampur, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Baharampur, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bahari, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bahol, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Bahour, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 Bahraich, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bahrore, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Bahu, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Bahuna, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Bahunband, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bahwadi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Baihar, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Baijnath, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Baijnath, 72, D3, Uttarakhanda  
 Baikunthpur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Bairat, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Bairia, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Baisala, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Baisi, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Baitalpur, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Baitarani river, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Baj Bag, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Bajajragad, 72, D2, Uttarakhanda  
 Bajaura, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bajdangola, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Bajdikale Kalan, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Bajna, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bajol, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bakaynawala, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Bakhasar, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Bakhira, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Bakhra, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Bakhtiyarpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Bakloh, 48, C1, Punjab  
 Bakor, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Bakra, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Bakswah, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Balachaur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Balaghat, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Balamba, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Balanga, 102, D2, Odisha  
 Balanwali, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Balapur, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Balarama Gadi, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Balawat, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Balcha, 72, B1, Uttarakhanda  
 Baldevganj, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Balehonnur, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Balesar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Baleswar, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Balhoun, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bali, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Balia, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Balighai, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Balighurha, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Baliharachandi, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Balimela Reservoir, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Balimela, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Ballabgarh, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Ballapur, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Ballia, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ballipadur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Bally, 124, C5, Goa  
 Balod, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh

Baloda Bazar, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Balotra, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Balrampur, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Balrampur, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Balrampur, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Balrampur, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Balsemard, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Balsepargaon, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Balumath, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Balurghat, 92, D3, West Bengal  
 Bamanbore, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Bamanogla, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Bampawas, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Bambai, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bamni, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Bamri, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bamur, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Banagutu, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Banala, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Banapur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Banas river, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Banaskantha, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Banasti, 124, B3, Goa  
 Banavali Beach, 124, B4, Goa  
 Banavali, 124, B4, Goa  
 Banavar, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Banavasi, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Banda, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Banda, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bandgaon, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bandha, 66, A4, Chhattisgarh  
 Bandha, 112, B2, Rajasthan  
 Bandia river, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Bandipur, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Bandipura, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Bandra, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Banduan, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Banduan, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Banei, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Banera, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Banerghatta, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Banethi, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Banga, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Banganapalle, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Bangoan, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bangoan, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Bangarapatt, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Bangriposhi, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Bangriposi, 92, B6, West Bengal  
 Banhatti, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Banisapur, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Banigochha, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Banithara river, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Banjani, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Banjar, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Banka, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Bankhandi, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Bankheri, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Banki, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Bankura, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Bankmankhi, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bano, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Banpur, 92, D4, West Bengal  
 Bans, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bansur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Banswada, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Banswara, 142, B4, Rajasthan  
 Bantumilli, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Bantwal, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Banur, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Banwas, 72, E4, Uttarakhanda  
 Bap, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Bapatia, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Bapauli, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Bar, 66, D3, Rajasthan

Bara Banki, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bara Bhangal, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bara Gudha, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Bara Khera, 72, C4, Uttarakhanda  
 Bara, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Barabhum, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Barachati, 86, B5, Bihar  
 Barahat, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Barakar river, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Barakot, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Barakpur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Baranati, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Barangala, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Baranula, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Baranwari, 72, C2, Uttarakhanda  
 Baran, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Barara, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Baras, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Barasat, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Barato, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Barauni, 86, C5, Bihar  
 Barocem, 124, C5, Goa  
 Barchhawar, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bardhaman, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Bardoli, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Bareilly, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bareilly, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bargoa, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Barghar, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Barghat, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bargi, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Barhi, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Barhailola, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Barhaj, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Barhamba, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Barharia, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Barharwa, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Barhat, 92, North-E. States  
 Barhi, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Barhiya, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Barhra, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Bari Sadri, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Bari, 66, F3, Rajasthan  
 Baripada, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Barkagan, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Barki river, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Barki Sarai, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Barmer, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Barnagar, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Barnala, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Barobas, 40, A2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Barod, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Baroda Shampur, 112, B1, M.P.  
 Baroli, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Baroura, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Barpali, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Barpathar, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Barpeta, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Barren I., 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Barsaipur, 62, C2, Rajasthan  
 Barsi Tikli, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Barsi, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Barsoi, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Barso, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Barughutu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Baruhatu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Baruraj, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Baruwali, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Barwa, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Barwadih, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Barwah, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Barwala, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Barwani, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bas, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Basanti, 92, D6, West Bengal



Basantpur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Basanwahi, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Basavanna Bagevadi, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Baseli, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Basi, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Basi, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Basia, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Basilica of Bom Jesus, 124, B3, Goa  
 Basirhat, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Basmat, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Basna, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Basni Belima, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Basoda, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Basoli, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Basta, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Bastar, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Basti, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Basudepur, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Baswa, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Bataul, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Batal, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Batala, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Batauli, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Bathad, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bathinda, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Bathua, 66, B3, Bihar  
 Batigargh, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Batote, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Batra, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Baudh, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Baund, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bausi, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Bavda, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Bavla, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Bavliari, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Bawal, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Bawari Khera, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bay of Bengal, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Baya, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bayad, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Bayana, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Bayanasi river, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Bayu, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Bazargan, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Bazpur, 72, C4, Uttarakhand  
 Beas river, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Beawar, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Beberu, 118, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Beed, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Begamganj, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Begowal, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Begun, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Begusarai, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Bela, 116, B1, Chhattisgarh  
 Belaguru, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Belampalli, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Belar, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Belda, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Beldanga, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Beldaur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Belghana, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Belgaum, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Belghat, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Belhar, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Belhathi, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Bellary, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Belluru, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Belrayan, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Belsand, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Beltangadi, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Belthara, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Belitkiri, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Belur, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Bemetara, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bendari, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Bengaluru Rural, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Bengaluru, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Benni Halla river, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Beohari, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bera, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Berarpani, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Bersasia, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Berhait, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Beri, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Beriyanwala, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Bermo, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Bero, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bersiala, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
 Besani, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bet Dwarika, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Betim, 124, B2, Goa  
 Betnoli, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Bettiah, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Betul Beach, 124, B5, Goa  
 Batakul, 40, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Beypore river, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Bhabalpur, 72, A3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhabhar river, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Bhabhar, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Bhabra, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhabua, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Bhachau, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Bhadar, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Bhadarwah, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Bhadas, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Bhadaura, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhaddi, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Bhadgaon, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Bhadohi, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bhadra river, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Bhadra, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Bhadrachalam, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Bhadrak, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Bhadrakali, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhadravati, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Bhadravati, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Bhadson, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Bhadur, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Bhadwas, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Bhagabarpur, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Bhagal, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Bhagalpur, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Bhagirathi river, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Bhagatnawla, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Bhagu, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Bhagveda, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhagwanpur, 112, A4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhagwanpur, 116, B1, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhagwanpur, 72, A3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhahgala, 48, C1, Punjab  
 Bhai Rupa, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Bhaini Bagha, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Bhainsi, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Bhainsdeh, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhainswan, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bhairav river, 92, D4, West Bengal  
 Bhairamgarh, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhaironghati, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Bhakra, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Bhakurima, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhalal Bazar, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhalan, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Bhalath, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Bhaluk, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Bhalupur, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Bhalur, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Bham, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Bham, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Bhamargarh, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Bhandal, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhandara, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Bhandari, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Bhandaria, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Bhandher, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Bhandra, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhandra, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bhandwa, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Bhanpura, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhanupratappur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhanvad, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Bhatphali, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bhanra, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Bhatargarh, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Bhatarnagar, 142, C6, Tamil Nadu  
 Bharatpur, 116, B1, Chhattisgarh  
 Bharatpur, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Bharatpur, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bharawas, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Bharendra, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhargabi river, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Bhargama, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bharka, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Bharkot, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Bharno, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bhardhana, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bharuch, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Bharwain, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhatpara, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhatgaon, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bhatna Sahib, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Bhatni, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Bhatkal, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Bhatla, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Bhatti, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Bhatronkhan, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhattu Kalan, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Bhatwari, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Bhaunathpur, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Bhavani Sagar, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Bhavani, 92, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Bhavnagar, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Bhawan, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhawani Garh, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Bhawanipatna, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Bhawanipatna, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bhejagurha, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Bhesawa, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Bhopia Barod, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Bhikamkor, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Bhikanganj, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhikhi, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Bhikunyas, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhilai, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhildi, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Bhiloda, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Bhillwara, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Bhim, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Bhima river, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Bhimashankar, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Bhimavaram, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Bhimbar, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Bhimbetka, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhimkand, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Bhimupatnam, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Bhind, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bhindar, 46, D4, Rajasthan  
 Bhinga, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bhimnal, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Bhirkui, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Bhitarkalan, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Bhitwar, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhiwadi, 66, E1, Rajasthan  
 Bhiwand, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Bhiwani, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bhogapuram, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Bhognipur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bhogpur Sirwal, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Bhojpur, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Bhojpur, 86, A3, Bihar  
 Bhokar, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Bhon, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Bhongana, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bhongar, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Bhopal, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bhopalpatnam, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bhor, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Bhor, 86, A3, Bihar  
 Bhothar, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhotpur, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Bhowai, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhrikukhal, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Bhubaneswar, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Bhuch, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Bhuj, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Bhukhar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bhum, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Bhunarheri, 48, D5, Punjab  
 Bhundi, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Bhunga, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Bhusawal, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Bhusawar, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Bhutewala, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Bhuvana, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Bhoira, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bibat, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Bibnupur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bichhla, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bichiyon, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Bidda, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Bidar, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Bidasar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Bidauli, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bidhal, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Bidhuna, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bidya, 92, D6, West Bengal  
 Bihar Sharif, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Bihargani, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bitha, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Bijaibati, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Bijnagar, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Bijnagar, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Bijaipuri, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bijapur, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Bijapur, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Bijawar, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bjeragohar, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bijni, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Binjor, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bijyadi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Bikampur, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Bikaner, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Bikanragan, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Bilaighar, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bilara, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Biliapara, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Biliapur, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Biliapur, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Biliapur, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Biliapur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bilaur, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Bilgi, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Bilgram, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bihla, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Bihaur, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bitirangan Hills, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Bilioli, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Bimbala, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Bimgal, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Bina, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Binaganj, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh



- Binakanahalli, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Bindki, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bindra Nawagarh, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Bindrawan, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Binjarpur, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Binjorai (Fatehgarh), 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Binog, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Binsar, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Binsihari, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Birang Khera, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Birud, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Birum, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Birbha, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Birdpur, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Birk, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Birmaharajpur, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Birmitrapur, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Birondem, 124, C3, Goa  
 Birsapat, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Birsingpur, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bisalpur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bisauli, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bisfi, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Bishanwar, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bishnath, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Bishnupur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Bishnupur, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Bishnurgarh, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Bishnupur, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Bisora, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Bisrampur, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Bissamcutack, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Biswar, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bitthar, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bitra, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Boath, 134, A1, AP, Telangana  
 Bobbili, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Bobbleshwar, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Bochacha, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Bod, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Bodeli, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Bodh Gaya, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Bodinayakkanur, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Bodri, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Bodvadi, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Bogmala Beach, 124, B3, Goa  
 Bokajan, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Bokaro, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Bokel, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Boko, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Bolha, 90, A5, Jharkhand  
 Bolihna Daoba, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Bolpur, 90, D4, Jharkhand  
 Bomdila, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Bondala Sanctuary, 124, C3, Goa  
 Bondir, 124, D2, Goa  
 Bongaigaon, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Bonli, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Bopa Rai Sobraon, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Borai, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Bordutighat, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Borgampad, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Bori, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Borla, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Borimguma, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Borim, 124, C4, Goa  
 Borio, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Borjhar, 108, F4, Gujarat  
 Borsad, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Bosum, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Botad, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Botwala, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Brahmagiri, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Brahmani river, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Brahmrapur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Brahmaiputra, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Brahmaur, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Brampham, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Brancawara, 108, A4, Gujarat  
 Branga, 40, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Brudau, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Budh Khera, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Budhal, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Budhlada, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Budhni, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Budhwai, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Bugana, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Bulpuri, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Bulandshahr, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Buldana, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Bulhawal, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Bundi, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Bundo, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bungalidhar, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Bunji, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Burengapur, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Buregan, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Burhana, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Bursampur, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Buriya, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Burre, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Bursia, 40, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Buzil Pass 4199, 40, C2, J & K  
 Butari, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Butram, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Byad, 86, A3, Bihar  
 Byadgi, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Byas Ghat, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Byrammore Reef, 138, A5, Kerala
- Cabo, 124, B3, Goa**  
 Calangute Beach, 124, A2, Goa  
 Calem, 124, C4, Goa  
 Canganigum, 124, B5, Goa  
 Cannanore, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Canvorem, 124, C5, Goa  
 Cape Rama Fort, 124, B5, Goa  
 Car Nicobar I., 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Caranbolim T. of S. B., 124, D2, Goa  
 Caranzoli, 124, D3, Goa  
 Chabi, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chachaura, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chachrial, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chachnand, 128, B1, Karnataka  
 Chadi, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Chaheru, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Chabasa, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Chail, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Champur, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Chaitma, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Chak Mahan, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Chak Pakehala, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Chakai, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Chakapad, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Chakia, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chakkhar, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Chakradharpur, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Chakrathar, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Chakravathy, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Chakraborty, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Chakulia, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Chala, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Chalang, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Chalasa, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Chalisgaon, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Chalakere, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Chamba, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chamba river, 66, F3, Rajasthan  
 Chankor, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Chamoli, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Champa, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Champaran Pashchim, 86, A2, Bihar  
 Champawat, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Champai, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Champua, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Champanganagar, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Chamrat, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chamrosi, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Chanari, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Chanarhat, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Chanasma, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Chandan, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Chandauli, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chandauli, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chandavaram, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Chandbaja, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Chandbali, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Chandel, 124, B1, Goa  
 Chandel, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Chanderi, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chandgad, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Chandi Mandir, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Chandi, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Chandigarh, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Chandil, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Chandipur, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Chandpur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Chandpur, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chandra Tal, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chandraigarh, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Chandrakona R., 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Chandrapur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Chandrapur, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Chandrapur, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Chandrapura, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Chandru, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chandur, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Chandur, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Chandvad, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Chandwa, 90, F4, Jharkhand  
 Chang Pass, 40, F4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chang, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Changamchhu, 40, B2, J & K  
 Changannassey, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Changlang, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Chango, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Changanmoh, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Changwinty, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Chanho, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Chanikli, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Channagiri, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Channani, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Channapatna, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Channarayana, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Channekotapala, 134, A5, AP, T.  
 Chaoke, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Chapamukh, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Chapora Fort, 124, A2, Goa  
 Chapra, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Char, 40, D4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Charama, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Charang, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Charadur, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Charkhi Dadi, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Charkopki, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Chas, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Chatauli, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Chaton, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Chatra, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Chatrapur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Chattranur, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Chaubattia, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Chaudhriwas, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Chauthan, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Chauki Manjar, 44, A4, HP  
 Chaukula, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Chaupal, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chauparan, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Chaurai, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chaurangikhal, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Chauri, 124, C6, Goa  
 Chautham, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Chauth-ka Barwa, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Chavadyur, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Chavakkad, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Chechri Kadal, 40, B2, J & K  
 Chenab, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chengalpattu, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Chengam, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Chengela, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Chennai, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Chennimalai, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Chempwe, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Cherbanian Reef, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Cherla Baripur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Cherla, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Cherylam, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Chermar, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Cherrapunji, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Cherukunna, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Chetput, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Chettalai, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Cheyayur, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Cheyur, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Chhabra, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Chhachhrauli, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Chhagulia, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Chhapra, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Chhasni, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chhat Bir, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Chhata, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chhatarpur, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chhatarpur, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Chhatru, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chhatargarh, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Chhaundana, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Chhawar, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chhigegaon, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chhendipada, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Chhibramau, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Chhindigarh, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Chhindwara, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Chhintanwala, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Chhinwara, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Chhipadohar, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Chhikuli, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Chhota Nagra, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Chhota Udaipur, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Chhoti Dongar, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Chhoti Sadri, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Chhuchakwas, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Chhukhunda, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Chhurned, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chihura, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Chibra, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chichgarh, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Chicholi, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Chichra, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Chikkalapur, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Chikhaldara, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Chikhali Kalan, 112, D3, MP  
 Chikhli, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Chikhli, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Chikhi, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Chikmagalur, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Chiknayakanhalli, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Chikodi, 128, A2, Karnataka  
 Chilas, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Chikla Lake, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Chikla, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Chilpi, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh

Chinchinim, 124, B4, Goa  
Chincholi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Chinchwad, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Chinhu, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Chinna Ganjan, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Chinna Hagari, 128, C4, Karnataka  
Chinnur, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Chintaki, 128, C1, Karnataka  
Chintalapudi, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Chintamani, 128, D5, Karnataka  
Chintrappali, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Chiplun, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Chirapuri, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Chiralkund, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
Chirangula, 162, D2, North-E. States  
Chirawa, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Chirgaon, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Chirko, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Chirmare, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Chitlawda, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Chitapur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Chito, 40, A4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Chitor, 134, B6, AP, Telangana  
Chitradruga, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Chitrakonda, 104, A4, Odisha  
Chitrakoot, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Chitrakoti, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Chitrangi, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Chittaurgarh, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Chitoldo, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Chizami, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Chobari, 108, C2, Gujarat  
Chodavaram, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Chokk, 138, B3, Kerala  
Chomun, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Chonkha, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Chopra, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
Chohan, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Chope, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Chopra, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Chorgalya, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
Chorem, 124, C2, Goa  
Chotala, 52, A3, Haryana  
Chotian Kalan, 48, B4, Punjab  
Chotila, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Chuda, 108, D3, Gujarat  
Chuganwan, 48, B2, Punjab  
Chukh Creek, 108, A2, Gujarat  
Chukirmo, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Chulanur, 138, B3, Kerala  
Chulatteruva, 138, B5, Kerala  
Chumar, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Chumarwin, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Chunampet, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
Chunar, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
Chunchura, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Chung Tash, 40, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Churachandpur, 98, C5, North-E. States  
Churani, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Churaud, 52, B4, Haryana  
Church, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Churelkhera, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Churi, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Churu, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Chushul, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Chutmalpur, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
Chutru, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Clement Town, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Codar, 124, C3, Goa  
Codli, 124, C4, Goa  
Coimbatore, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Colomaba, 124, C4, Goa  
Colonelganji, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Cooh Behar, 92, D2, West Bengal  
Coonor, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
Corbett N.Park, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Cuddalore, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
Cuddapah, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
Cumavaddo, 124, C3, Goa  
Cumbhari, 124, D5, Goa  
Cunchelm, 124, B2, Goa  
Cupa, 124, C5, Goa  
Currorem, 124, C4, Goa  
Cutack, 104, E2, Odisha

**Dabhi, 124, C4, Goa**  
Dabhi, 108, A3, Gujarat  
Dabhoi, 108, E3, Gujarat  
Daboli, 124, B3, Goa  
Dabra, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Dabra, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Dabugam, 104, B3, Odisha  
Dabwali, 48, B5, Punjab  
Dadahu, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Dadepada, 108, F3, Gujarat  
Dadon, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 108, E4, Gujarat  
Dagel, 48, C5, Punjab  
Daghal, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Dahana, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Dahej, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Dahgaon, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Dahina, 52, C5, Haryana  
Dahiwad, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Dahiwadi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Dahmot, 48, C4, Punjab  
Dahod, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Dakbajan, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Dakpathar, 72, A2, Uttarakhand  
Dakshin Dinapur, 92, C2, West Bengal  
Dakshin Kannad, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Daksum, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Dal Lake, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Dala, 48, B4, Punjab  
Dalash, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Dalhousie, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
Dalkola, 92, C2, West Bengal  
Dalmahagar, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Dalmu, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Dalsinghpura, 92, D1, West Bengal  
Dallengon, 48, A3, Jharkhand  
Dalnang, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Damai, 124, D4, Goa  
Daman, 108, A3, Gujarat  
Dambuk, 98, D1, North-E. States  
Dambuko, 98, C3, North-E. States  
Damdama Sahib, 48, C4, Punjab  
Damda, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Damla, 52, D2, Haryana  
Damodar river, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Damoh, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Damtal, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Danapur, 86, B3, Bihar  
Danauda, 52, B3, Haryana  
Dandeli, 128, A3, Karnataka  
Dandi Lohara, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Dandma, 52, B5, Haryana  
Danekera, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Dang, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Dangari, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Dangawada, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Dangchauna, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Dangori, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Dankhar, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Danta, 108, E1, Gujarat  
Dantewara, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Dantiwada, 108, E1, Gujarat  
Dapoli, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Daporjo, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Darba Kalan, 52, A3, Haryana  
Darba, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Darbandara, 124, C3, Goa  
Darbhanga, 86, C3, Bihar  
Darbi, 52, A3, Haryana  
Darcha, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Darguna, 124, D4, Goa  
Darikot, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
Daring, 92, C2, North-E. States  
Daringbari, 104, C3, Odisha  
Darjeeling, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Darjin, 104, D1, Odisha  
Dartok, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Dartoli, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Darlaw, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Darpur, 44, C6, Himachal Pradesh  
Darranga, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Darun, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Darwah, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
Dasada, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Dasamantapur, 104, B3, Odisha  
Dashedpal, 104, D2, Odisha  
Dastegi Sar (78.85), 40, C1, J & K  
Dasuya, 48, C2, Punjab  
Datapur, 48, C2, Punjab  
Datwases, 48, C5, Punjab  
Datia, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Datmir, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Daudnagar, 86, A4, Bihar  
Daui, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Daulkot Bhaj, 48, B5, Punjab  
Daulatpur, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Daun Kalan, 48, D4, Punjab  
Daund, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Dausa, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Davangere, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Dayapur, 108, A2, Gujarat  
Debagarh, 104, D1, Odisha  
Debagram, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Debari, 66, A4, Rajasthan  
Debring, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Dechhu, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Degana, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Deh, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Dehithan, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Dehlar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Dehlon, 48, C4, Punjab  
Dehra Dun, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Dehri, 86, A4, Bihar  
Dehri-on-Son, 86, A4, Bihar  
Dehri, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
Demchok, 40, F4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Denkanikottai, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
Deo, 86, B4, Bihar  
Deoban, 52, C3, Haryana  
Deoban, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Deoband, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
Deobhog, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
Deoda, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Deogan, 104, E2, Odisha  
Deogaon, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Deoghar, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Deoghar, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Deokar, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Deoli, 104, F1, Odisha  
Deori, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Deori, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Deori, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Deoria, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
Deosar, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Deopur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dera Baba Jaimal Singh, 48, B3, Punjab  
Dera Baba Nanak, 48, B1, Punjab  
Dera Gopipur, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Derapur, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Dergunavaddo, 124, C3, Goa  
Desali, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Deshnok, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
Desli, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
Desu Judho, 52, A2, Haryana  
Desuri, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Dehwas, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Deulgaon Raja, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Deurcorpem, 124, D6, Goa  
Devadurga, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Devakottai, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
Devanahalli, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Devaprayag, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Devarkonda, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
Devbhumi Dwarka, 108, B3, Gujarat  
Devghar, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
Devghar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Devi Dhura, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Devia, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Devkot, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Devkulam, 138, C4, Kerala  
Devi, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Devsar, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
Dewa, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Dewal Thal, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Dewas, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhab, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Dhablan, 48, C5, Punjab  
Dhadgaon, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Dhagri, 48, C3, Punjab  
Dhaka, 86, B2, Bihar  
Dhalai, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Dhalbhurgam, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
Dhanda, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Dhannigaon, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Dhannagar, 104, E2, Odisha  
Dhanni, 108, E4, Gujarat  
Dhampur, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Dhampur, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
Dhantani Sahib, 52, C3, Haryana  
Dhantani, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Dhanada, 52, C4, Haryana  
Dhanada, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
Dhanaula, 48, C5, Punjab  
Dhanauri, 52, C3, Haryana  
Dhanbad, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Dhancho, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Dhandhuka, 108, D3, Gujarat  
Dhanera, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Dhanera, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhangar, 52, B3, Haryana  
Dhani Dayapur, 52, B4, Haryana  
Dhanmandal, 104, E2, Odisha  
Dhano, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Dhanoli, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Dhanoli, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Dhanora, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Dhanpur, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Dhanpur, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Dhanu, 52, B4, Haryana  
Dhanura, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Dhanura, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhanwahi, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhanwar, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Dhar, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhar, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Dhar, 48, C1, Punjab  
Dhara, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
Dharamadgam, 138, A2, Kerala  
Dharangarh, 104, B3, Odisha  
Dharapur, 108, E4, Gujarat  
Dharapuram, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Dharchula, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Dharchula, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Dhari, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Dhari, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhariwad, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Dhariwal, 48, B2, Punjab  
Dharmnagar, 98, B4, North-E. States



Dharmapura, 126, C4, Karnataka  
Dharmapuri, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
Dharmastala, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Dharmavaram, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
Dharmajgarh, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Dharmkot, 48, B3, Punjab  
Dharmals, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Dharmashala, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Dharsi, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
Dharsul, 52, B3, Haryana  
Dharuhera, 52, C5, Haryana  
Dharur, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Dharwad, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Dharwas, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
Dhau, 52, D5, Haryana  
Dhauli Ganga, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Dhaulpur, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
Dhaufria, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
Dhawadi, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Dhayanini, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhekiajuri, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Dheknal, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhenkanal, 104, E2, Odisha  
Dhikala, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Dhilwan Sodhan, 48, B4, Punjab  
Dhokra, 48, B2, Punjab  
Dhima, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Dhimarpura, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Dhing, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Dhinoj, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Dhiromanna, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Dho, 52, D2, Haryana  
Dholara, 108, D3, Gujarat  
Dholbaha, 48, C1, Punjab  
Dholi, 86, B3, Bihar  
Dhokra, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Dholpur, 104, C2, Odisha  
Dhone, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
Dhoraji, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Dhrangadhra, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Dhol, 108, C2, Gujarat  
Dhuburi, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Dhule, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Dhulkot, 48, D4, Punjab  
Dhumri, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Dhupari, 92, D1, West Bengal  
Dhuri, 48, C5, Punjab  
Dhurki, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Diamond Harbour, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Diang or Siang, 98, C1, North-E. States  
Dibargur, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Dibruagarh, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Dicholi, 124, B2, Goa  
Didhu, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Didighat, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Didwana, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Dig, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
Digapahandi, 104, D3, Odisha  
Digaura, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Digboi, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Digla, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Dighal, 52, C4, Haryana  
Dighi, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Dighpur, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
Dighur, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
Digod, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Digras, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Dina (Madhe), 48, B4, Punjab  
Dinanagar, 48, B1, Punjab  
Dinara, 96, A4, Bihar  
Dindi river, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
Dindigul, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Dindori, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dindori, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Ding, 52, B3, Haryana  
Dinhata, 92, D2, West Bengal  
Dip, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dipdu, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Dirang Dzong, 96, B2, North-E. States  
Dirba, 48, C5, Punjab  
Disa, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Disha, 66, B4, Rajasthan  
Dispur, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Diur, 108, A4, Gujarat  
Diuri, 72, E4, Uttarakhand  
Diwana, 52, D3, Haryana  
Dobhi, 86, B4, Bihar  
Dood Ballapur, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Dood, 48, B4, Punjab  
Doda, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Doghani, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Dogradula, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Domara, 98, B2, North-E. States  
Domi, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Don river, 128, B2, Karnataka  
Dona Paola Beach, 124, A3, Goa  
Dont, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Dongargarh, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Dongargarh, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Dras, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Droh Khas, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Dubaihan, 52, C5, Haryana  
Dubla Khan, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Dublabahla, 104, B2, Odisha  
Dublat, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Dudraipur, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Dudhaberi, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Dudhani, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
Dudhingar, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
Dudhsagar R.S., 124, D4, Goa  
Dudhsagar Waterfalls, 124, D4, Goa  
Dudha, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Dudna river, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Dunda, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Duduma, 104, B4, Odisha  
Dugadga, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Duggirah, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Dum Duma, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Dumanata, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Dumand Ganj, 78, C6, Uttar Pradesh  
Dumari, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Dumaria, 90, B2, Jharkhand  
Dumka, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Dumkhal, 108, F3, Gujarat  
Dummadgund, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Dumri, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Dunawa, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Dunda, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Dundaragarj, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Dungarpur, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
Dungla, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Durbhat, 124, B3, Goa  
Durdung, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
Durg, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Durgapanga, 104, C3, Odisha  
Durgapur, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Dwar, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Dwarahat, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Dwarband, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Dwarika, 108, A3, Gujarat  
Dwarakeswar river, 92, C5, West Bengal  
**East Godavari, 134, C3, AP, Telangana**  
East Nimar, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Eatehpur, 52, A2, Haryana  
Edalaband, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Edattanatikura, 138, B3, Kerala  
Edava, 138, C6, Kerala  
Edavanasank, 138, B4, Kerala  
Edda, 124, D6, Goa  
Ekma, 86, B3, Bihar  
Elamanchilli, 134, D3, AP, Telangana  
Elattur, 138, B3, Kerala  
Elval, 138, B3, Kerala  
Elenabad, 52, A3, Haryana  
Elora, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Eluru river, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Eluru, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Emalur, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Embrongno, 98, D1, North-E. States  
Endrem, 124, D6, Goa  
Ennore, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
Erandol, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Erandol, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Erattupeta, 138, C5, Kerala  
Eravipuram, 138, B6, Kerala  
Erki (Tamar), 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Emakulam, 138, B4, Kerala  
Erode, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Erragondapalem, 134, B4, AP, T.  
Erumeli, 138, C5, Kerala  
Etah, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Etakkare, 138, B3, Kerala  
Etappan, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
Etawah, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Ethipthala, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
Etmadpur, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Etumagaram, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
**Eggu, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh**  
Faizabad, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Fakirganj, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Falakata, 92, D1, West Bengal  
Falis, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Fangne, 118, A2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Faranashat, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Fardapur, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Faridabad, 52, D5, Haryana  
Faridkot, 48, B4, Punjab  
Faridpur, 52, A3, Haryana  
Faridpur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Farkawn, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Farnanah, 52, C4, Haryana  
Faroonaqar, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
Farukhabad, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Fatehpur, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Fategarh Churian, 48, B2, Punjab  
Fatehabad, 52, B3, Haryana  
Fatehabad, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Fatehgarh Sahib, 48, D4, Punjab  
Fatehgarh, 108, C1, Gujarat  
Fatehgarh, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
Fatehgarh, 48, B3, Punjab  
Fatehgarh, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Fatehpur Sikri, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Fatehpur, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Fatehpur, 52, C3, Haryana  
Fatehpur, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Fatehpur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Fatehpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
Faltora, 124, C5, Goa  
Fazika, 48, A4, Punjab  
Feroke, 138, B3, Kerala  
Ferozpur Jhika, 52, D6, Haryana  
Ferragunj, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
Firozabad, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Firozpur, 48, A3, Punjab  
Forbesganj, 86, C3, Bihar  
**G. Udayagiri, 104, C3, Odisha**  
Gabbur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Gadag, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Gadagwara, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Gadchiroli, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
Gadnoda, 78, C3, Gujarat  
Gadhimuniya, 112, D3, MP  
Gagret, 44, A4, Himachal Pradesh  
Gaigot, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
Gainchwan, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Gajapati, 104, C3, Odisha  
Gajapatinagar, 134, D2, AP, T.  
Gajendragarh, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Gajner, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
Gajol, 92, C3, West Bengal  
Gajwel, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Gakuch, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
Galgaia, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Galjag, 124, C6, Goa  
Gallem, 124, D5, Goa  
Galleri, 104, D3, Odisha  
Ganai, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Gandak river, 86, A2, Bihar  
Gandavakottai, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
Gander, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Ganderbal, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Gandhar, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Gandhi Sagar, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Gandhinagar, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Gandhivalkhali, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Gandhwani, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Ganga river, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Ganga Sagar, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Gangakher, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Ganganagar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Gangapur Siswan, 86, A3, Bihar  
Gangapur, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Gangpur, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Gangasara, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Gangthai, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Gangavalli, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Gangawati, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Gangdhar, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Gangli, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Gangolihat, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Gangotri, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
Gangred, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Ganj Muradabad, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Ganj, 104, D3, Odisha  
Gannaur, 52, D4, Haryana  
Gansji, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Gapsan, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Garmpani, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Garutha, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Gardi, 86, A2, Bihar  
Gargoti, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Garhkata, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Garhdiwala, 48, C2, Punjab  
Garhi Harsaru, 52, C5, Haryana  
Garhi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Garhi, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Garhmuklesar, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Garhshankar, 48, C3, Punjab  
Garhwa, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Gariaband, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
Garna Sahib, 48, C2, Punjab  
Garot, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
Garu, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
Garwara, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Gashberhum (8068), 40, D2, J & K  
Gaspar Dias Beach, 124, A3, Goa  
Gaul, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Gaumukh, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
Gaurdih, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Gauraia, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
Gauli Ganga, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Gaunbidanur, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Gaunihar, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Gaunkund, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Gautam B. Nagar, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Gavri, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Gawan, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Gawana, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Gawnaha, 86, B2, Bihar



Gaya, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Gazi, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Gelephur, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Gersa, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Ghaggar, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Ghaghara river, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ghaghra, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Ghamarwin, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ghanala, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ghanauli, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Ghanaur, 48, D5, Punjab  
 Ghanteswar, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Ghantiyali, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Gharagadha, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Gharanda, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Ghargoda, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Ghatera, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Ghaso, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Ghaspuri, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Ghasoli, 72, D1, Uttarakhand  
 Ghaswani, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ghatal, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Ghatampur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ghatmandra, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Ghat Yabha river, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Ghatol, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Ghatula, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Ghatsa, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Ghaziabad, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ghazipur, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ghevara, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Ghehr, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ghod, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Ghogha, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Ghoghla, 108, A4, Gujarat  
 Ghorasahan, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Ghosi, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ghosi, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Ghot, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Ghotaru, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Ghughri, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ghughuti, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ghunas, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Ghuram, 48, D5, Punjab  
 Ghurani, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Ghuri Sanghar, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Ghurwada, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gidam, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Giddalur, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Giddar, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Gidi, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Gilgit, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Gingeel, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Gir Somnath, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Giridha, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Giridharpur, 112, B1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Girdgaon, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Giridh, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Girma river, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Gosa Vela, 124, B3, Goa  
 Goalpura, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Gobind Sagar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Gobindpur, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Gobindpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Gobindpur, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Gobindwal Sahib, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Godapur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Godavari river, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Godda, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Godhra, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Godie Creek, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Gogapur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gogua, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Gogunda, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Goh, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Gohad, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gohana, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Goharganj, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gohwar Vargal, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Gokak, 128, A2, Karnataka  
 Gola, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Golghat, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Goldari, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Golewala, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Golumi-Cum-J, 50, C5, Jharkhand  
 Goma, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Gomahand, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Gomati river, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Gomoh, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Gomti Creek, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Gona, 92, D6, West Bengal  
 Gonaska, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Gonda, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Gondal, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Gondia, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Gondia, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Gonteli, 124, C2, Goa  
 Gootty, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Gopalapuram, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Gopalganj, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gopalganj, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Gopalpur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Gopalpur, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Gopalpur, 86, D4, Bihar  
 Gopeshwar, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Gopiballabhpur, 92, B6, West Bengal  
 Gopikand, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Gora, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Gorakhpur, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Goraya, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Gorbada, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Goregaon, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Gori, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Gosapur, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Golegaon, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gohini, 86, A3, Bihar  
 Goti, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Gourhamar, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Govamen, 124, C3, Goa  
 Govardhan, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Govind P. Pant Sagar, 78, C6, UP  
 Govind Pashu N.P., 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Govindgarh Khokhar, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Govindghat, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Govindpur, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Great Nicobar, 134, D6, AP, Telangana  
 Guasuba, 92, D6, West Bengal  
 Gubbi, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Gudalur, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Gudgeri, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Gudibanda, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Gudiyada, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Gudiyavada, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Gudri, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Gudur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Guelgate, 124, D2, Goa  
 Guguai Kalan, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Guhar, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Guhla, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Gularbhoi, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Gulbarga, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Gulf of Kachchh, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Guff of Kumbhal, 108, D4, Gujarat  
 Gulganj, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gulgarg, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Gula, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Guma, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Gumia, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Gumkhal, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Gumla, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Gummidipundi, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Gumta, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Gumthala Gadhia, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Gumto, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Guna, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gundardhe, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Gundlupet, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Gunjunar, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Gunnar, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gundlakamma, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Gungalla, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Guntakal, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Guntur, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Gunpur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Guptaeswar, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Guraia, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Gurdaspur, 48, B1, Punjab  
 Gurgaon, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Gurna, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Guru Har Sahai, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Gurur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Gurusut Sultani, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Gushalyana, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Guttal, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Guwahati, 98, D3, North-E. States  
 Gwaland, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Gwalior, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Gwar, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Gyaspur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh

**Habibpur, 92, C3, West Bengal**  
 Habri, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Hachi, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Hadadi, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Hadgaon, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Hadham, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Hadsar, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Haflong, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Haighat, 86, C3, Haryana  
 Haikand, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Haji Langar, 40, F2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Hajipur, 86, A3, Bihar  
 Hajua, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Halaguru, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Halau, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Haldi Ghati, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Haldia, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Haldibari, 92, D2, West Bengal  
 Haldwani, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Halebidu, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Hali, 124, B1, Goa  
 Halliyal, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Hallia river, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Halog, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Halol, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Hali, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Halvad, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Halwara, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Hamira, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Hamirpur, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Hamirpur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Hampi, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Hamtah, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Handark, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Hangal, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Hanker, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Hanle, 40, A4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Hansat, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Hansa, 42, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Hansi, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Hanuman Chatti, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Hanumangarh, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Hanumanthapuram, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Hanupata, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Haora, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Hapoli, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Hara, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Haramosh (7391), 40, B2, J & K  
 Harbhangia, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Harchowal, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Harda, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Hardoi, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Hare, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Haria, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Haridwar, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Harihar, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Harij, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Harke, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Haripur, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Haripur, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Harisat, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Harishankar, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Haridkuri, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Harling, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Harmal Beach, 124, A1, Goa  
 Harmal, 124, A1, Goa  
 Harnai, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Hamatan, 86, A2, Bihar  
 Harmaut, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Harpalpur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Harpanahalli, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Harrai, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Harrawala, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Harsam, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
 Harsud, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Hartan, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Harur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Hasanabad, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Hasanganj, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Hasanganj, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Hasanpur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Hasod river, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Hassan, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Hat Kot, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Hathin, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Hathras, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Hatian, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Hattakalga, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Hatti, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Hatti Gold Mines, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Hatti river, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Hattigudim, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Hatur Khas, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Haveni, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Hawelbagh, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Hazaribag, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Heggadavankote, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Helang, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Helern, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Hem Kund Sahab, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Hemagiri, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Hemis, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Hemkund, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Hemina, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Henskot, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Herihar, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Hesadi, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Himatnagar, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Hindaun, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Hindola, 128, D2, Odisha  
 Hindoli, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Hindri river, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Hindupur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Hinganghat, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Hingoli, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Hippargi, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Hirakud, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Hiranganj, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Hirapur, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Hirerur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Hiriyur, 128, C4, Karnataka

Hisar, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Hisar, 66, E1, Rajasthan  
 Hodal, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Hodo, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Hojla, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Holakere, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Holalu, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Homnabad, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Honavar, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Hond, 124, C2, Goa  
 Honnali, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Hosakote, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Hosanagara, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Hosdurg, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Hosdurga, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Hoshangabad, 112, C3, M.P.  
 Hoshiarpur, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Hoskote, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Hospet, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Hosur, 142, B1, Tamil Nadu  
 Hubli, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Hugli river, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Hugli, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Hukeri, 128, A2, Karnataka  
 Hulekal, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Huliya, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Huliikunt, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Hulsar, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Humpet, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Hunasagi, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Hungund, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Hunsur, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Hunterganj, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Hura, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Hurra, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Husainabad, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Husainiwal, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Husainpur, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Hutikola, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Huvvinahadagali, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Huzurnagar, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Hyderabad R., 134, A3, AP, Telangana

### **Ibrahimpatnam, 134, A3, AP, Telangana**

Ibrahimpur, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Ichak, 90, B3, Rajasthan  
 Ichhapuram, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Ichora, 134, A1, AP, Telangana  
 Idappadi, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Idar, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Idukki, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Igatpuri, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Iglas, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ilheu Grande, 124, A4, Goa  
 Imamganj, 86, B5, Bihar  
 Imis La Pass, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Imt, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Imola, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Impal, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Indapur, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Indargah, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Indargah, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Indri, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Indira Gandhi Canal, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Indira Point, 134, D6, AP, Telangana  
 Indore, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Indore, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Indravati river, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Indri, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Indus, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ingabrazar, 92, C3, West Bengal  
 Irappalli, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Irinjalkuda, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Irity, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Irugur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Isagarh, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh

Isanagar, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Isapur Kheri, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Ishkuman, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Islampur, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Islampur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Islampur, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Ismalabad, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Israna, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Itanagar, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Itarsi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Itanua, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Itawa, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Itha De Combarie, 124, A3, Goa  
 Itkhor, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Itwa, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh

### **Jabalpur, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh**

Jabera, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jadan, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Jadhela, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Jadhwa, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Jadhka, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Jadia, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Jafarabad, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Jafarabad, 112, C2, Maharashtra  
 Jagadri, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Jagalur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Jagannathpur, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Jagannoda, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Jagat Sukh, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jagatsinghpur, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Jagdalpur, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Jagdalpur, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Jagdishpur, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Jagner, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jagron, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Jagtial, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Jahanabad, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Jahanagar, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Jahanpur, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Jahnjhm, 108, D4, Gujarat  
 Jai Samand Lake, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Jai Samand, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Jaigaon, 92, B1, West Bengal  
 Jaigaon, 92, B3, Maharashtra  
 Jainagar, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Jainikgar, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Jainpur, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Jaipur, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Jaipur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Jaipur, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Jais, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jaisalmer, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Jaisinghnagar, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jaithari, 112, F3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jatapur, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Jataran, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Jato, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Jatpur, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Jaipur, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Jakhla, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Jakhau, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Jakholi, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Jatal, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Jalalabad, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Jalalabad, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jalalidwal, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Jalalpur, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jalandhar, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Jalangi river, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Jalangi, 92, D4, West Bengal  
 Jalaput Reservoir, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Jalau, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jaldega, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Jaleswar, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh

Jaleswar, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Jalgaon, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Jalgaon, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Jalpur, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Jalma, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Jalna, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Jalna, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Jalor, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Jalpaiguri, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Jalwali, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Jam Kandoma, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Jama, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jamal, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Jalamadugu, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Jamalpur, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Jamalpur, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Jamgundi, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Jamboti, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Jambusar, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Jamda, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Jamgaon, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jamgaon, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Jamra, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Jamri, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Jamphodpur, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Jamkhind, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Jamkhed, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Jamnoda, 48, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Jammagar, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Jamner, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Jampur, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Jamsan, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Jamshepur, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Jamsheer Khas, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Jamtara, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Jantoli, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Jamua, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Jamul, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Jamuna river, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Jamunia, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jamwa Ramgarh, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Janan, 108, C1, Gujarat  
 Jandali, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Jandawla, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Janephal, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Jangai, 40, F2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Jangaon, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Jangi, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jangipur, 92, C3, West Bengal  
 Jangir, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Jangir-Champa, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Jansath, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jaora, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Japelli, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Jaqui, 124, D5, Goa  
 Jarakela, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Jardihi, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Jarmola, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Jarmundi, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Jarod, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jarwa, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jashpur, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Jashpurnagar, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Jashid, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Jaspur, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Jasrana, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jasrar, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Jaswada, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jaswantpura, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Jata, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jath, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Jatpur, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Jatunasa, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Jaunpur, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jawad, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh

Jawalapur, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Jawhar, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Jayal, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Jayamkondacholapuram, 142, C3, TN  
 Jayanagar, 86, C2, Bihar  
 Jayanti, 98, D1, West Bengal  
 Jayantipur, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Jayapata, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Jeerampal, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Jesar, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Jetpur, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Jevargi, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Jhab, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Jhabua, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jhabugam, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Jhagadiya, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Jha Jha, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Jhaju, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Jhajar, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Jhalawar, 66, A4, Rajasthan  
 Jhalida, 92, B4, West Bengal  
 Jhalol, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Jhalrapatan, 66, A4, Rajasthan  
 Jhandah, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Jhanharpur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Jhansi, 78, A5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jhar Sahib, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Jhargana, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Jhargam, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Jharia, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Jharli, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Jharol, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Jharsuguda, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Jheikul, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Jhilimunda, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Jhilla, 92, D6, West Bengal  
 Jhinkpur, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Jhinkpani, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Jhirani, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jhobi, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jhok Thahal Singh, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Jhullar, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jhumpa, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Jhumri Tilaiga, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Jhundpur, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Jhungi, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jhunir, 48, B6, Punjab  
 Jhunhun, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Jiaganj, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Jiri Corbett N.P., 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Jind, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Jingerun, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Jintar, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Jisra, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jitang, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Jitha Kheri, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Jitpur, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Jiwa Arain, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Jiwannagar, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Jobat, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Jodhasar, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Jodhpur, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Jodhya, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Jogbani, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Jogeshwar, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Jogewala, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Jogindarnagar, 44, B3, HP  
 Jogisuruda, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Joki Hat, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Jora, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Joranda, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Jorhat, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Jorigan, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Joshimath, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Josphur, 92, B6, West Bengal



Jotisar Pindarsi, 52, C2, Haryana  
Jwah, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Jua, 124, B2, Goa  
Juan, 52, D4, Haryana  
Juhu, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Jul Kalan, 52, B5, Haryana  
Julana, 52, C4, Haryana  
Jumma, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Junaagadh, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Junagarh, 104, B3, Odisha  
Junjail, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Junnar, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Junom, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Jutogh, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Jwala Devi, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Jwalamukhi, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Jyotiba Phule Nagar, 78, A3, U.P.

## **K2 (86.11), 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir**

Kabai, 104, A3, Odisha  
Kabani river, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Kabirahm, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Kachchh, 108, B2, Gujarat  
Kadaiyand, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
Kadakkal, 138, B6, Kerala  
Kadakkavur, 138, B6, Kerala  
Kadakkal, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Kadamatt, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
Kadar, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Kadayampatti, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
Kadgpon, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Kadi, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Kadi, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
Kadra, 128, A4, Karnataka  
Kadwa, 86, D3, Bihar  
Kagal, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Kaghusand Tal, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
Kagwad, 128, A2, Karnataka  
Kagwag, 118, B4, Bihar  
Kahangar, 48, C5, Punjab  
Kahnur, 52, C4, Haryana  
Kahrawar, 52, C4, Haryana  
Kahuta, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kaji, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Kailana, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Kailas, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Kailashahar, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Kaimgan, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kaimur, 86, A4, Bihar  
Kainadi, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kainur, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Kairana, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
Kairu, 52, B5, Haryana  
Kaisanganj, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kaital, 52, C3, Haryana  
Kaja, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kakanar, 104, A4, Odisha  
Kakarbai, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kakdwip, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Kakinada, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Kakmai, 128, B2, Karnataka  
Kako, 86, B4, Bihar  
Kako, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Kakwan, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kala Afghanistan, 48, B2, Punjab  
Kala Pipal, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kaladgi, 128, B2, Karnataka  
Kaladhungi, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
Kalagarh, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Kalahandi, 142, B3, Odisha  
Kalaigao, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Kalaksar, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kalamati, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Kalamb, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Kalamuri, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Kalamo, 118, B2, Maharashtra

Kalanadu, 138, A1, Kerala  
Kalanaur, 52, C4, Haryana  
Kalandi Kihal, 72, D1, Uttarakhand  
Kalandani, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kalanwadi, 52, A3, Haryana  
Kalapani Thach, 44, D3, HP  
Kalapattai, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
Kalapur, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
Kalasa, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Kalattinkunnu, 138, B3, Kerala  
Kalaud, 52, B4, Haryana  
Kalavad, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Kale, 124, D4, Goa  
Kalhatgi, 128, A3, Karnataka  
Kali river, 78, B2, Uttar Pradesh  
Kalia Chak, 92, C3, West Bengal  
Kalina, 52, C5, Haryana  
Kalimala, 104, A4, Odisha  
Kalimpang, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Kalinga, 104, C3, Odisha  
Kalika, 52, D1, Haryana  
Kalkai Ghat, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Kalkarikurichi, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kallam, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
Kallani, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kallar, 138, A1, Kerala  
Kallar, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kallar, 138, C6, Kerala  
Kalloli, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Kalmeshwar, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Kalna, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Kalol, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Kalpa, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kalpeni, 1, 138, A5, Kerala  
Kalpetta, 138, B2, Kerala  
Kalpi, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kalra, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Kalvan, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Kalwakuriti, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
Kalyan, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Kalyandurg, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
Kalyanpur, 108, B3, Gujarat  
Kalyanpur, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Kalyanpur, 98, A5, North-E. States  
Kalyansingapuram, 104, B3, Odisha  
Kamakhyanager, 104, E2, Odisha  
Kamaredi, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
Kamasin, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kambang, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Kambur, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
Kambham, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kamdar, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Kamdarpur, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Kameswar N., 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
Kamku, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Kamphu, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Kampore Dior (7143), 40, C1, J & K  
Kampori Diwar (7143), 40, B1, J & K  
Kampoli, 128, C3, Karnataka  
Kamput, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Kamrej, 108, E3, Gujarat  
Kamri, 52, B4, Haryana  
Kamrai, 86, B3, Bihar  
Kamta, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Kanakapura, 128, C6, Karnataka  
Kanakgeri, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Kanasoudi, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kansar, 68, B2, Rajasthan  
Kanchikacherla, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
Kanchipuram, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
Kanda, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Kandaghat, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Kandar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Kandhamal, 104, C3, Odisha  
Kandhar, 118, D2, Maharashtra

Kandi, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Kandi, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Kandila Port, 138, B2, Gujarat  
Kandluru river, 104, B5, AP, Telangana  
Kandolim Beach, 124, A2, Goa  
Kandolim, 124, A2, Goa  
Kandra, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
Kandukuri, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kangayam, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Kangpokpi, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Kangra, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kanha, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kanjigiri, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kanina, 52, C5, Haryana  
Kanjamala, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Kanji, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kanjirapalli, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kanjut Sar (7760), 40, C1, J & K  
Kanker, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Kankhal, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Kannad, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Kannampalayam, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Kannau, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kannikkal, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kannod, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kannur, 128, B2, Karnataka  
Kannur, 138, D2, Kerala  
Kannur, 138, D2, Uttarakhand  
Kanpur (Dehat), 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kanpur (Urban), 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kanpur, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kanta, 92, C2, West Bengal  
Kantabangri, 104, B2, Odisha  
Kantamal, 104, C2, Odisha  
Kanth, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Kanthi, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Kanti Khas, 52, B6, Haryana  
Kanti, 86, B3, Bihar  
Kanti, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Kantuse, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kanyakumari, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
Kanzalwan, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kap, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
Kapaduni, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Kapasani, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Kapkot, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Kapren, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Kaputhala, 48, B3, Punjab  
Karad, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Karahal, 112, B1, Madhya Pradesh  
Karaka (P), 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
Karakkud, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
Karajagi, 138, C3, Maharashtra  
Karagi, 128, B1, Karnataka  
Karanja river, 128, C1, Karnataka  
Karanja, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
Karanjia, 104, E1, Odisha  
Karapana, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
Karar, 86, A4, Bihar  
Karatoya river, 92, D2, West Bengal  
Karauli, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Karayaputhur, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
Kareli, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Karela, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Karera, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
Kargil, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Karkhal, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Karamankam, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
Karimnagar, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Karimnagar, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Kariyanganal, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
Kariyapatti, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Karjan, 108, E3, Gujarat  
Karkal, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Karlapat, 104, B3, Odisha

Karmala, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Karmatan, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Karnal, 52, D3, Haryana  
Karnaprayag, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
Karon, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Karond, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
Karong, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Karora, 52, C3, Haryana  
Karra, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Karsog, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Kartala, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Kartarpur, 48, B3, Punjab  
Karu, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Karumattur, 138, A1, Kerala  
Karumkulam, 138, C6, Kerala  
Karunguli, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
Kaur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Karuvatta, 138, B5, Kerala  
Karwar, 128, A4, Karnataka  
Karwi, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kasai river, 92, B5, West Bengal  
Kasragod, 138, A1, Kerala  
Kasauli, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Kasba Patasur, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Kase Khurd, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Kasel, 48, B2, Punjab  
Kasganj, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Kashinagar, 104, C4, Odisha  
Kashipur, 104, B3, Odisha  
Kashipur, 72, C4, Uttarakhand  
Kasni, 52, C5, Haryana  
Kasol, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kasrawad, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kasubag, 48, B4, Punjab  
Katadi, 138, B4, Kerala  
Katangi, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Katamianhang, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
Kaleya, 86, A2, Bihar  
Katghora, 72, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Kathgodam, 116, D4, Uttarakhand  
Kathi, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
Kathialai, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Kathihar, 48, B1, Punjab  
Kathua, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Katihar, 86, D4, Bihar  
Katikuna, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Katikamsar, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Katikona, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Kathari, 52, C3, Haryana  
Katni, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Katol, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Katol, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Katpadi, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
Katra, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Katrain, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kattankolathur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
Kathu Nangal, 48, B2, Punjab  
Kattumannarkudi, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Katuria, 86, C4, Bihar  
Kauakol, 86, C4, Bihar  
Kaurik, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kaulgam, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kauli, 48, D4, Punjab  
Kauseri, 48, C4, Punjab  
Kauhati, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Kaupur, 104, E2, Odisha  
Kausambi, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kaushani, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Kavalur, 138, B4, Kerala  
Kavali, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kavatti, 138, A5, Kerala  
Kaveri river, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kavlesi, 128, B5, Goa  
Kawal, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Kewardha, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh



Kayalpattinam, 142, C6, Tamil Nadu  
 Kayankulam Lake, 138, B6, Kerala  
 Kayattar, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Kaziranga, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Kedarnath, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Kedi, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kellumkawn, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Kekiind, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Kelhari, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Kelhor, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Kelve, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Kelzar, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Kemmannugundi, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Ken river, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Kendali, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Kendrapara, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Kendujharghar, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Kendumundi, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Keolari, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Kera, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Keradri, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Kerl, 124, A1, Goa  
 Kerimeri, 134, B1, AP, Telangana  
 Kerur, 128, A2, Karnataka  
 Kesariya, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Keshli, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Keshod, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Keshorai Patan, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Kesinga, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Keskal, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Kesri, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Ketar, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Keulung, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kewant, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Khachrod, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khadha, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khadralla, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khadsangi, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Khaga, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khagaria, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Khai Phemei, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Khainduli, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Khair, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khaira, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Khaira, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Khairagad, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Khairagarh, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khairaput, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Khairkatta, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Khairthal, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Khairwara, 66, A4, Rajasthan  
 Khajuraho, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khajuri, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Khajuri, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Khakhruchi, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Khat, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Khatlapur, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Khaalghat, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khalababad, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khalilpur, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Khallar, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Khalikot, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Khaira, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Khaisi, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Kham Creek, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Khamanon, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Khamar, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Khamariya, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Khambla, 108, D4, Gujarat  
 Khambhaliya, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Khamthab, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Khamgaon, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Khammam, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Khaneg, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khanapur, 118, B3, Maharashtra

Khanapur, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Khandadhar, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Khandagiri, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Khandagosh, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Khandala, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Khandapraha, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Khandela, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Khandepr, 124, C3, Goa  
 Khandhar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Khandwa, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khandchup, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Khandiadhana, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khanjar, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khankar, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khanna, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Khanpur, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Khanpur, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Khandtapur, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Khapalu, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Khar, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khara, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Khargapur, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Khargapur, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Kharak, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Kharkavla, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Kharan river, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Kharanti, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Kharar, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Khargaon, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Kharian, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Kharlar, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Kharka, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Kharkhari, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Kharkhauda, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Kharsali, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Kharsawan, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Kharsia, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Khategaon, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khatl, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Khatima, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Khatkali, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Khatol, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Khaupur, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Khavda, 108, B1, Gujarat  
 Khawasa, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khead, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Kheda, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Khedbrahma, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Khela, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Khem Karan, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Khemda, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Khera Dhar, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kheralu, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Kheri, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khetri, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Khiching, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Khilchipur, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khirkian, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khizrabad, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Khodda, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Khogwala, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Khokhwa, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khoksar, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khot, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Khondar, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khonsa, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Khordha, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Khor, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Khoshdhar, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Khot, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Khowai, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Khowang, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Khudabad, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Khudla Kurala, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Khulabad, 118, B2, Maharashtra

Khulmoche, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Khunjerab Pass, 40, C1, J & K  
 Khunti, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Khurai, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Khurji, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Khurja, 112, Uttar Pradesh  
 Khumkar, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Khurpa, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Khutar, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Kibar, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kichha, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Kilar, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kisevalpatti, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Kitba, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kiliyanur, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Kitor, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kiltan I., 138, A5, Kerala  
 Kimavaram, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Kimin, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Kinana, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Kinathukadavu, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Kinnarasani, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Kinnair, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kinnat, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Kiranpur, 112, E4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Kiranur, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Kiriburu, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Kirshnaprasad, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Kishanganj, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Kishanganj, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Kishanganj, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Kishanganj, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Kishanganj, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Kishanganj, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Kishanganj, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Kishanpur, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Kishni, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Kishwar, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Kisko, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Kistaram, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Kitadi, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Kithar, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Kitiavadi, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Kiltur, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Kizhakkur, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Kizhalpur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Kobo, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Koch, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Kochadamin, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Kochi, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Koghugon, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Koda, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Koda, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Kodad, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Kodakinal, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Kodala, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Kodama, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Kodasseri, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Kodgar, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Kodinar, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Kodina, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Kodungallor, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Koduru, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Kohima, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Kohnia, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Koira, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Kojala, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Kokodi, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Kokrajhar, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Kokri, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Kola, 124, B5, Goa  
 Kolar Gold Field, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Kolar, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Kolar, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Kolar, 44, C6, Himachal Pradesh

Kolaras, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Kolaray, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Kolebira, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Kolgiri, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Kolhapur, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Kolhapur, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Kolkata, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Kolkati, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Kollam, 138, B6, Kerala  
 Kollegal, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Kolidam, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Kollur, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Kolta, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kolu, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Kolva Beach, 124, B4, Goa  
 Kolva, 124, B4, Goa  
 Komana, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Komatapeta, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Komatyur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Kon Nag, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Konagan, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Konarka, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Konch, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Kondagan, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Kondapi, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Kondhabari, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Konepal, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Konga Rajpur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Kongur, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Kona, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Kootupuzha, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Kopargang, 128, B2, Maharashtra  
 Koppa, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Koppal, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Korag, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Koranchira, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Koraon, 78, C6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Korapat, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Korasariya, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Koratagera, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Korba, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Korchhi, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Koregaon, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Koriya, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Korkai, 142, C6, Tamil Nadu  
 Korna, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Korwai, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Kosa, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Kosi, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Kosli, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Kot Bha, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Kot Kapurthala, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Kot Sahibchand, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Kot, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Kola Urala, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Kola, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Kola, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Kotalagah, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Kotalpadda, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Kotalpur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Kotalmangalam, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Kotlapad, 104, A3, Odisha  
 Kolda Sangani, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Koldwar, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Koldwara, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Koleswar, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Koleswar, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Koltil, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Kotha Guj, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Kothi Chhika, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kothi, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kotha Khan, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Kolkhai, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Kotha Gujran, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Kothi (Koth), 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir

Kotma, 112, F3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kotulm, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Kotra, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
Kotri river, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
Kotri, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Kottagudem, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
Kottagudi, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Kottapatnam, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kottapeta, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Kottarakara, 138, C6, Kerala  
Kottayam, 138, B5, Kerala  
Kottayam, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kottayam, 138, C6, Kerala  
Kottayur, 138, B2, Kerala  
Kotturu, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Kotwala, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Kourgaon, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Koushya Kuttauli, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Kovalam, 138, C6, Kerala  
Kovilpalayam, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Kovipatti, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Kovur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
Kovur, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
Koyibera, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Koyne Lake, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Kozhikode, 138, B3, Kerala  
Krishna river, 134, C4, AP, Telangana  
Krishnagiri, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
Krishnanagar, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
Krishnanagar, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Krishnaraja Sagar, 128, C6, Karnataka  
Krishnarajajanga, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Krishnarajpet, 128, C6, Karnataka  
Krishnarajapuram, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Krisnapuram, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kuahera, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Kual, 104, D2, Odisha  
Kuar, 86, D3, Bihar  
Kuarsi, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kuchal Kot, 86, D2, Bihar  
Kuchal, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Kuchaman, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Kuchera, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
Kuchinda, 104, C1, Odisha  
Kuchipudi, 134, C4, AP, Telangana  
Kudal, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
Kudali, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Kudaliar river, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Kudapara, 128, A5, Karnataka  
Kudligi, 128, C4, Karnataka  
Kudra, 86, A4, Bihar  
Kudurgaon, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Kugli Pass, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kugli, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kuih, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Kui, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Kujang, 104, E2, Odisha  
Kukanar, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
Kukanar, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
Kukchara, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Kuknur, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Kukri Ser, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kukshi, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kuland, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kulasekarapattinam, 142, B6, TN  
Kulathur, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
Kulana, 104, F1, Odisha  
Kullitalai, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kullada, 104, D3, Odisha  
Kullu, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Kulpi, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Kulrian, 48, C6, Punjab  
Kulri, 92, B4, West Bengal  
Kum, 48, C3, Punjab  
Kumarghat, 98, B5, North-E. States

Kumarkera, 104, D1, Odisha  
Kumatragam, 92, D1, West Bengal  
Kumbakonam, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Kumbakonam, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
Kumbalanganth, 138, B5, Kerala  
Kumbhalgarh, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Kumbhar Juven, 124, B3, Goa  
Kumbhikota, 104, B3, Odisha  
Kumbhir, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Kumbhraj, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
Kumbra, 138, A1, Kerala  
Kumkud, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kumhar, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Kumharwada, 128, A3, Karnataka  
Kumher, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
Kumili, 138, C5, Kerala  
Kumudvati river, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Kunar, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kund Bara, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Kund, 52, C6, Haryana  
Kunda, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
Kunda, 138, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Kunda, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Kundadam, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Kundah, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Kundali, 104, A3, Odisha  
Kundam, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Kundgol, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Kundil Bazar, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Kundla, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Kundlu, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Kunigali, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Kunnamkulam, 138, B3, Kerala  
Kup, 48, C4, Punjab  
Kupaddi, 138, B2, Kerala  
Kuppar river, 138, A1, Kerala  
Kuppar, 134, A6, AP, Telangana  
Kuppar, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
Kupwara, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kural, 48, B4, Punjab  
Kurankhed, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
Kurde, 90, A5, Jharkhand  
Kurd, 142, C5, Goa  
Kurduvadi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Kurgakh, 40, D4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kuriarkutti, 134, C4, Kerala  
Kurichedu, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
Kurichindu, 138, B2, Kerala  
Kurkhera, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Kuruti, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
Kurma Ding, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Kurugao, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
Kursela, 86, B4, Bihar  
Kurtha, 86, B4, Bihar  
Kuru, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Kurud, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Kurugoda, 128, C3, Karnataka  
Kurukkalai, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Kurukshetra, 52, C2, Haryana  
Kurumbur, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
Kurundvad, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Kurupam, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Kushalnagar, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Kushalnagar Ashan, 86, C3, Bihar  
Kushinagar, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
Kushtagi, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Kusmi Sarai, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Kuthera, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Kuthi, 72, F2, Uttarakhand  
Kutteripatti, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
Kuttitar, 138, A2, Kerala  
Kuttivel, 138, B5, Kerala  
Kuttiyadi, 138, B2, Kerala  
Kuzhittur, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
Kyelang, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh

**Labrang, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh**  
Lachhmanagar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Lachu, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Ladakh, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Ladayan, 52, C5, Haryana  
Ladukha, 48, A4, Punjab  
Ladnun, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Ladpura, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Ladwa, 52, D2, Haryana  
Lahli & Spit, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Laisawari, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Lajwana, 52, C4, Haryana  
Lakadiya, 108, C2, Gujarat  
Lakadong, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Lakema, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Lakha, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Lakhamandal, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Lakheri, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Lakhimpur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Lakhimpur, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Lakhimpur, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Lakhisarai, 86, C4, Bihar  
Lakhmi, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Lakhnadon, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Lakhat, 108, A1, Gujarat  
Lakhtar, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Laknavaram, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Laksar, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Lakshadweep Sea, 138, A3, Kerala  
Lakshadweep, 138, A5, Kerala  
Lakshettipet, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Lakshmantirra river, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Lakshmipur, 142, B4, Odisha  
Lakshmipur, 134, C2, AP, Telangana  
Lakshmipur, 86, C4, Bihar  
Lal Dhang, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Lalam, 138, C5, Kerala  
Lalbagh, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Lalpur, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
Laluka, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
Lallen, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Lalpur, 108, B3, Gujarat  
Lalru, 48, A5, Punjab  
Lalsot, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Lamaguru, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Lamayuru, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lambgaon, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Lambi, 48, A5, Punjab  
Lamche, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
Landgewadi, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Lang Thanga, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Langera, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
Langia, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Langting, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Lania, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
Laniye river, 98, C5, North-E. States  
Lanjli, 112, E4, Madhya Pradesh  
Lanjigah, 104, B3, Odisha  
Lanka, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Lansdowne, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
Lapa, 98, C3, North-E. States  
Lapanga, 104, C1, Odisha  
Lapthal, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Lapung, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Lara, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Lasarasa, 104, C2, Odisha  
Lari, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Larji, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Laruri, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Lasaria, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Lashi Tanga, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Latahar, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Lathi, 108, D3, Gujarat  
Latur, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
Laukaha, 86, C3, Bihar

Laukahi, 86, C3, Bihar  
Laund, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Lawgawal, 48, C5, Punjab  
Lauriya Nandargarh, 86, B2, Bihar  
Lawahogri, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Lead, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Ledum, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Leh (Ladakh), 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lehra Ganga, 48, C5, Punjab  
Lengheng, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Leo, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Leonga, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Leslegari, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
Leteri, 102, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
Likhapani, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Liam, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Limbo, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Limdi, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Limkhe, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Lingnamakki, 128, A4, Karnataka  
Ling, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Lingoor, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Lingshet, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lingsgur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Linting, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Litham, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Litpara, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Little Nicobar, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
Little Rann, 108, C2, Gujarat  
Iampali, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Loda, 108, B2, Gujarat  
Lodha, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
Lodhi, 48, D3, Punjab  
Lodhika, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Lodhwal, 48, C3, Punjab  
Lodrani, 108, C1, Gujarat  
Lodruva, 86, D2, Rajasthan  
Lohaga, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Lohaghat, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Lohani, 52, C5, Haryana  
Lohara, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Lohardaga, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Lohan Ragho, 52, C3, Haryana  
Loharkot, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Loharu, 52, B5, Haryana  
Lohawat, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
Lohia, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Lohi, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Lokbar, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Lonar, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Lonavale, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Londa, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Longar, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lopoke, 48, A2, Punjab  
Lorni, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Losar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Losar, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Lothal, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Lova, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Lucknow, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Ludhiana, 52, A3, Haryana  
Ludhiana, 48, C4, Punjab  
Luhana, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Lukawa, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
Lumding, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Lun, 40, D4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Luna, 108, B1, Gujarat  
Lunawada, 108, F2, Gujarat  
Lundra, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Lungbale, 40, F4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lunglei, 98, B6, North-E. States  
Luni river, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Lunkaransar, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
Lunkha, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Lusa, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh



**Machhagaon, 104, E3, Odisha**

Machhakund, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Machhiwara, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Machhishahr, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Machhilpatnam, 134, C4, AP, Telangana  
 Machoi, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Madagadipeta, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 Madakasir, 142, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Madanapalle, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Madanpur, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Madanpur, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maddipadu, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Maddur, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Madha, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Madhepur, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Madhepura, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Madho Singhana, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Madhopur, 48, C1, Punjab  
 Madhubani, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Madhugiri, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Madhumati river, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Madhupur, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Madhya Maheshwar, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Madikeri, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Madkot, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Madnur, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Madurai, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Madurantakam, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Magadi, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Mahabaleshwar, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mahad, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mahadeopur, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Mahadeswara Hills, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Mahadevoka, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Mahagama, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Mahalpur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Mahanadi river, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Mahananda river, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Mahanandi river, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Maharajanji, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maharajanji, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maharajanji, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maharapur, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mahasamund, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Mahatpur, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Mahbubabad, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Mahbubnagar, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Mahe (Puducherry), 138, A2, Kerala  
 Mahe, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mahendraganj, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Mahendraganj, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Mahesana, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Maheshpur, 92, D3, Jharkhand  
 Maheshwar, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mahi river, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Mahisagar, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Mahmudabad, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mahmudpur, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Mahna, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Mahngarwal, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Mahoba, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mahrauni, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mahta, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Mahtraman, 40, B1, J & K  
 Mahuadani, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Mahud, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Mahudha, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Mahupad, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Mahuva, 108, D4, Gujarat  
 Mahwa, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Maihar, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mahisain, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Maikavaram, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Mainaguri, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Mainpat, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh

Mainpur Khurd, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Mainpur, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maibari, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Maingar, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Maisandra, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Maiunil, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Maigao, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Maigao, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Majgaon, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Majhawan, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Majholi, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Maji Mendri, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Majra, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Majuli, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Makarachi, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Makhand, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Makhdumpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Makhtal, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Makhu, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Makum, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Malab, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Malan, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mallapuram, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Malama Dunga, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Malauhi, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Malaut, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Malavalli, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Maldah, 92, C3, West Bengal  
 Malegaon, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Malekotta, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Malgund, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Malia, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Malial, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Malipa, 72, F2, Uttarakhand  
 Malkana, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Malkangiri, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Malkapur, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Malkisar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Malta Buzurg, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Mallankuzhi, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Mallappally, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Mallapuram, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Malliyakal, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Malotha, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Malprabha river, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Malpur, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Malpura, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Malsian, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Malsiras, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Malsisar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Malther, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Maluku, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Malur, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Malvan, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Mamai Devi Temple, 124, D5, Goa  
 Mamallapuram, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Mamandur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Mambakkam, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Mamdot, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Mana, 72, D1, Uttarakhand  
 Manandur, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Manapur, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Manali, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Manamadurai, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Manana, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Mananam, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Manantoddy, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Manappad, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Manappari, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Manas river, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Manas, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Manasa, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Manatu, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Manavadar, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Manawar, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh

Manbazar, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Mand river, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Mandagadde, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Mandal, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Mandal, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Mandalgarh, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Mandallong, 108, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mandangarh, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mandapam, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Mandar, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Mandavia, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Mandawar, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Mandawara, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mandela, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Mandera, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Mandgaon, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Mandha, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Mandi Dabwali, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Mandi Dabwali, 52, A2, Haryana  
 Mandi, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Mandla Fort, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mandlia, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mandor, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Mandrup, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Mandurs, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mandu, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Mandve, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Mandvi, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Mandva, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Manendragarh, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Maneri, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Manesar, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Mangal, 124, C5, Goa  
 Mangalagar, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Mangalam, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Mangaldai, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Mangalore, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Mangalwedha, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Mangaon, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Manglaur, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Mangrol, 108, B4, Gujarat  
 Mangrol, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Mangta, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Mangvan, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Manheni, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Mani Rang, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Manikantapuram, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Manikaran, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Manjeri, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Manjeshwar, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Manjharagar, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Manjhar, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Manjegaon, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Mankachar, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Mankasar, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Mammad, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Manmargudi, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Manmalkaad, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Manmankonda, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Manoharpur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Manoharpur, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Manoli, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Manora, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Marpur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Marpur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Marpur, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Marpur, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Mansa, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Mansa, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Mantha, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Mantralayam, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Manu, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Marvi, 128, C3, Karnataka

Manwan, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Manwar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Manwat, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Maouana, 108, C1, Gujarat  
 Mapusa, 142, B2, Goa  
 Maraliyar, 134, C4, Kerala  
 Marakkannam, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Marai, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Maralvadi, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Maram, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Maraur, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Maravanthe, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Marchia, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Marcharhori, 78, C6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mardapal, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Mareg, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Margao, 124, B4, Goa  
 Margherita, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Mari, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mari, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Marijan, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Marigan, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Markacho, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Markha, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Markham Grant, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Marki, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Marmagao, 124, A3, Goa  
 Marol, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Marol, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Marpo La, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Marshghai, 142, E2, Odisha  
 Martoli, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Marugapuri, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Marve, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Marwad, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Masalia, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Masauri, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Mashen, 124, C6, Goa  
 Masheran, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Mashberghum (78.21), 40, C2, J & K  
 Maski, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Masrah, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Masturi, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Matebhangra, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Matar, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Mataundh, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Matehra, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mathagiri, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Mathura, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Matikochar, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Mativana, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Matta, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Matta river, 92, D6, West Bengal  
 Matsel, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mattoli, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Mattio, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Matwa, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Mau, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maudaha, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Maugan, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Maulekh, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Maulgum, 124, B2, Goa  
 Maunda, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Maur, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Mavelikara, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Mawli Padar, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Mawana, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mawphang, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Maya Bandar, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Mayapur, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Mayiladuturai, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Mayurbhanj, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Medak, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Medani, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Medchal, 134, A3, AP, Telangana



Medinipur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Meerut, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Meghalaya, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Meghot, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Mehraj, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Meham, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Mehndana, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Mehkar, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Mehra, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Mehli, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Mehta, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Mehtwara, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Mei, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Meiti, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Meija, 92, B4, West Bengal  
 Mekatt, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Mekhigan, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Melagang, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Melaghar, 95, A5, North-E. States  
 Melattur, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Melauli, 124, C2, Goa  
 Melmaruvathur, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Melosolkuppam, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Melur, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Memarpur, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Menal, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Mendarda, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Mendem, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Menduka, 116, B2, Chhattisgarh  
 Menikpur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Meral, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Merangkong, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Merta City, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Merta Road, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Metpalai, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Metpalli, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Mettur, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Metwan, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mewat, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Mhasla, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Mhasvad, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Mhow, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Miani, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Miao, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Midda, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Middle Andaman, 134, D4, AP, T.  
 Mihjan, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Milam, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Mimisal, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Minapur, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Minas, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Minicoy I, 138, A5, Kerala  
 Mintaka Pass, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Miraj, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Miran, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Miranji, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Mirgloth, 140, D1, Odisha  
 Miriglooda, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Miriguda, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Mirpur, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mirzapur, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Mirzapur, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Misrikh, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mithapur, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Miyani Modhwa, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Miyul, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Mizoram, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Moana, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Modakhera, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Modasa, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Model Gram, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Moga, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Mohala, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Mohali, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Mohamdi, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mohana, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mohana, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Mohand, 72, A2, Uttarakhand  
 Mohania, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Mohanlalgarh, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mohanpur, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Mohara, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Mohi, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Mohiuddinnagar, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Mohri, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Moira, 124, B2, Goa  
 Moirang, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Moka, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Mokalsar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Mokama, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Mokhada, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Mokkam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Mokokchung, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Molakalmuru, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Molem, 124, D3, Goa  
 Molore, 124, B5, Goa  
 Moloni New, 98, C5, North-E. States  
 Mon, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Mondri, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Monsar, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Mooshyar, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Moradabad, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Morang, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Morarhat, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Morpur, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Moratagi, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Moravati, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Morbi, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Morena, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Morgaon, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Mori, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Morinda, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Moriwala, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Morri, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Morrija, 124, C5, Goa  
 Morshi, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Morshi, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Morwai, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Mossam, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Mota Khuntavada, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Moter, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Moth, 78, A5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mothala, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Moti, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Motihari, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Mothala, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Motu, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Mount Abu, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Mouths of the Ganga, 92, D6, WB  
 Mubarakpur, 44, A4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Mudabadi, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Muddebhai, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Muddebhat, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Mudhol, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Mudigere, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Mudumalai, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Mumammadabad, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Mumammadabad, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Mukerian, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Mukhed, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Mukhem, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Muktagiri, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mukteswar, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Muktsar, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Mukutban, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Mul, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Mulana, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Mulbagal, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Mulbekh, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mulden, 40, D4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mulem, 124, C4, Goa  
 Mulgaon, 124, B2, Goa  
 Muli, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Mukli, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Mullamari river, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Mullanpur, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Mullanpur, 98, B6, North-E. States  
 Multai, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mulug, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Mumbai, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Mumra, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Mun river, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Munabao, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
 Munak, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Mundargi, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Mundgod, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Mundlana, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Munda, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Mundwa, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Mune, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Mungaoi, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Mungeli, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Munger, 90, C2, Jharkhand  
 Munivapuri, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Munpur, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Munrar, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Munsyari, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Muppandal, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Muraangon, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Muranda, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Murarai, 92, C3, West Bengal  
 Murbad, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Murgod, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Murhu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Murkol, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Murkong Seleik, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Murna river, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Murredu river, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Murshidabad, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Murtaajpur, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Murthal, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Murud, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Murud, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Murwara, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Musafirkhana, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Musafirkhana, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Mushabpur, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Musi river, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Mussoorie, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Muthedam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Muttal, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Muttikal, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Muttukuru, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Muttupet, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Muvaattupuzha, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Muvaattupuzha, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Muzaffarabad, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Muzaffargarh, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Muzaffargarh, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Myajgar, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
 Mysore, 128, C6, Karnataka

**Nabagram, 92, C4, West Bengal**  
 Nabarangapur, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Nabha, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Nabina, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Nachna, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Nandapuram, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Nadaun, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Naddai, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Nadiad, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Nadke, 124, D6, Goa  
 Nagai, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Nagaland, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Nagoan, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Nagapattinam, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Nagar Kamul, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Nagar river, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Nagar Untari, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Nagar, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Nagar, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Nagaram, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Nagarbhera, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Nagari, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Nagari, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Nagarjuna Sagar, 134, B3, AP, T.  
 Nagaur, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Nagbhir, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Nagdia, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nagderoli, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Nagina, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Nagina, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nagri, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Nagla, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nagod, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nagoli, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Nagpur, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Nagri, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Nagrota, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nagun, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Nagwa, 108, A4, Gujarat  
 Nagzor, 124, B1, Goa  
 Nahar, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nahar, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Nahna, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nahra, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Naina Devi, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Naina, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nainital, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Nainital, 112, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Nainwa, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Najibabad, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nakbar, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Naktarana, 108, B2, Gujarat  
 Nakkapale, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Nakodar, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Nakrekal, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Nakur, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nala, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Nalagarh, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nalanda, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Nalbaga, 124, B1, Goa  
 Nalbari, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Nalgonda, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Naliya, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Nalkhera, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nalunand, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Nalbari, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Namakkal, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Namik, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Namkom, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Namli, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Namol, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nampalli, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Namu, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nancowry I., 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Nand, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Nanda Devi N.P., 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Nandgaon, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Nandapur, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Nandauti, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Nanded, 112, D2, Maharashtra  
 Nandgaon, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Nandikotkur, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Nandori, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Nandurbar, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Nangal Chaudhri, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Nangal, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Nanguni, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Nani, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Nanjangu, 128, C6, Karnataka

Nannilam, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Nanpara, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Naoshera, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Napasar, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Narah, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Narain, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Narainpur, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Narasannapeta, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Narasaraopet, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Narasinghapur, 102, D2, Odisha  
 Narasinharajapora, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Narayan Sarovar, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Narayanapattana, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Narayanbagar, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Narayanagar, 44, B6, Himachal Pradesh  
 Narayani, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Narayanher, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Narayanpet, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Narayanpur, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Narcondam, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Naregal, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Narendranagar, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Nargaud, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Narindarpur, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Naripur, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Narkanda, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Naria, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Narmada river, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Narnaul, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Narnaund, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Narot, 48, B1, Punjab  
 Narsampet, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Narsapur, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Narsi, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Narsimhapur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Narsinghgarh, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Narsingpatnam, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Narsipur, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Narwana, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Narwar, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nashik, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Nasrabad, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Nasrala, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Nasrullughur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Naswadi, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Nateran, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nathana, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Nathdwara, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Nattakka, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Nattam, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Nattika, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Naugachhia, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Naugaon, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Naugarh, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Naugawan, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Nauhatta, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Naukh, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Naullha, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Nautan, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Nautarwa, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Navalgund, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Navapur, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Navdweep, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Navbandar, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Navliki, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Navsari, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Nawabganj, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nawada, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Nawadip, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Nawagan, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Nawagarh, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Nawai, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Nawalgarh, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Nawana, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Nawanganar, 86, A4, Bihar

Nawansharh, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Nawapara Kalan, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Nawapara, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Nayagan, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nayagarh, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Nayadupeta, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Nazirabad, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Neamat, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Nedumangalam, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Neemuch, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Neha, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Nehda, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Nehra, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Neihar, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Neihbawi, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Nelamangala, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Nelang, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Nellore, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Nemed, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Nemra, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nepanagar, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ner, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Nermand, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nerurpur, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Netlathat, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Netrolvi, 124, D5, Goa  
 Nevasa, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 New Jalpaiguri, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 New Moore I. (India), 92, D6, WB  
 New Tehri, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Neyyasseri, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Nichaul, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nidguni, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Nidhauli, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Nidmanur, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Nidumpol, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Nigri, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nihal (Nayal), 72, F2, Uttarakhand  
 Nihalkhera, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Nij Lahuk, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Nijhar, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Niktak, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Nikuran, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Nilagiri, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Nilanga, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Nilesaram, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Nilgiris, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Nikanth, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Nilkund, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Nilokheri, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Nima, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Nimba, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Nimbehara, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Nimdihi, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Nim-Ka Thana, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Nimu, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ninor, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Nipani, 128, A2, Karnataka  
 Nipah, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Nirmal, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Nirmohargarh, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Nirsra, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Nisang, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Niti, 72, D1, Uttarakhand  
 Nivari, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Niwari, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Niwas, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Nizam Sagar, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Nizamabad, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Nizampur, 52, C6, Haryana  
 Njranul, 124, C3, Goa  
 Noamundi, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Noamundi, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Nohar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Nokha Mandi, 66, C2, Rajasthan

Nongkhilaw, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Nongpoh, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Nongstong, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 North 24-Parganas, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 North Andaman, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 North Goa, 124, C2, Goa  
 North Lakhipur, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 North Salma, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Novemil, 124, B4, Goa  
 Nuapahra, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Nugamangala, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Nuh, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Nungba, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Nunkapasi, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Nummal, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Nurpur, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Nurpur, 48, D3, Punjab  
 Nuruddin, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Nuvm, 124, B4, Goa  
 Nyasia, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Nyoma Rap, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Nyuri, 98, B2, North-E. States  
**Obaidullaganj, 112, C3, MP**  
 Obilapra, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Obra, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Obra, 86, Bihar  
 Oddanchatram, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Odhan, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Odimlang, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Okha Madhi, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Okhimath, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Olakkur, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Olapad, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Omalar, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Ongole, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Orai, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Oran, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Oranattan, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Oranga, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Ornyur, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Osian, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Osla, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Osmanabad, 138, A3, Maharashtra  
 Ottapiddam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Ottappalam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Otu, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Oxel, 124, A2, Goa  
**Pabar river, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh**  
 Pabu, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Pachhu, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Pachmarhi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pachnai, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Pachora, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Pachpadra, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Pachpahar, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Padam, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Padampur, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Padamudipalyan, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Paddhar, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Paderu, 134, C2, AP, Telangana  
 Padi, 124, C5, Goa  
 Padla, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Padli, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Padmapur, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Padmur, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Padra, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Padrauna, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Padriya, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Padsul, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Padua, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Pahalgam, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Pahari, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Pahireju, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Pahot, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir

Pai, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Paikamal, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Paivau, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Paitan, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Pajena, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Pajjan, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Pakaur, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Pakhanjur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Pakridayal, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Pakuria, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Pal Dhur, 42, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pala Laharha, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Palakkad, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Palam, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Palamau, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Palampur, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Palana, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Palandur, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Palari, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Palampur, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Palasa, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Palasbari, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Palasi, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Palaspal, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Palavudidi, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Palayarkottai, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Palghar, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Pali, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Pali, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Pali, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Paliganj, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Palitana, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Paliyad, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Paljori, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Palik Strait, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Palikonda, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Palikotla, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Palavur, 138, C3, Kerala  
 Palikere, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Palikonda, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Palipattu, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Pallivasal, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Pallu, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Palmaner, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Palmyras Point, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Palolen Beach, 124, B6, Goa  
 Palra, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Palsana, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Palwal, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Pamba river, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Pamba, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Pamban, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Pamed, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Pangarni, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Panmal, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Panaji, 124, B3, Goa  
 Panch Mahals, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Panchavadi, 124, C4, Goa  
 Panchukla, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Panchori, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Pandalgudi, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Pandana, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Pandhania, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pandharakawadi, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Pandharpur, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Pandhurna, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pandi, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Pandoh, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pandua, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Pandukeshwar, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Pang, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Pangli, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pangin, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Pangong Tso, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Panhala, 118, B4, Maharashtra



Panigah, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Panipat, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Panjara, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Panjeke, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Panjraon, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Panjos, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Panki, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Panna, 78, B6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Panniwala Mota, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Panniyankara, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Panposh, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Panruti, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Pansemel, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Panskur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Panth Palla, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Panthagar, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Panuva, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Panvel Karjat, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Paonta Sahib, 44, C6, Himachal Pradesh  
 Papagni river, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Papanasam, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Pappadhandi, 104, B3, Odisha  
 Pappkipiddipati, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Par Pk Pass, 40, C1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Paradiw, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Parali, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Paralakot, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Paramatti, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Paranda, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Parangipettai, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Parappur, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Parasi, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Parasia, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Parassanath, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Parasuram kund, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Paraswara, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Paratipadu, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Paratwara, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Parbatia, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Parbani, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Parbung, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Pardi, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Parlia, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Parliharpur, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Parlakhemnadi, 104, C4, Odisha  
 Parle, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Parli, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Parnand, 48, B1, Punjab  
 Parner, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Parola, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Parol, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Parsa, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Parsa, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Parsoni, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Parsoli, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Parsola, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Partabgarh, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Partabpur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Partabpura, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Partagal Math, 124, C6, Goa  
 Partibaniyur, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Partur, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Paruchuru, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Parur, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Parwar, 124, D1, Goa  
 Parvatipuram, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Parvezpur, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Parwa More, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Parwaha, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Parwatsar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Pasan, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Paschim Medinipur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Paschim Singhpur, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Pasighat, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Pasta, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Pasu, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Patamda, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Patamundali, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Patan, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Patan, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Patan, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Patan, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Patan, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Patapatnam, 104, C4, Odisha  
 Patardeo, 124, B1, Goa  
 Patardi, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Pataula, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Patauldi, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Patdarha, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Patel, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Pateldur, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Patna, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pathalgao, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Pathalpani, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Pathanamthitta, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Pathangao, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Pathankot, 48, C1, Punjab  
 Pathardi, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Pathargama, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Patharia, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Patharkhang, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Pathna, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Pathrai, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Pathri, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Pathri, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
 Pati, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Patiali, 48, D5, Punjab  
 Patiraj, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Patirang, 92, D2, West Bengal  
 Patna, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Patnagarh, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Patoda, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Patodi, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Paton, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Patratu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Patso, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pattambli, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Patti, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Patti, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Patitkonda, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Paud, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Pauni, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Pauri Garhwal, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Pauri, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Pavagada, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Pawai, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pawayan, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Payoli, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Pazzhamthicholai, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Pechiapuri, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Peddapalli, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Peddavagu river, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Pedhi river, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Pehowa Road, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Pehowa, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Peint, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Peit, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Peldo, 40, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Pen, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Penganga river, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Penagaram, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Penneru river, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Penuru, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Penukonda, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Penra, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Perambalur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Peravurani, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Perdur, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Peremi, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Peringom, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Perinannam, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Perintalmanna, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Periyakulam, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Periyar Lake, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Periyin, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Perampet, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Pernem, 124, A1, Goa  
 Perumanna, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Perumbavur, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Perungal, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Perur, 142, A3, Tamil Nadu  
 Peruvakariam, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Petbar, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Peth, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Petlad, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Petlawad, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Phaggu, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Phagi, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Phagwara, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Phalsia, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Phalodi, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Phalpu, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
 Phalsund, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Phaltan, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Phancha, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pheral, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Pharia, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Phatuha, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Phex, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Phellong, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Phephna, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Philla, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Phinoh, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Phirniya, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Phongola, 48, C1, Punjab  
 Phrumbu, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Phudam, 108, A4, Gujarat  
 Phuglana, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Phul, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Phula Dhar, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Phulabani, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Phulbari, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Phulera, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Phulpuras, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Phulpur, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Phulsari, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Phulwari, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Phus Mandi, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Phyang, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Picamarco, 124, C6, Goa  
 Pichhor, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pichor, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pidugurala, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Plani, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Plieru, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Pilangan, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Pilbhit, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Pili Khara, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Pimpalner, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Pinangwan, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Pinchanda, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Pindari Glacier, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Pindari Kanda, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
 Pindri, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Pindwara, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Pinjar, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Pinjola, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Pinswar, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Pipalda Kalan, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Pipar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Pipla, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pipli, 104, E3, Odisha  
 Pipli Pakkhi Kalan, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Pipli, 52, A2, Haryana  
 Pipli, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Pipra, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pipra, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Pipra, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Piprai, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pipraich, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Pirana, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Piravan, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Pirawa, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Piria, 124, C5, Goa  
 Pirmed, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Pitran, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Pirthala Lalaua, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Pirthipuri, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Pirwad, 124, B5, Goa  
 Pithoragarh, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Pittam, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Piyedad, 124, B2, Goa  
 Podanur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Poddaturpet, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Podile, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Pogmar, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Pohri, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Poingimint, 124, C6, Goa  
 Pokaran, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Pokhra, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Poladpur, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Polang, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Polavaram, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Polen, 124, C6, Goa  
 Pollachi, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Polur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Ponda Mota, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Ponda, 124, C3, Goa  
 Pondi Chhindiya, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Ponduru, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Pong Reservoir, 44, A3, HP  
 Pongar, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ponnayur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Ponnani, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Ponnari, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Poonamallee, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Poondi, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Porbandar, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Poreya, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Porsa, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Port Blair, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Port Canning, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Porumamilla, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Porvornit, 124, B2, Goa  
 Posina, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Potkha, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Potkha, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Pottang, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Prakasam, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Pranitha river, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Prantli, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Pratapgarg, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Pratapnagar, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Pratapgarg, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Pratapgarg, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Pratapgarg, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Premnagar, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Prihi, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Priyapana, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Pudukchattaram, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Pudukcherry, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 Pudukkottai, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Pudur, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Pugal, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Puh, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pujarkaker, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Pularford river, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Pulga, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Pulicat Lake, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Pulicat, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu



Pulivendla, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Pulangi, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Pullazhi, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Pulwama, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Punahana, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Punalur, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Punsas, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Punch, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Puncu river, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Pundi, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Pune, 118, C4, Maharashtra  
 Punganuru, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Punitritha, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Punjai Pulampatti, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Punnurukulam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Purandhar, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Purampur, 138, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Purba Champaran, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Purba Medinipur, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Purba Singhum, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Purga, 72, C1, Uttarakhand  
 Puri, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Purna river, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Purna, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Purnabhaba river, 92, D2, West Bengal  
 Purni, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Purnia, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Purota, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Puri, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Puryuli, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Purwa, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Pusa, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Pused, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Pusaka, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Pushkar, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Pushpalgarh, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Puthur, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Putluni, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Puttiparti, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Putudi, 104, C2, Odisha  
**Qabulshah, 48, A5, Punjab**  
 Qadian, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Qasba, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Qila Zafargarh, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Qizil Jilga, 40, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Qizil Langar, 40, E2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Quepem, 124, C4, Goa  
 Quilandi, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Quiscondo, 124, C5, Goa  
**Radnagar, 52, D2, Haryana**  
 Radnagar, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Radhanpur, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Radhapuram, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Rae Bareilly, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Rafiganj, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Rahoghar, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raghopur, 86, B3, Bihar  
 Raghunathpur, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
 Ragpur, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raham, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Rahmatpur, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Rahon, 48, C3, Punjab  
 Rahtagarh, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Rahuri, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Raibania, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Raichur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
 Raidighi, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Raidih, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Raigad, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Raiganj, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Raigarh, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Raikot, 48, C4, Punjab  
 Raita, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Rainagar, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Raipanga, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Raipur Karch, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raipur Rani, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Raipur, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Raipur, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Raipur, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Raipur, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Raipur, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Raipur, 92, B5, West Bengal  
 Raigarh, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Raisen, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raisinagar, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
 Raitala, 112, B4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raj Nandgaon, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Raja Ranapur, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Raja Sansi, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Rajagaon, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Rajai N.P., 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Rajaji W.L.S., 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Rajakhera, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Rajakula, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Rajampet, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Rajapallayam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Rajapokhar, 86, C4, Bihar  
 Rajapur, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Rajauri, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Rajasingamangalam, 142, C5, TN  
 Rajauli, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Rajmund, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Rajouri, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Rajbari, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Rajgaon, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Raigarh, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raigarh, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Raigarh, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Raigarh, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Raigarh, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Rajm, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Rajkot, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Rajmahal, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Rajnagar, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Rajnagar, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Rajnagar, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Rajoke, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Rajoli, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Rajpura, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Raipur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Raipur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Raipur, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Raipur, 48, D4, Punjab  
 Rajappa, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Rajasamand, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Rajula, 108, D4, Gujarat  
 Rajur, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Rajura, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Rakaposhi (778.8), 40, B1, J & K  
 Rama, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ram, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Ramach, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ramagiri Udayagiri, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Raman, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Ramen, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 Ramanganapur, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Ramnagarapuram, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Ramannapeta, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Ramanthali, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Ramapuram, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Ramayampet, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Ramban, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Rambha, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Rambrail, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Ramdas, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Ramdevra, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
 Rameshwaram, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Rameshwaram, 142, D5, Tamil Nadu  
 Rameshwari, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Ramanga, 72, C4, Uttarakhand  
 Ramnaji Mandi, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Ramnagar, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Ramnagar, 52, D1, Haryana  
 Ramnagar, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Ramnagar, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Ramnagar, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Ramnagar, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Ramnagar, 86, A4, Bihar  
 Ramnagar, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Ramnagar, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Ramiana, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Ramjail, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ramjiwala, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Ramnagar, 40, C4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ramnagar, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Rampachodavaram, 134, C3, AP, T.  
 Rampur Baghelan, 112, E2, MP  
 Rampur Hat, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Rampur, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Rampur, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Rampur, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Rampur, 108, F2, Gujarat  
 Rampur, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Rampur, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Rampur, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Rampur, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Rampur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Rampur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Rampur, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Rampura Phul, 48, B5, Punjab  
 Rampura, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ramsagar, 66, F3, Rajasthan  
 Ramsanehighat, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ramsahar, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ramsin, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Ramtek, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Ramtek, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Rana Pratap Sagar, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
 Ranaghat, 92, D5, West Bengal  
 Ranasthalam, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Ranau, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Ranavav, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Ranchi, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Ranewar, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
 Rangampeta, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Rangat, 134, D4, AP, Telangana  
 Rangazum, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Rangia, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Ranguli, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Rania, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Raniamba, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Ranibennur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
 Raniganj, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Raniganj, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Rangiodam, 98, A3, North-E. States  
 Ranjitha, 104, B4, Odisha  
 Ranikhet, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Ranila, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Ranipur Jharial, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Ranilal, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Raninwara, 66, B4, Rajasthan  
 Ranjipura, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
 Ranka Kalan, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Rann Of Kachchh, 108, B1, Gujarat  
 Ranod, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ranpur, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Ranpur, 90, A3, Jharkhand  
 Ranshi Gupta, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Ranthambore, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Rao, 52, D6, Haryana  
 Rapar, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Rapati river, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Raphu, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Rapur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Rari, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Rashid, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Rashmi, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Rasipuram, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Rasol, 52, D4, Haryana  
 Ratan Nagar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Ratangarh, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ratangarh, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Ratapur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ratapur, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Ratapur, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Rath, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Ratia, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Ratigra, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Ratlam, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ratlam, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Ratnagiri, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Rattar Chhatrar, 86, B2, Punjab  
 Rattewala, 48, A4, Punjab  
 Rattu, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ratu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Raunapur, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
 Raurkela, 104, D1, Odisha  
 Rayagada, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Ravapur, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Raver, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Ravi river, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Rawal, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Rawala Kot, 40, A3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Rawatsar, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Raxaul, 86, B2, Bihar  
 Rayachoti, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Rayadurg, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Rayagaha, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Rayagadu, 128, D5, Karnataka  
 Raybag, 128, D2, Karnataka  
 Raydurg, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Raygaon, 66, B3, Maharashtra  
 Raypatan, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Razole, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Redhakhol, 104, C2, Odisha  
 Redhili, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Reetha Sahib, 72, E4, Uttarakhand  
 Rehi, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Relmagra, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Rendamad, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Renkharh, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Rengati, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Renuka, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Renukot, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Repalle, 134, C4, AP, Telangana  
 Revora, 124, B1, Goa  
 Revu Polavaram, 134, D3, AP, Telangana  
 Rewa, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Rewari, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Rimal, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Riasi, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Rikchuthu, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Rihara, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Rikhabdev, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Rimkin, 72, E1, Uttarakhand  
 Rindana, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Ringas, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Ringdango, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ringdom Goma, 40, C3, J & K  
 Risgan, 116, C4, Chhattisgarh  
 Rishikesh, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Risod, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Rivona, 124, C5, Goa  
 Robertsagar, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Rodha, 52, B5, Haryana  
 Roha, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Roha, 48, C5, Punjab

Rohat, 52, D4, Haryana  
Rohat, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Rohnglu Nihri, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Rohru, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Rohtak, 52, C4, Haryana  
Rohtang Pass, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Rohtas, 86, A4, Bihar  
Rohtasgarh, 86, A4, Bihar  
Roing, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Roja Majra, 48, C4, Punjab  
Rojhri, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
Ror, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Rondou, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Rong, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Ronghugun, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Rongram, 98, A4, North-E. States  
Roorkee, 72, B3, Uttarakhand  
Rori, 52, A3, Haryana  
Rowta, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Rudraprayag, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Rudrapur, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
Rukonpura, 48, A5, Punjab  
Rumsu, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
Rumte, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Rundi, 52, D6, Haryana  
Runni, 86, B3, Bihar  
Rupa, 98, B2, North-E. States  
Rupana, 48, A4, Punjab  
Rupauli, 86, C3, Bihar  
Rupbas, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
Rupi, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Rupnagar, 48, C3, Punjab  
Rupnarayan river, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Rushkulya river, 104, D3, Odisha

**Sabalgarh, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh**  
Sabari or Kolab river, 104, A4, Odisha  
Sabarkantha, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Sabarmati river, 108, E1, Gujarat  
Sachkhas, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
Sadabad, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sadapur, 52, B3, Haryana  
Sadaura, 52, D2, Haryana  
Sadingia, 104, C2, Odisha  
Sadur, 128, C3, Karnataka  
Sadra river, 72, E4, Uttarakhand  
Sadras, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
Sadulnagar, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sadulshahr, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Sadifon, 52, C3, Haryana  
Sagar, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sagar, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Sagar, 92, C6, West Bengal  
Sagbara, 108, F3, Gujarat  
Sagwla, 112, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Sagdmang, 98, C4, North-E. States  
Sagra, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sagwara, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
Saha, 52, D2, Haryana  
Sahapur, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sahar, 86, B4, Bihar  
Sahara, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Saharabadi, 104, E3, Odisha  
Saharanpur, 78, A2, Uttar Pradesh  
Saharsa, 86, C3, Bihar  
Sahaspur, 72, A2, Uttarakhand  
Sahaswan, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
Sahwa, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Sahibganj, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
Sahna, 48, B4, Punjab  
Sahson, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sahuwadi, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Saha, 98, B6, North-E. States  
Sakhoo Ghat, 98, D2, North-E. States  
Sala Khurd, 48, C3, Punjab  
Salana, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sailu, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Sailu, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
Sailu, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Sainj, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Sainj, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Sainj, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Sainla, 104, B2, Odisha  
Sainthiya, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Sairang, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Saja, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Sajuma, 52, C3, Haryana  
Sakhthali, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Sakoli, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
Sakrai, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Sakri, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Sakti, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Saktikulamkara, 138, B6, Kerala  
Salahwas, 52, C5, Haryana  
Salaigramam, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Salra river, 104, E2, Odisha  
Salaui, 124, C5, Goa  
Sarada, 66, C3, Gujarat  
Salem, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Salepur, 104, E2, Odisha  
Salewara, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Salgin, 124, D6, Goa  
Sallai, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Saligao, 124, B2, Goa  
Saligrama, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Salimpur, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh  
Salikhala, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Salon, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Salt Lake, 40, F2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Saltoro Kangri (7742), 40, D2, J & K  
Salumbra, 66, D4, Bihar  
Sarl, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Sam, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
Samakhili, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Samalkhisa, 44, B4, Haryana  
Samana, 48, C5, Punjab  
Samastipur, 86, B3, Bihar  
Samba, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sambalpur, 104, C1, Odisha  
Sambhar Lake, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sambhar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sambhuganj, 86, C4, Bihar  
Sami, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Samlot, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Sampangon, 128, A3, Karnataka  
Sampurne, 98, C3, North-E. States  
Samrula, 48, C4, Punjab  
Samthia, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Samudrapur, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
San, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
Sanand, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Sanaur, 48, D5, Punjab  
Sanchi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sanchor, 66, B4, Rajasthan  
Sancordium, 124, C3, Goa  
Sanctuary of Fr. Jose Vaz, 124, B3, Goa  
Sandes, 86, B4, Bihar  
Sandila, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sangam, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
Sangameshwar, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Sangamner, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Sanganer, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Sangareddi, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
Sangaria, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Sangau, 98, B6, North-E. States  
Sanghi, 52, C4, Haryana  
Sangli, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
Sangli, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Sangod, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Sangole, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Sangur, 48, C5, Punjab  
Sangum, 124, C4, Goa  
Sanis, 98, C3, North-E. States  
Sanjha, 86, C4, Bihar  
Sankagiri, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Sankapalli, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Sankar, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sankarankoli, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Sankarapuram, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
Sankeshwar, 128, A2, Karnataka  
Sankhar, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sankuimil, 124, C2, Goa  
Sant Kabir Nagar, 78, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
Santalidhi, 92, B4, West Bengal  
Santalpur, 108, C1, Gujarat  
Santokhgarh, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Santvordem, 124, C4, Goa  
Sanwer, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Saoner, 112, D4, Madhya Pradesh  
Saoner, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Sapekhat, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Saptora, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Sarada, 66, C3, Gujarat  
Sarahn, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Sara Banjara, 48, D4, Punjab  
Sarakeela Kharsawan, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
Sarakeila, 98, C5, Jharkhand  
Sarapali, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Sararangarh, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
Sarangede, 48, B2, Punjab  
Sarangpur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sarapati, 104, D2, Odisha  
Sarapargarh, 104, C1, Odisha  
Sarath, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Sarawan, 48, A5, Punjab  
Sarawan, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
Sarbhargh S., 98, A3, North-E. States  
Sarchopt, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Sarcho, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
Sarda river, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Sardarpur, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sardarsahr, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
Sardhana, 52, D4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sardulgarh, 48, B6, Punjab  
Sareni, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Sareya, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Serhan, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Serhed, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Serkgat, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Serma, 86, B4, Bihar  
Sarsai, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sarsot, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sartha, 104, F1, Odisha  
Sarwa Kalan, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
Sarwar, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Sasaram, 86, A4, Bihar  
Saser (7672), 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), 48, D4, Punjab  
Sashul, 48, B3, Punjab  
Saskhul, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sasti, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
Saswad, 112, B3, Maharashtra  
Satana, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Satara Road, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Satara, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Satlaj, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Satgachia, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Satgawan, 90, B2, Jharkhand  
Satpura, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
Satkosia, 104, E2, Odisha  
Satluj river, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Satna, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Satpada, 104, E3, Odisha  
Satrod, 52, B4, Haryana  
Satankulam, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
Satrur, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Satuna, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Saturlu, 124, C6, Goa  
Satyamangalam, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
Satyavedu, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
Sauldaga, 128, A2, Karnataka  
Saundati, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Sausar, 112, D4, Madhya Pradesh  
Savanur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Savar, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
Savarkundla, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Savda, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Savli, 108, E2, Gujarat  
Sawli Madhopur, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
Sawantwadi, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
Sawra, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Sayalkudi, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Sayla, 108, D2, Gujarat  
Sedam, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Segona, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Shahre, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sehri, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Seijusa, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Sekhe, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Selang, 52, C5, Haryana  
Seling, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Seman, 52, C4, Haryana  
Semballi, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
Sembukulam, 138, C4, Kerala  
Sindhwa, 112, A4, Madhya Pradesh  
Sengottai, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Senha, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Seondha, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
Seoni Chhapar, 112, D3, MP  
Seoni Malwa, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Seoni, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Seoni, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Seppa, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Seragiri, 104, B2, Odisha  
Sera, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Serhmun, 98, B5, North-E. States  
Serikaw, 98, B6, North-E. States  
Sevalpatti, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Shadi, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shaghar, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
Shahaa, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Shahabad, 52, C2, Haryana  
Shahabad, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Shahabad, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Shaharanpur, 52, D2, Haryana  
Shahanva, 52, B4, Haryana  
Shahbad, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
Shahbuzpur, 48, B3, Punjab  
Shahd, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shaheed B. Singh Nagar, 48, C3, Punjab  
Shahganj, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Shahgarh, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Shahjahanpur, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
Shahkot, 48, B3, Punjab  
Shahkul, 86, C4, Bihar  
Shahnagar, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Shahnar, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Shahpur Kandi, 48, C1, Punjab  
Shahpur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shahpur, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Shahpur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Shahpur, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Shahpur, 52, C2, Haryana  
Shahpur, 86, A3, Bihar  
Shahpura, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shahpura, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
Shahpura, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Shajapur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shakleshpur, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Sham Churasi, 48, C3, Punjab  
Shana, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
Shambhu, 48, D4, Punjab



Shamgarh, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
Shamlaj, 108, E1, Gujarat  
Shamli, 52, D3, Haryana  
Shampur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shamsi, 92, C3, West Bengal  
Shangpung, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Shank Shingapur, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Shankargarh, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Shansha, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Shanti Niketan, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Shanti Sagar, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Shanturi, 92, B4, West Bengal  
Shaptrishi Kund, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
Sharavari river, 128, A4, Karnataka  
Shatrana, 48, C5, Punjab  
Shegaon, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Sheikhpura, 86, B4, Bihar  
Shelu, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
Shemur, 98, B6, North-E. States  
Shechar, 86, B3, Bihar  
Sheor, 112, B1, Madhya Pradesh  
Sher Qila, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shera, 52, D3, Haryana  
Sherang, 98, B2, North-E. States  
Shergarh, 48, B5, Punjab  
Shergarh, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Sherghati, 86, B4, Bihar  
Sherpur, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
Sherpur, 48, C4, Punjab  
Sherfalla, 138, B5, Kerala  
Shevgaon, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Shigar, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shiggaon, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Shikri, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Shikarpur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Shila Khara, 52, C3, Haryana  
Shilong, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Shimla, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Shimoga, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Shimong, 98, C1, North-E. States  
Shimsha, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Shindikurbet, 128, A3, Karnataka  
Shingapur, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Shiradi, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Shirala, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Shiradi, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Shirhatti, 128, B3, Karnataka  
Shirdi, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
Shirdi, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shirpur, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Shirling, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shirur, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Shiv, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Shivganj, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Shivneri, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
Shivoli, 124, A2, Goa  
Shivpuri, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
Shivpuri, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
Shoja, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh  
Sholaka, 52, D6, Haryana  
Sholingur, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
Shorapur, 128, C2, Karnataka  
Shri Chandreshwar B.T., 124, C4, Goa  
Shri Datta Mandir, 124, C2, Goa  
Shri Mahalsa Temple, 124, B3, Goa  
Shri Malikarjun Temple, 124, C6, Goa  
Shri Mangesh Temple, 124, B3, Goa  
Shri Mohapur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
Shri Mohangarh, 66, B2, Rajasthan  
Shri Mudar Temple (J.), 124, C5, Goa  
Shri Ramakshi Temple, 124, C4, Goa  
Shri Shantadurga Temple, 124, B1, Goa  
Shrigonda, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Shrirampur, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Shrirangapatnam, 128, C6, Karnataka

Shujalpur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Shukpa Kurang, 40, E3, J & K  
Shupia, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shyok river, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Shyok, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Siajuli, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Sibhum, 98, C1, North-E. States  
Sibisagar, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Siddapur, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Siddhatek, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
Siddhath, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Siddharthnagar, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Siddhau, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Siddhi, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sidhwani Khas, 48, B3, Punjab  
Sidi, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Siddhaghat, 128, D5, Karnataka  
Sidi, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Sidi, 92, D4, Goa  
Sigma, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Sihor, 108, D3, Gujarat  
Sihora, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sihunta, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
Sikandra Rao, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sikandra, 86, C4, Bihar  
Sikar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sikarpur, 90, D3, Jharkhand  
Sikerupa, 104, C3, Odisha  
Silana, 52, C4, Haryana  
Silchar, 98, B4, North-E. States  
Silda, 92, B5, West Bengal  
Sileru river, 104, A4, Odisha  
Silheli, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
Silghat, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Siliguri, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Silfi, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
Silod, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
Silvani, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Silvassa, 108, E4, Gujarat  
Simaltala, 86, C4, Bihar  
Simaluguri, 98, C3, North-E. States  
Simaria Kalan, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
Simdega, 90, A5, Jharkhand  
Simlee, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Simri, 86, A3, Bihar  
Sinapali, 104, B3, Odisha  
Sindhur, 128, C3, Karnataka  
Sindhurgh, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
Sindhkhet, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Sindhkhet, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
Sindhphana river, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Sindri, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
Sindri, 90, C4, Jharkhand  
Sindvani, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Singaperumakovil, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
Singere, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Singhar, 52, D2, Haryana  
Singhola, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
Singhpur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Singhpura, 52, A4, Haryana  
Singtlan, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Singrauli, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Singri, 98, B3, North-E. States  
Sinhawal, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sinnar, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Sinor, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Sinqurivale, 124, B1, Goa  
Sipikulam, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
Sipudar, 128, D2, Odisha  
Sira, 128, C5, Karnataka  
Sira, 128, A4, Karnataka  
Sirath, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Sirin, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sirhali, 48, B3, Punjab

Sirkhaz, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
Sirmour, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sirmna, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Sirmor, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Sirmuri-Tal, 45, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Sirohi Nangal, 52, C5, Haryana  
Sirohi, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Sironcha, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
Sironji, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sirpur, 134, B1, AP, Telangana  
Sirsa, 52, A3, Haryana  
Sirslia, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
Siruguppa, 128, C3, Karnataka  
Sirur, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
Sisal, 52, C4, Haryana  
Sisai, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Sisanah, 52, C4, Haryana  
Sissu, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
Stabinji, 104, E1, Odisha  
Stamarni, 86, B2, Bihar  
Stamau, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
Stapur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Stapur, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
Starganj, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
Sto Ganno, 48, A5, Punjab  
Suri, 92, C4, West Bengal  
Svagaon, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
Svagi, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Sivok, 92, C1, West Bengal  
Swan, 52, C2, Haryana  
Swan, 86, A3, Bihar  
Swana, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Swani, 52, B4, Haryana  
Siyun, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
Skardu, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Skimmang, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sobala, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Sode, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
Sodhion, 48, A2, Punjab  
Soghapur, 112, E3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sohansra, 52, B5, Haryana  
Sohela, 104, C2, Odisha  
Sohelwa, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
Sohna, 52, D5, Haryana  
Solia, 66, C2, Rajasthan  
Sojat, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Solani, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
Solapur, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
Somdari, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Someswar, 128, A5, Karnataka  
Somnath, 108, C4, Gujarat  
Somnathpur, 128, C6, Karnataka  
Sompetta, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Sonampet, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Son river, 86, B4, Bihar  
Sonahatu, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Sonali, 124, C2, Goa  
Sonamarg, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sonamukhi, 92, C5, West Bengal  
Sonapur, 104, C2, Odisha  
Sonar river, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sonari, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Sonarigaon, 98, C2, North-E. States  
Sonati, 128, C1, Karnataka  
Sonauli, 124, D4, Goa  
Sonbarsa, 86, B2, Bihar  
Sonbhadra, 78, D6, Uttar Pradesh  
Sondwa, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sonegh, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
Songadh, 108, E4, Gujarat  
Songask, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Sonhat, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
Sonipat, 52, D4, Haryana  
Sonkach, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sonker, 118, D2, Maharashtra

Sonpeth, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
Sopona, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Sorab, 128, B4, Karnataka  
Sorada, 104, C3, Odisha  
Soroan, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Sora, 104, F2, Odisha  
Sosanpal, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
Sotupakkam, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
South 24-Parganas, 92, C6, West Bengal  
South Andaman, 134, D5, AP, Telangana  
South Goa, 124, C5, Goa  
Soyet, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
Sravasti, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
Sri Durgangarh, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sri Hargovindpur, 48, B2, Punjab  
Sri Rampur, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
Srikulam, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
Srimangala, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Srinushnam, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
Srinagar, 48, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
Srinagar, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
Srinagar, 78, B5, Uttar Pradesh  
Sringeri, 128, B5, Karnataka  
Srinivaspur, 128, D5, Karnataka  
Sripurumbudur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
Srinampur, 104, C3, Odisha  
Srivardhan, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Srivilliputur, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
Srungavarapokota, 134, D2, AP, T.  
St. Ravidas Nagar, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Stanley, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
Stari, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Suar, 72, C4, Uttarakhand  
Subankhata, 98, A3, North-E. States  
Subarnarekha river, 92, B6, West Bengal  
Subramanya, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Suctali, 124, C4, Goa  
Sudhargarh, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
Suheli, 138, A5, Kerala  
Suigan, 108, D1, Gujarat  
Sujhargarh, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
Sukhachinpara, 66, C1, Rajasthan  
Sukinda, 104, E2, Odisha  
Summa, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
Sulphet, 128, C1, Karnataka  
Sulcomra, 124, C5, Goa  
Sulgana, 104, D1, Odisha  
Sultanpur Lodhi, 48, B3, Punjab  
Sultanpur, 108, C3, Gujarat  
Sultanpur, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
Sultanpur, 52, C5, Haryana  
Sultanpur, 72, C5, Uttarakhand  
Sultanpur, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh  
Sultanput W.L.S., 52, C5, Haryana  
Suluru, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
Sulya, 128, B6, Karnataka  
Sumdeo, 44, D3, Himachal Pradesh  
Sumdu, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
Sumdu, 72, E2, Uttarakhand  
Sumerpur, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
Sumna, 40, F2, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sunabeda, 104, B4, Odisha  
Sunaberha, 104, B2, Odisha  
Sunam, 48, C5, Punjab  
Sunari, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
Sundarapandyanpattam, 142, C4, TN  
Sundarban, 52, D6, West Bengal  
Sundargarh, 104, C1, Odisha  
Sundari, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
Sundamagar, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
Sundarpahar, 92, D2, Jharkhand  
Sundia, 44, A2, Himachal Pradesh  
Sundra, 66, A3, Rajasthan  
Sunkach, 66, E4, Rajasthan  
Sungri, 44, C4, Himachal Pradesh



Sunkosi river, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Sunksal, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Sunswaria, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Supa, 128, A3, Karnataka  
 Supal, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Supi, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Surathola, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Surajkund, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Surajpur, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Surat, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Suratgarh, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Surendranagar, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Surgargah, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Surgana, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Surgapur, 128, C1, Karnataka  
 Surguja, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Suripat, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Surkhi, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Suria, 124, C1, Goa  
 Sursang, 90, A4, Jharkhand  
 Susing Thach, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Susner, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Sutabala, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Sutak, 40, D4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Suthga, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Sutrapada, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Swamihalli, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Syamar, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Syang, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh

#### **Tabu, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh**

Tabu, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tadapallegudem, 134, C3, AP, T.  
 Tadgola, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Tadri, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Tadrir river, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Tadub, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Tagatru, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Tahrabad, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Tahri, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Tajewala, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Tajheri, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tajobum, 98, D1, North-E. States  
 Tajpur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Takaghat, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Takhatgarh, 66, C3, Rajasthan  
 Takhatpur, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Takkedak, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Takula, 72, D3, Uttarakhand  
 Takum, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Tal Chhappar, 66, D2, Rajasthan  
 Tal Majhera, 72, E3, Uttarakhand  
 Tal, 112, A2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Talab, 44, A3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Talaga, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Talakaveri, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Talara, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Talakurra, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Talala, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Talasari, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Talasari, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Tabehat, 78, A6, Uttar Pradesh  
 Talcher, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Talegaon, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Talegaon, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Taleikod, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Talera, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Taligurra, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Talikola, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Taliparamba, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Taljhar, 90, D2, Jharkhand  
 Tali Saide Sahu, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Taliru, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Taloda, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Talpada, 104, F2, Odisha  
 Talara, 90, A5, Jharkhand  
 Talwandi Malak, 48, C5, Punjab  
 Talwandi Sabo, 48, B5, Punjab

Talwara, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Tamar, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Tamarakarai, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tamba, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Tamballapalle, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Tambaram, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Tambaur, 78, C3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Tambdi, 124, D3, Goa  
 Tamenglong, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Tami, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tami, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh  
 Tamuk, 92, C6, West Bengal  
 Tamma, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Tamra, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Tamsi, 134, A1, AP, Telangana  
 Tamu, 98, C5, North-E. States  
 Tanampulur, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Tanakpur, 72, E4, Uttarakhand  
 Tansa, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Tansa, 44, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tandara, 48, C2, Punjab  
 Tandarampattu, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tandri, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tandiwa, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Tangla, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Tangra, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Tani, 116, C2, Chhattisgarh  
 Tankara, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Tanos, 124, C6, Goa  
 Tanol, 66, A2, Rajasthan  
 Tannagar, 104, E1, Odisha  
 Tanuka, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Taoru, 52, D5, Haryana  
 Tarpalia, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Tapi river, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Tap, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Taponan, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Tappal, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Taptapani, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Tarabangji, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Tarana, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Taranganar (Renj), 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Tarapur, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Tarapur, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Tarar, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Tarasingi, 104, D3, Odisha  
 Taravaliagar, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Tarela, 44, A1, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tarikere, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Tarini, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Tariyod, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Tam Taran, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Tarna, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tarung river, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Tasgaon, 118, B4, Maharashtra  
 Tatanagar, 90, C5, Jharkhand  
 Tatu, 98, C1, North-E. States  
 Tattamangalam, 138, C3, Kerala  
 Tawang, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Tawipur, 98, B6, North-E. States  
 Tayi, 98, C1, North-E. States  
 Tegawa, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tehata, 92, C4, West Bengal  
 Tehri-Garhwal, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Tehm, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Tekkadi, 138, C4, Kerala  
 Tekkali, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Teliki, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Tellicherry, 138, A2, Kerala  
 Teloi, 116, B1, Chhattisgarh  
 Tembhumi, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Tendua, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Tendukheda, 112, D3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tenouppur, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Teni, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Tenmalai, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Tentulikhunti, 104, B3, Odisha

Teonhar, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Terekh Fort, 124, A1, Goa  
 Terhagachh, 86, D3, Bihar  
 Teriganai, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Terkedh, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Teru, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tetia, 116, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Tevalakara, 138, B6, Kerala  
 Tezpur, 98, B3, North-E. States  
 Tezu, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Thadbal, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Thagua, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Thakuramunda, 104, E2, Odisha  
 Thana Kasba, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Thanda, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Thane, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Thanesar, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Thangadh, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Thangra, 40, A4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Thanikudi, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Thanjavur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Thanion, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Thanggaon, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Thanthodu, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Tharad, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Tharali, 72, D2, Uttarakhand  
 Tharochi, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tharot, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Thassa, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Thati Dagar, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Thati Kathur, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Thavakuppam, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 The Dangs, 108, F4, Gujarat  
 Thenkas, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Thenri, 48, A5, Punjab  
 Thenzawl, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Theog, 44, C5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Theria, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Thethalanganar, 90, B5, Jharkhand  
 Theuar, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Thikri, 112, A3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Thimiri, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Thingli, 98, B4, North-E. States  
 Thingst, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Thirukkalai, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Thirumalappale, 134, B3, AP, T.  
 Thirumangalam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Thirumazhapadi, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Thiruvaiyaru, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Thiruvannanthapuram, 138, C6, Kerala  
 Thiruvannur, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Thiruvotriyur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Thnmushla, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Thode, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Thoothukudi, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Thottambabu, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Thoubal, 98, C1, North-E. States  
 Thirussu, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Thurgu, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tibbar, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Tibi, 66, D1, Rajasthan  
 Tifveru, 104, A4, Odisha  
 Tigao, 112, C4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tijara, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Tikamgarh, 112, D2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tikarpura, 104, D2, Odisha  
 Tik, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tikodi, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Tilaia, 90, B3, Jharkhand  
 Tiloi, 116, B3, Chhattisgarh  
 Tildega, 104, C1, Odisha  
 Tilhar, 78, B3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Tiling, 44, C3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tiliachang Dwp., 134, D4, AP, T.  
 Timli, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Timurri Muafi, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tindi, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh

Tindivanam, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tinsukia, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Tiptur, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Tira Sujanpur, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tirap, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Tirathahali, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Tirawari, 52, D3, Haryana  
 Tirlokpur, 44, B5, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tiroad, 112, D4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tirol, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Tiruchendur, 142, C6, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruchengodu, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruchirappali, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirumakudal, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Tirumayam, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirumalaivasi, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirunavali, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirunelveli, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirupatti, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Tirupalakudi, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirupattur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruppur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvannamalai, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiru, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Tirunelli, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Tirunelveli, 142, D4, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvalla, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Tiruvallur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvambadi, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Tiruvanniyur, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvannamalai, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvannur, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Tiruvekere, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Tiruvengadam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvennainalur, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tiruvettupuram, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tisa, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tiskar, 124, C3, Goa  
 Tisra, 40, D3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tisri, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Tista river, 92, C1, West Bengal  
 Titthal, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tiliagarh, 103, B2, Odisha  
 Titagudi, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Tizi, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Tiuruvu, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Tiwra, 124, B2, Goa  
 Tiwa, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Tiwchi, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tiwana, 52, C2, Haryana  
 Tiabung (D), 98, B6, North-E. States  
 Toda Manu, 40, F3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Toda Bhim, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Toda Raj Singh, 66, D3, Rajasthan  
 Todopuzha, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Tohana, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Tokapalle, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Tolm, 124, C3, Goa  
 Toli, 40, D2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Toludur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Toloni, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Tonem, 124, C2, Goa  
 Tonk Khurd, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Tonk, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Tons, 72, A1, Uttarakhand  
 Topchandi, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Topo Koma, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tor, 90, B4, Jharkhand  
 Torsar river, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Torxem, 124, B1, Goa  
 Tosham, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Tota Am, 72, C3, Uttarakhand  
 Traggur, 40, F3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tribiganj, 86, C3, Bihar  
 Trijigi Narayan, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Tringalvadi, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Trisul, 72, D2, Uttarakhand

Trupattur, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Truvanam, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Tsumoriri, 04, E4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tuan, 44, B1, Himachal Pradesh  
 Tudikkil, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Tundo, 124, D4, Goa  
 Tuensang, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Tufanganj, 92, D1, West Bengal  
 Tugan, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Tukkalh, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Tuljapur, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Tuli Shyam, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Tulshata, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Tumbal, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Tumkur, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Tumsar, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Tumudibandh, 104, C3, Odisha  
 Tundi, 90, C3, Jharkhand  
 Tundla, 78, A4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Tungaabadra, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Tungas, 40, C2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Tungatuti, 134, B3, Telangana  
 Turi, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Tura, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Turaiyur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Turekhe, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Turekhe, 104, B2, Odisha  
 Turinjapuram, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Turuvur, 128, C4, Karnataka  
 Tyaghi, 128, A4, Karnataka

#### **Uchana, 52, C3, Haryana**

Uchchad, 108, F3, Gujarat  
 Udagamandalam (Ooty), 142, A3, TN  
 Udaipur, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Udaipur, 142, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Udaipur, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Udaipur, 66, E2, Rajasthan  
 Udaipur, 98, A5, North-E. States  
 Udaipura, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Uduka, 104, F1, Odisha  
 Udalguni, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Uddhoke, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Udgawan, 112, C1, Madhya Pradesh  
 Udgur, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Udkhan Singh Nagar, 72, D4, Uttarakhand  
 Udhampur, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Uduka, 116, B4, Chhattisgarh  
 Udmal, 118, A1, Maharashtra  
 Udmalappettai, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Udmambanchola, 142, C4, Kerala  
 Udupi, 128, A5, Karnataka  
 Ughi, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Ughi, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Uhi river, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ujhana, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Ujain, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ujaini, 128, B4, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ukhrul, 98, C4, North-E. States  
 Uklana, 52, B3, Haryana  
 Ullans, 44, B2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Ullhasnagar, 112, A2, Maharashtra  
 Uluberia, 92, C5, West Bengal  
 Ulundupetta, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Umanur, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Umarga, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Umaria, 112, E2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Umarkedh, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Umakote, 118, C3, Odisha  
 Umeri, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Umedpur, 52, A3, Haryana  
 Umr, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Umralla, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Umrath, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Umrath, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Umrath, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Una, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Una, 44, A4, Himachal Pradesh

Undu, 66, B3, Rajasthan  
 Uniaira, 66, E3, Rajasthan  
 Unnau, 78, B4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Unnikulam, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Unpa, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Upeta, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Uppal, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Uppur, 142, C5, Tamil Nadu  
 Uppur, 138, C5, Kerala  
 Uppshi, 40, E3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Ura, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Ura, 118, C3, Chhattisgarh  
 Ur, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Urfana, 52, C3, Haryana  
 Usgao, 124, C3, Goa  
 Usilampatti, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Uskale, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Usur, 116, B6, Chhattisgarh  
 Uthangarai, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Uthur, 134, B1, AP, Telangana  
 Uthur, 44, B3, Himachal Pradesh  
 Utralia, 78, C4, Uttar Pradesh  
 Utanapalasyam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Uttar Dinajpur, 92, C2, West Bengal  
 Uttarakannad, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Uttarkashi, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Uttukottai, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Uttukul, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu

#### **Vada, 118, A2, Maharashtra**

Vadakkara, 138, D2, Kerala  
 Vadakkancheri, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Vadakku Valliyur, 142, B6, Tamil Nadu  
 Vadala, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Vadala, 48, B2, Punjab  
 Vadali, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Vadasinor, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Vadem, 124, D5, Goa  
 Vadgam, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Vadi, 118, B1, Maharashtra  
 Vadipatti, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Vadnagar, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Vadodara, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Vagator Beach, 124, A2, Goa  
 Vagdog, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Vageri Hills, 124, C2, Goa  
 Vagheri, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Vagra, 108, B3, Gujarat  
 Vahar, 98, B6, North-E. States  
 Vaidpur, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Vaikam, 138, B5, Kerala  
 Vaingumti, 124, B2, Goa  
 Vaingra, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Vaishali, 86, Bihār  
 Vaishnodevi, 40, B4, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Val, 52, B4, Haryana  
 Valabhpur, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Valancheri, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Valara, 134, C4, Kerala  
 Valia, 108, E3, Gujarat  
 Vallabhnagar, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Vallam, 142, C4, Tamil Nadu  
 Valley of F.N.P., 72, D1, Uttarakhand  
 Valod, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Valparai, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Valpoi, 124, C2, Goa  
 Valsa, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Valsad, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Valtoth, 48, A3, Punjab  
 Vandar, 48, B4, Punjab  
 Vandavasi, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Vanhialphai, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Vanivilas Sagar, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Vaniyambadi, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Vansoda, 108, E4, Gujarat  
 Vanur, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Vannoliem, 124, C3, Goa  
 Varahi, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Varanasi, 78, D5, Uttar Pradesh

Varjeshwari, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Vasad, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Vasal, 118, A2, Maharashtra  
 Vasal, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Vasco Da Gama, 124, A3, Goa  
 Vashishti river, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Vasuki Tal, 72, C2, Uttarakhand  
 Vattalkundu, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Vau, 124, C6, Goa  
 Vav, 108, D1, Gujarat  
 Vayathur, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Vayitri, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Vazhappad, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Vedaranyam, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Vedasandur, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Vediyatti, 134, A4, AP, Telangana  
 Vedshi, 118, C3, Maharashtra  
 Velgum, 124, C3, Goa  
 Vellichal, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Vellore, 142, C1, Tamil Nadu  
 Velsan Beach, 124, B4, Goa  
 Velsan, 124, B3, Goa  
 Velur, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Vemalvada, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Vempalle, 134, A5, AP, Telangana  
 Venguria, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Venimel, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Venkatgiri, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Vepur, 142, C3, Tamil Nadu  
 Veraval, 108, C4, Gujarat  
 Verem, 124, C3, Goa  
 Veretovira, 116, B5, Chhattisgarh  
 Verna, 124, B4, Goa  
 Vettakkaranpudi, 142, B4, Tamil Nadu  
 Vettalaipura, 138, B4, Kerala  
 Vettam, 138, B3, Kerala  
 Vida, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Vidisha, 112, C3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Vijapur, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Vijayapatti, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Vijayapur, 142, B3, Tamil Nadu  
 Vijayawada, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Vijaynagar, 108, E1, Gujarat  
 Vijaypur, 112, C2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Vikarabad, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Vikasnagar, 72, A2, Uttarakhand  
 Vikravandi, 142, D2, Tamil Nadu  
 Vilathikulam, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Villanur, 142, A1, Tamil Nadu  
 Villupuram, 142, C2, Tamil Nadu  
 Vincha, 124, D5, Goa  
 Vinchay, 108, D3, Gujarat  
 Vinjamur, 134, B5, AP, Telangana  
 Vinukonda, 134, B4, AP, Telangana  
 Virajendrapet, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Virakeralampudi, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Viramang, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Virasandra, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Virbhada, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Virpur, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Virudunagar, 142, B5, Tamil Nadu  
 Visakhapatnam, 134, D3, AP, Telangana  
 Visapur, 118, B2, Maharashtra  
 Visavadar, 108, C3, Gujarat  
 Visnagar, 108, E2, Gujarat  
 Vissanapeta, 134, C3, AP, Telangana  
 Vita, 118, B3, Maharashtra  
 Vittal, 128, B6, Karnataka  
 Vizianagaram, 134, D2, AP, Telangana  
 Vndhachalam, 142, D3, Tamil Nadu  
 Vyara, 108, E4, Gujarat

#### **Wadagan, 118, A2, Maharashtra**

Wade, 118, A4, Maharashtra  
 Wadegon, 118, D1, Maharashtra  
 Wadhwan, 108, D2, Gujarat  
 Wadid, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Wadner, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Wadranagar, 116, C1, Chhattisgarh

Waghai, 108, F4, Gujarat  
 Wadgora, 66, D4, Rajasthan  
 Wai, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Waidhan, 112, F2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Wainganga river, 112, D3, MP  
 Wakching, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Walajpet, 142, D1, Tamil Nadu  
 Walandi, 118, D3, Maharashtra  
 Wan Gudi, 118, C2, Maharashtra  
 Wani, 108, E2, Maharashtra  
 Wankaner, 108, C2, Gujarat  
 Wanku, 108, A2, Gujarat  
 Wanganpi, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Wami, 52, C4, Haryana  
 Warangal, 134, B2, AP, Telangana  
 Waraseoni, 112, D4, Madhya Pradesh  
 Wardha river, 118, F2, Maharashtra  
 Wardha, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Warund, 108, A3, Gujarat  
 Warora, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Warthi, 118, F1, Maharashtra  
 Warud, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Washim, 118, D2, Maharashtra  
 Wattab, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Wayanad, 138, B2, Kerala  
 Wazarat, 40, B2, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Wazirganj, 86, B4, Bihar  
 Welhe, 118, A3, Maharashtra  
 Wer, 66, F2, Rajasthan  
 West Nimar, 112, B3, Madhya Pradesh  
 Williamnagar, 98, A4, North-E. States  
 Wintong, 98, D2, North-E. States  
 Wodapatti, 142, B2, Tamil Nadu  
 Wokha, 98, C3, North-E. States  
 Wular Lake, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir

#### **Yadgir, 128, C2, Karnataka**

Yadgiri, 128, C5, Karnataka  
 Yadwad, 128, B2, Karnataka  
 Yagachi river, 128, B5, Karnataka  
 Yamuna Bridge, 72, B2, Uttarakhand  
 Yamuna river, 78, A3, Uttar Pradesh  
 Yamunagar, 52, D2, Haryana  
 Yamunotri, 72, B1, Uttarakhand  
 Yanam (Puducherry), 134, C3, AP, T.  
 Yanam, 44, D2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Yargatti, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Yarz Rich, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Yasin, 40, A1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Yaval, 118, C1, Maharashtra  
 Yavalmal, 118, E1, Maharashtra  
 Yedakale, 138, A1, Kerala  
 Yelandur Narsipur, 128, C6, Karnataka  
 Yelbarga, 128, B3, Karnataka  
 Yellandu, 134, B3, AP, Telangana  
 Yellapur, 128, A4, Karnataka  
 Yellaredi, 134, A2, AP, Telangana  
 Yellaredi, 128, B5, Kerala  
 Yengli, 98, B2, North-E. States  
 Yeola, 118, E2, Maharashtra  
 Yergara, 128, C3, Karnataka  
 Yoru, 98, C1, North-E. States  
 Yurod, 40, C3, Jammu & Kashmir

#### **Zaffarabad, 78, C5, Uttar Pradesh**

Zahrabad, 134, A3, AP, Telangana  
 Zangla, 40, B3, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Zantaw, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Zauw, 66, C4, Rajasthan  
 Zewngin, 98, B5, North-E. States  
 Zetpur Pail, 52, C5, Haryana  
 Zho, 118, C3, Haryana  
 Zho Wu, 40, B1, Jammu & Kashmir  
 Zing Zingbar, 44, C2, Himachal Pradesh  
 Zira, 48, B3, Punjab  
 Zirapur, 112, B2, Madhya Pradesh  
 Ziro, 98, C2, North-E. States  
 Zomen, 124, C2, Goa  
 Zuna, 124, D4, Goa  
 Zunheboto, 98, C3, North-E. States

# ROAD SIGNS



TRAFFIC LIGHT

STOP

WATCH  
CAREFULLY

GO AHEAD



ONE WAY



STOP HERE



SPEED LIMIT



CONSTRUCTION  
ZONE  
BEGINS



RAILWAY CROSSING  
(Guarded)



RAILWAY CROSSING  
(Unguarded)



ZEBRA CROSSING



SCHOOL AHEAD



BUS ZONE



CYCLE ZONE



NARROW ROAD (Left)  
AHEAD



NARROW ROAD  
AHEAD



NARROW ROAD (Right)  
AHEAD



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC



AIRPORT AHEAD



ANIMAL ZONE



RIGHT ZIGZAG BEND



LEFT ZIGZAG BEND



RIGHT CURVE



LEFT CURVE



BUMPS



SPEED-BREAKER



ROAD CLOSED



PARKING



NO PARKING



NO AUTOMOBILES



NO TRUCKS



NO HORN



MEN AT WORK



LEFT TURN



CROSSROADS



RIGHT TURN



ROUGH ROAD AHEAD



LANDSLIDE AHEAD



HOSPITAL AHEAD



NO LEFT TURN



NO ENTRY



NO RIGHT TURN



DRIVE SAFELY



ACCIDENT-PRONE  
AREA



END OF SPEED LIMIT



OVERTAKING  
PROHIBITED



STEEP HILL



NARROW BRIDGE

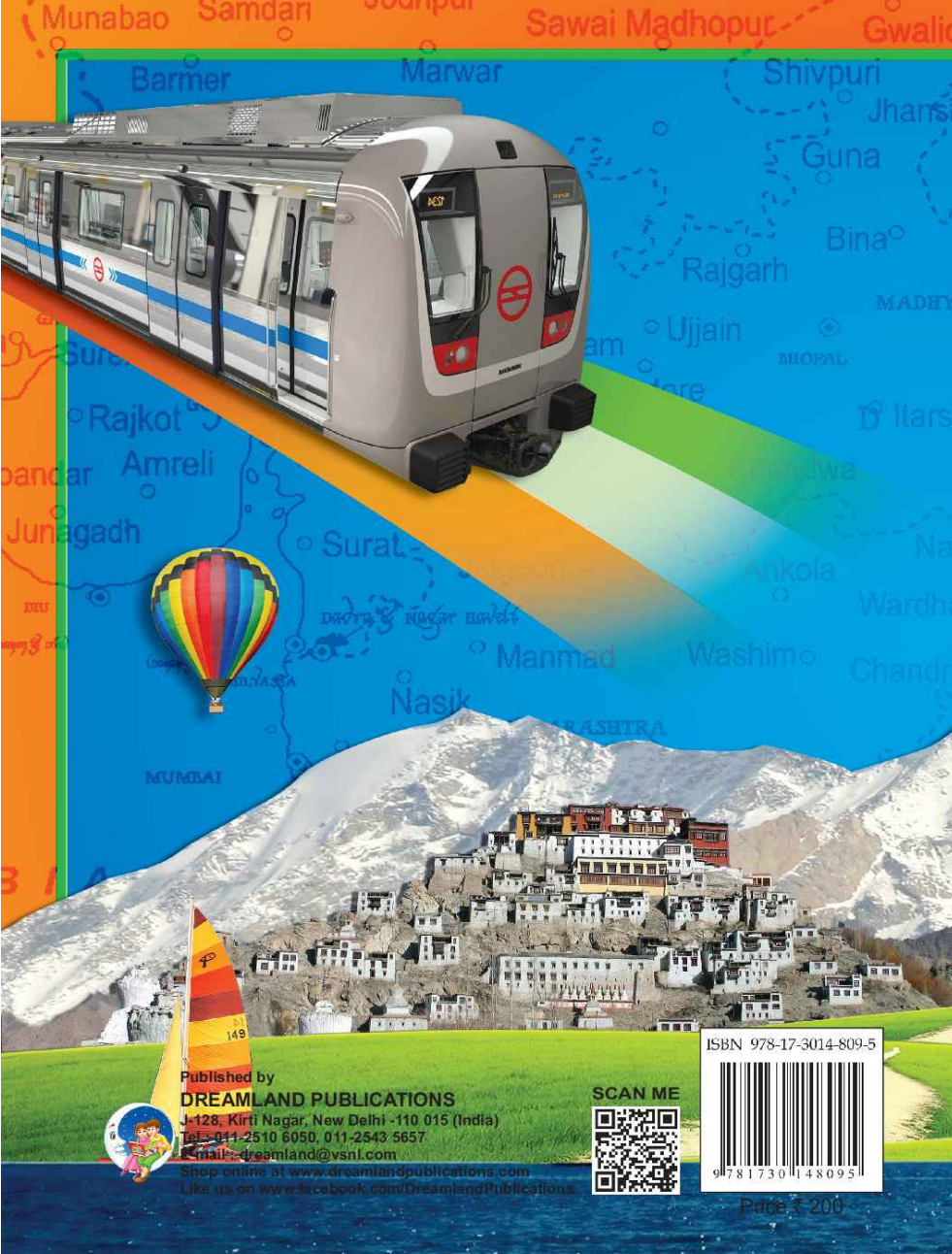


U-TURN



NO U-TURN





Published by

**DREAMLAND PUBLICATIONS**

J-128, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi -110 015 (India)

Tel: 011-2510 6050, 011-2543 5657

Email: [dreamland@vsnl.com](mailto:dreamland@vsnl.com)

Shop online at [www.dreamlandpublications.com](http://www.dreamlandpublications.com)

Like us on [www.facebook.com/DreamlandPublications](http://www.facebook.com/DreamlandPublications)

SCAN ME



ISBN 978-17-3014-809-5



9 781730 148095

Price ₹ 200