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This means they're working with major brands, blogs, food websites, cookery brands, and others too! There's no such thing as bad weather - only good photography opportunities waiting to be seized. Each sky is unique, setting the mood for your entire scene; capturing that special moment kan make all the difference. In today's world, social media platforms are filled with selfies, but this isn't new; it's just easier now due to smartphones. Rain photography is a dramatic and emotive genre of art that transforms everyday scenes into masterpieces. However, it comes with challenges: protecting your gear from rain and dealing with poor lighting and movement within the scene. Another incredible phenomenon are big-headed mole rats, who specialize in digging tunnels and have some amazing facts about them to share. The Taj Mahal is an iconic Indian landmark built in 1653. Varanasi, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, offers a rich cultural and spiritual experience. From its unique culture to its stunning landscapes, India has something to offer everyone - be it food photography, wildlife, or ancient history. India is divided into different castes based on birth, with social hierarchy playing a significant role. The country's diverse climate supports an incredible 65,000 animal species, including elephants, tigers, and over 12,000 types of flowering plants. The subcontinent of India, located in South Asia, boasts a rich history and diverse geography. The country's borders touch Pakistan to the northwest, China and Nepal to the north, Bhutan to the northeast, and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east, with the Indian Ocean surrounding it to the south. A land of contrasts, India is home to the mighty Himalayan mountain range in the north, the fertile Gangetic plains, the arid Thar Desert in the west, and scenic coastal areas in the south. The earliest known civilization on Indian soil emerged around 5,000 years ago along the Indus River in present-day Pakistan. Archaeologists have uncovered the remnants of two massive cities, Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, which boasted brick houses, piped water, and sewer systems. However, these ancient settlements mysteriously vanished around 1700 B.C. The Aryan people, skilled farmers from Central Asia, arrived in India around 1500 B.C., bringing with them the Sanskrit language, one of the world's oldest known tongues. The Vedic Scriptures, foundational texts of the Hindu faith, were penned during this period. India's golden age saw significant advancements in arts, crafts, and sciences under the Gupta Empire (fourth century A.D.). Notably, Indian astronomer Aryabhata correctly identified Earth as revolving around the Sun, a concept that would later gain acceptance in the Western world. The 16th century brought invasions by Muslim forces, paving the way for the Mongol leader Babur to establish the Mongol Empire. This period saw a resurgence of art, literature, and architecture in India between 1527 and 1707, with notable landmarks like the Taj Mahal rising from the dust. European traders arrived in India in the late 1400s, followed by British colonization in 1757. The Indian independence movement gained momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who employed nonviolent protests to drive the British out in 1947. Today, India is a thriving nation with a rapidly growing economy and a rich cultural heritage. Its diverse landscape encompasses mountains, plains, deserts, and coastlines, supported by significant rivers like the Ganges, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra. The country's capital, New Delhi, is situated in the northwestern region, while major cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Bengaluru contribute to its vibrant tapestry. For educational purposes, we offer printable blank maps of India, which can be downloaded or printed directly from your browser. These outline maps focus on geographical or administrative divisions, allowing you to explore the intricacies of this vast country, plan trips, or use them for class projects or map worksheets. The printable outline map of India is a simple yet informative tool for understanding the country's geography and location. This map provides an outer boundary without inner borders or labels, making it ideal for illustrating specific features like mountains, rivers, deserts, and famous landmarks. # Interesting Facts The Kanchenjunga peak stands at 29,032 feet (8,849 meters), the highest mountain in India. The Ganges River, flowing from the Himalayan mountains, empties into the Bay of Bengal after traversing through northern India. # Location and Time Zone India is situated in South Asia, bounded by the Indian Ocean to the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. It occupies 8°4' north latitude and 68°7' east longitude. In 1947, India adopted a single time zone: India Standard Time (IST), also known as UTC+5:30. # Climate India's climate is influenced by two significant geographical features - the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. The barrier effect of the mountain range stops cold winds from Central Asia, while moisture-laden southwest monsoon winds provide essential rainfall for arid regions during summer months. Four main climatic groupings can be found in different parts of India: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical humid, and montane. # Federal Structure India is a unique nation with both federal and constitutionally sovereign characteristics. Since 1950, the country has combined parliamentary governance with adherence to its supreme constitution. The map displays 28 states and 8 union territories, with states reorganized in 1956 based on linguistic and cultural uniformity. # Activity Ideas Draw the Kanchenjunga and Ganges onto a blank outline map of India to illustrate geographic features. Make visual the linguistic diversity by marking predominant languages for each state and territory. Identify major climate zones and shade or color them differently. India Map: Cities, Capitals, and Languages The map below displays all cities in India, including their corresponding capital territories. # Union Territories Union Territories of India include Chandigarh (Chandigarh), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Silvassa), Daman and Diu (Daman), Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar - Summer Capital and Jammu - Winter Capital), Lakshadweep (Kavaratti), and New Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi). # Major Languages The most widely spoken languages in India are Hindi (41%), Bengali (8.1%), Telugu (7.2%), Marathi (6.9%), Tamil (5.9%), Gujarati (4.5%), Urdu (4.0%), Kannada (3.6%), and Odia (3.3%). Note that the top ten languages are only a few examples of the over 19,500 languages or dialects spoken in India. # Major Cities The largest cities in India have populations around 10 million. The top ten biggest cities include: - Mumbai (Maharashtra): 20,704,000 - Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi): 16,689,000 - Bangalore (Karnataka): 12,476,000 - Hyderabad (Telangana): 10,046,000 - Ahmedabad (Gujarat): 8,059,000 - Chennai (Tamil Nadu): 7,522,000 - Kolkata (West Bengal): 14,850,000 - Surat (Gujarat): 6,745,000 - Pune (Maharashtra): 6,655,000 - Jaipur (Rajasthan): 3,918,000India's Map Coordinates and Climate Zones ===== India stretches from 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude, forming a single time zone known as India Standard Time (IST) or UTC+5:30. The country's vast size is shaped by two significant geographical features - the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. Himalayan Effect on Climate The barrier effect of the mountain range stops cold winds coming in from Central Asia, keeping much of India warmer than other countries at similar latitudes. Moisture-laden south-west monsoon winds bring essential rainfall to arid regions like the Thar throughout summer months (June-October), providing life-giving water for many areas. Climate Zones India's climate is divided into four main climatic groupings: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical humid, and montane. The unique geography plays a crucial role in shaping these different zones. Federal Union with Parliamentary Governance At its core, India combines parliamentary governance with a commitment to abide by their supreme constitution since 1950. The country is a federal union comprising 28 states and 8 union territories, each with its designated capital(s). Maharashtra holds the distinction of being both federal and constitutionally sovereign. Geographic Features and Demographics Each region has unique geographic features and populations that have shaped its development over time. Maharashtra is the richest state in India, while Mumbai serves as a major financial center. Tamil Nadu is known for its automobile and manufacturing industries, whereas Karnataka boasts a thriving software and technology industry. States and Capitals Below is a list of states along with their capitals: State (Abbreviation)Capital(s)NotesAndhra Pradesh (AP)AmaravatiHyderabad remains the de jure capital until 2024; Amaravati serves as the de facto seat of government since 2014. ===== The High Court system in India is administered as a Union Territory. There are currently 8 Union Territories, each with its designated capital(s). The locations of these high courts include Jaipur for Rajasthan, Gangtok for Sikkim, Chennai for Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh until 2024, Agartala for Tripura, Lucknow for Uttar Pradesh, Dehradun for Uttarakhand, Bharatnagar for the summer capital of Uttarakhand, Kolkata for West Bengal. It is noted that some states have multiple capitals serving different administrative functions. A total of eight Union Territories have been created by reorganizing existing administrative divisions. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu was merged into a single entity on January 26, 2020. The reorganization of October 31, 2019 led to the creation of the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh. India has 22 officially recognized languages, but no city is characterized by only one language being spoken. Every city features two primary languages, with many speakers present across all Indian languages. The top languages in India include Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, and Kannada. According to the 2011 Census data, the distribution of native speakers for these languages is as follows: Hindi (43.63%), Bengali (8.03%), Telugu (6.93%), Marathi (6.86%), Tamil (5.70%), Gujarati (4.58%), Urdu (4.19%), Kannada (3.61%). These figures represent the native speakers of each language and have been derived from the 2011 Census. The population growth in Indian cities has increased, with many seeing significant expansion compared to previous years. The top ten biggest cities in India include Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Pune, Jaipur.India is a vast country located in the continent of Asia, comprising 1,296,834,042 people as of population data available. The official languages spoken are Hindi, English, and twenty-one others. The local currency used is the rupee, with an area of 1,269,345 square miles (3,287,590 square kilometers). This makes it a significant nation in terms of size. The terrain varies widely from the Thar Desert in the west to dense jungles in the northeast. A fertile region known as the Ganges Plain covers much of northern India, created from soil deposited by rivers running from the Himalaya mountains. In some areas, this layer is over 25,000 feet (7,620 meters) deep. India's geographical location is quite diverse, sharing borders with numerous countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Burma, and Bhutan. The country also boasts an extensive coastline along the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, and Arabian Sea on its southern side, covering a total area of approximately 3,287,240 square kilometers. Its shoreline stretches for over 7,517 kilometers, with the aforementioned seas and oceans surrounding it. Using an outline map of India can be extremely helpful in understanding the country's various states and their boundaries. This visual aid is particularly useful for geography students who need to learn about the different regions within India. Both online and offline versions of blank outline maps are available, including printable ones that can be utilized for educational purposes. These maps can also be downloaded for free, allowing users to mark important locations. A map of India's geographical layout provides valuable information on its various states, capitals, seas, and oceans. Parents can use these maps as an educational tool to teach their children about the country's geography. By printing out the map, they can point out significant places and explain their importance. Now, when it comes to defining Asia, India is indeed a part of this continent and holds a strong position in terms of economic, political, and military powerhouses. As one of the largest nations in Asia, both by population and geographical area, India plays a vital role within the region. However, the term "Asian" often confuses people, particularly when referring to individuals from countries like China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, and Philippines. In contrast, those from countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, or Pakistan are not typically considered Asian. This distinction highlights the complexities of cultural identity and geographical labels. The Indian Subcontinent encompasses several countries that share borders with India, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan. Additionally, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, despite having no direct land border with India, are also part of this region due to their geographic proximity. China and Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) have land borders with India but do not belong to the Indian Subcontinent. Historically, prior to India's independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, this geographical area was referred to as "India," "Greater India," or "South Asia." Even today, the term "South Asia" is used, and there exists an organization called SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) which includes member states such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The Indian subcontinent accounts for approximately 25% of the world's population, showcasing its significant demographic presence. From an economic perspective, it is accurate to label India a "developing nation."India's Growing Economic Presence and its Impact on the United States ===== The Indian middle class population is decreasing, while American companies see opportunities in growing populations of India and China. ===== Indians from different parts of the world are creating a new cultural experience in America. A large number of people have left their homes to find work, including those with African ancestry who have been living in America for thousands of years. They also speak multiple languages such as Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and many more which can be heard from north to south India. ===== There is also the growing diversity of culture that is emerging from America's largest cities. Indian immigrants make up a significant number of Americans who are of Asian descent. In terms of states, California, New York, and New Jersey have the highest numbers, while the metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, Washington, and Los Angeles have the most Indian-Americans. ===== India is one of the country's with the largest number of people to be visited on holiday. It offers many exciting tourist attractions such as the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Golden Temple and much more. India has a huge cultural difference from America, but also many modern conveniences are available like Wi-Fi and hotels. =====

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