INDIA-ASEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS
FROM SATELLITE DATA
“Connectivity of Regional Culture: Finite Routes & Infinite Values”

The Celebrations on the Auspicious Occasion of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s 5th Cycle (60th) Birthday Anniversary, 2nd April 2015
INDIA-ASEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS
FROM SATELLITE DATA

Connectivity of Regional Culture: Finite Routes & Infinite Values

The Celebrations on the Auspicious Occasion of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s 5th Cycle (60th) Birthday Anniversary,
2nd April 2015

Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency
Ministry of Science and Technology,
Government of Thailand
Bangkok

National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation
Kolkata
Department of Science & Technology,
Ministry of Science & Technology,
Government of India
New Delhi
INDIA-ASEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS FROM SATELLITE DATA
Connectivity of Regional Culture: Finite Routes & Infinite Values

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Government of Thailand
Bangkok

Delineation of Internal Administrative Boundaries in this atlas is approximate.
The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

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Bangkok
FOREWORD

India-Asean Archaeology Atlas from Satellite Data, with particular emphasis on “Connectivity of Regional Culture: Finite Routes & Infinite Values”, is the joint project undertaken by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of India, to commemorate Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s auspicious 5th cycle (60th) of Her Birthday on April 2, 2015.

The project deals particularly with the connectivity of Buddhist culture between India and Southeast Asian region, while cultural values have emerged over the spreading Buddhist routes and become well-connected ways of life of a large number of people of the region. The study covers the period from the Lord Buddha’s birth to 13th century CE., during which time Buddhism generated tremendous influence on the life of the people in various value domains not only in India but also in most parts of Asia including, limitless to say, Southeast Asia. In its influential expansion to Southeast Asia for more than 2000 years, Buddhism has left cultural heritage, both material and spiritual contents, in many countries. As a result, a large number of people in Southeast Asia still believe in practicing Buddhism. In the Atlas, forty-five historical sites were chosen to be illustrated containing brief accounts of other places and events that were related to Buddhism in India, Nepal, and countries in Southeast Asia. The process of choosing the sites was done, on one part by India, the National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India (NATMO), and, on the other part by Thailand, the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of Thailand. Through the works of experts on respective fields from both countries, the team from India chose 13 sites in India and Nepal whereas the team from Thailand chose 32 sites in Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Atlas also includes the routes of the expansion of Buddhism at conforming time period. This makes the Atlas itself a very valuable asset to the field of Buddhism evolution. Writing of the various accounts on Buddhism in India was undertaken by the team from India whereas the writing on various accounts on Buddhism in Southeast Asia was the responsibility of the team from Thailand. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has graciously given valuable suggestions and recommendation which includes the philosophy of how Buddhist values have been instilled in the minds of people.

We believe that this Atlas project will bring about deeper cultural understanding among the people of India and Southeast Asia, and enrich further mutual cultural, academic exchanges, cooperation in diverse areas of Buddhism in the future. We would like to take this opportunity to express our grateful thanks to authorities concerned from both countries to make this project successfully completed.

Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA)

and

National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO)
1. Background

India-ASEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS FROM SATELLITE DATA, with particular emphasis on “CONNECTIVITY OF REGIONAL CULTURE: INFINITE ROUTES & INFINITE VALUES”, is a commemorative atlas compiled and published by the joint effort between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Thailand. Six other ASEAN nations are also participants in this collaborative venture. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparation of this archaeological atlas was signed and executed by National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization (NATMO), Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India; and, Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of Thailand, for cooperation in the field of Mapping and Geospatial Technology Applications. This cooperation was launched to celebrate the auspicious occasion of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s 5th 12-year cycle (60th) of Her Birth Anniversary in 2015.

The cooperation in this project took place during the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand in May 2013, by the Prime Minister of the Government of India. The two countries mutually emphasized the commitment to uphold regional cooperation and technology sharing. Accordingly, a joint plan to compile this Atlas using geospatial tools on a relevant theme by harnessing the benefits of space technology developed by both countries was decided upon. A MoU in this regard was signed on May 30, 2013 to establish this project with an objective to publish an atlas in print and digital form with several thematic plates supported by detailed description. It may also be mentioned that this particular MOU signed in May 2013 between the two nations, was also a follow-up of the agreement signed between the Government of India and the Kingdom of Thailand on scientific, technical and environmental cooperation and transfer of technology on February 1, 2002. High resolution satellite data and geospatial technology were used to highlight the spread of Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia (SEA) in the scope of “Connectivity of Regional Culture”. The publication shall be publically distributed at the coming effectiveness of the ASEAN Community.

2. Finite Routes & Infinite Values: Connectivity of Regional Culture

The contents of the Atlas recognize that Buddhism is the simplest and the oldest way to follow life philosophy, which was presented to the world by the Great Gautama Buddha (563 to 483 BCE). This philosophy focuses on the sense of peace, kindness, intelligence, and liberation from all physical phenomena, which is spreading throughout the world. The philosophy and teachings of the Buddha continued to influence many nations of Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and even reached China, Korea and Japan. Many nations accepted Buddhism on account of its values. They progressed themselves through the path of peace and self-reliance. The faith in Buddhism helped them immensely in their effort to build their nation. Buddhism was born in India and later found its way to many parts of the world. Also, it faced many ideological challenges in the birth place for several reasons. From then on; the Buddhist spreading took place; and Buddhism has been having a profound effect on the socio-cultural outlook of the people and their attitude towards others all across ASEAN.

According to literary evidence, Buddhism spread to SEA as early as the time of King Aëoka (3rd century BCE). The King sent Buddhist missionaries to many parts of the world including Suvannabhumi in SEA. There are substantial evidences to prove that Buddhism was accepted by the people who settled down along main rivers such as Irrawadi, Chao Phraya, Mekong etc. Inscriptions, Buddhist monuments and other artifacts indicate the prosperity and continuity of Buddhism for more than 2,000 years.

The project aimed to compile all the relevant information on Buddhism accounts and present it in the form of an atlas to serve as a basis for further fundamental discovery and finding of the very valuable essence of Buddhism, i.e., Peace and Self-reliance, in a wider perspective on regional cultural connectivity that prevails amongst the people of India and ASEAN nations. The period between 623 BCE and 13th century CE is given more attention. With this framework, 8 countries participated in this project; namely, India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Vietnam and Indonesia.

Fig. Buddhist Centers in India.
3. Buddhism through Space Technology

This atlas, the first of its kind, is an earnest attempt to unfold the 2,500 years old history of Buddhism from a geographical perspective. It also focuses on the religious and cultural connectivity between India and ASEAN nations developed through the influence of Buddhism. The compilation of this atlas has been done using geo-spatial technology including a Geographical Information System, Remote Sensing and Global Positioning System. Geo-spatial technology was one of the core Applications of this project to document the sites and textual-geographical system in an efficient manner by harnessing the immense potential spots touched by the Lord’s divine feet and remained holy ever since. High resolutions with orthorectification satellite imagery were used for the identification of various Buddhist monument details. The cartographic compilation has been done using Fundamental Geographic Data Standardization (FGDS). All templates have been designed to reveal the concept of ‘Regional Connectivity’. The description supporting each map plate is compiled from many sources and in compliance with the history of Buddhism. It is expected that this publication is to benefit the readers in getting a comprehensive idea on the origin, growth and spread of Buddhism. Historically, royal patronages were received from many rulers at those times and generated cultural and religious impact over India and SEA from a geographical perspective.

4. Traces of Truth

In compiling the Atlas on the Buddha’s route in India-ASEAN, this research is conducted for the time period from the Lord’s birth to the 13th century CE. During that time, Buddhism already reached the whole of SEA. NATMO chose four Buddha holy places related directly to the Buddha’s birth place, enlightenment, first sermon, Mahāparinirvāna and other 9 places. In the region of SEA, GISTDA with a group of experts in various fields such as Buddhism, history, archaeology etc. selected ancient sites and Buddhist holy places, altogether 31 places in 7 countries including Thailand. These sites are believed to represent distinct forms of art, architecture, sculptures etc. The places selected for the atlas are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of sites</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>Laos</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The Expected Values

The values of religious doctrine were generated en routes; basically aim to guide the human being to have good conduct, to do good deeds, and to co-exist with other fellow human beings peacefully. Furthermore, this intrinsic value also enables aspirants to have happiness and to attain enlightenment regardless of their creeds, races and way of life.

Atlas contents comprising regional physical/cultural data under the influence of Buddhism, are the complete assortment of geography, climate, cultivation, ethnicity and nationality. The Buddhist routes become disseminated all over the world. This brings about infinite values to mankind. This is one of the objectives of the project to reveal such values to mankind, undertaken by the Government of India and the Government of Thailand. Also, both governments wish to share the commemoration of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn 5th cycle (60th) of Her birth anniversary under the Dharma pathway “Finite Routes & Infinite Values” by this project.

Fig. Gridhrakūta Hill.
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SMALL SCALE MAPS (25,000 - 150,000,000)
BOUNDARIES:
International, Province / State ..........................................

COMMUNICATIONS:
Road according to importance .............................................
Railway with station, Air route .......................................... •

HEADQUARTERS:
Country capital, Province / State capital ..................................
Other town, Buddhist archaeological site ................................

NAMES:
Country ................................................................. THAILAND
Province / State ......................................................... M A D H Y A P R A D E S H
Country headquarters, State / Province headquarters ............. BANGKOK
Other site ...................................................................... Bondowoso
River .............................................................................. Tenggol Barrat
Island .............................................................................. SUMATRA / Kapuas Islands
Ocean / Sea ................................................................. INDIAN OCEAN / Java Sea
Gulf / Strait ..................................................................... Karimata Strait

LARGE SCALE MAPS (ABOVE 25,000)
BOUNDARY:
ASI (inferred) ......................................................................

COMMUNICATIONS:
Road (width more than 2 metres) ...........................................
Other road, Unmetalled road ...................................................

LANDUSE FEATURES:
Settlement, Park / Garden / Wooded area .........................

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Aökkan pillar, Cave / Cave inscription ..................... ▲
Mahaviham, Monastery ................................................... □
Other archaeological site, Relic casket / Stupa ................ ▲
Rock edict, Stupa ............................................................ ▲
Stupa with monastery ....................................................... ▲
Temple ..............................................................................▲

PHYSICAL FEATURES:
River .............................................................................. ▲
Lake / Reservoir .....................................................................
Sandbar ...............................................................................•
Swampy / Marshy area ......................................................☆
Peak .......................................................................................☆

NAMES - PHYSICAL FEATURES:
Plain of Ganga
Pegunungan Barisan
Ban Kapusan Holow
Phou Kong Nong
Sembesar lake

Elevation (in metres)

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<th>200</th>
<th>300</th>
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<th>600</th>
<th>700</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>900</th>
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</table>

ABBREVIATIONS

Btg. Batang ................................................................. river
Bk. Buku .......................................................................... hill, mountain
Bt. Bukit (Malay) ........................................................... hill, mountain
D. Danau (Indonesian) .................................................... lake
G. Gunung / Gunong (Malay) ........................................... mountain
Kep. Kepulauan (Indonesian) ............................................. archipelago
Kh. Khao (Thai) .............................................................. mountain
Mt. Mount / Mountain ....................................................
Mts. Mountains ................................................................
Ph. Phou .......................................................................... mountain
P. Pulau (Indonesian) ....................................................... island
Pk. Peak ..............................................................................
Peg. Pegunungan (Indonesian) .......................................... mountain range
Ra. Range ..........................................................................-
Sh. Shan (Chinese) ........................................................... mountains
S. Sungai (Indonesian, Malay) ............................................ river
Tel. Teluk (Indonesian) ..................................................... bay
### Modern and Ancient Names (India)

#### Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Ancient Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Ālavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajanta</td>
<td>Achinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarāvati</td>
<td>Īndranagarī, Dhanakāṭaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araura</td>
<td>Sobhāvatnagarā</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bharhut</td>
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<td>Bhuvaneswar</td>
<td>Kalinga-Nagarā</td>
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<td>Bodh Gaya</td>
<td>Uruvalā, Uruvalika</td>
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<td>Champanagar</td>
<td>Champāpurī, Champā, Mālīnī</td>
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<td>Jambugama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kajeri/Kajra</td>
<td>Kajughira, Kubāghira</td>
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<td>Kajra</td>
<td>Kubāţghira, Kujughira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanauj</td>
<td>Kānyakubja</td>
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<td>Kanchipuram</td>
<td>Kāţchipurā, Conjeveram</td>
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<td>Kaniskapura</td>
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<td>Kesariyā</td>
<td>Kesaputta, Isālia</td>
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#### Physical Features

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<td>Assīla Range</td>
<td>Chātuṣa-piṭha Parvata</td>
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<td>Aumi</td>
<td>Anomā</td>
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<td>Bagmati</td>
<td>Bāţchmati, Bhāgaśvatī</td>
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<td>Barabar Hills</td>
<td>Barābar Pabbata</td>
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<td>Barhi River</td>
<td>Kukushta, Kakauṭhā, Kakuṭṭhā</td>
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<td>Brahmayoni Hill</td>
<td>Garāsīsa, Gaẏāśīra</td>
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<td>Dhaulī Hill</td>
<td>Dhavalagiri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gandak or Rapti River</td>
<td>Sadānīrā</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ganga</td>
<td>Bhāgaṛṭhī</td>
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#### Personalities

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PART I

Introduction

Administrative
Physical
Climate
Population
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIA</strong></td>
<td>Republic of India / Bharat Gharibya</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Longitude: 73° 22' E to 97° 24' E</td>
<td>3,287,590 sq. km</td>
<td>Hindi, English</td>
<td>Indian Rupee</td>
<td>1,210,549,977</td>
<td>382 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Hindi 41.03%, Bengali 8.11%, Telugu 7.19%, Marathi 6.99%, Tamil 5.91%, Urdu 5.01%, Gujarati 4.48%, Kannada 3.69%, Malayalam 3.21%, Oriya 3.21%, Punjabi 2.38%, Assamese 1.28%, Maithili 1.18%, Others 5.88%</td>
<td>Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.1%, Sikh 1.7%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jain 0.4%, Others 0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAILAND</strong></td>
<td>Kingdom of Thailand/ Ratcha Anachak Thai</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Longitude: 97° 21' E to 105° 38' E</td>
<td>513,110 sq. km</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>65,883,660</td>
<td>129 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Thai 95.9%, Burmese 2.0%, Cambodian+Laotian+Chinese 1.0%, Others 1.1%</td>
<td>Buddhist 93.6%, Muslim 4.9%, Christian 1.2%, Other 0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDONESIA</strong></td>
<td>Republic of Indonesia</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Longitude: 106° 12' E to 141° 0' E</td>
<td>1,910,451 sq. km</td>
<td>Bahasa Indonesia/ Indonesian</td>
<td>Rupiah (Rp)</td>
<td>248,336,000</td>
<td>130 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Javanese 36.4%, Sundanese 13.7%, Malay 9.4%, Madurese 7.2%, Han Chinese 4.0%, Minangkabau 3.6%, Others 25.7%</td>
<td>Muslim 55.8%, Neo-religions 21.2%, Christian 13.2%, Hindu 3.2%, Traditional beliefs 2.6%, Other 4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MALAYSIA</strong></td>
<td>Malaysia/ Federation of Malaysia</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Longitude: 99° 19' E to 119° 15' E</td>
<td>330,803 sq. km</td>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>Ringgit (RM)</td>
<td>30,474,000</td>
<td>92 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Malay 50.2%, Other indigenous 11.8%, Chinese 22.4%, Indian 6.7%, Others 6.0%, Non-citizen 8.1%</td>
<td>Muslim 61.3%, Buddhist 19.8%, Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Chinese folk religionist 1.3%, Other 2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAMBODIA</strong></td>
<td>Kingdom of Cambodia</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Longitude: 102° 19' E to 107° 37' E</td>
<td>181,035 sq. km</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>15,206,000</td>
<td>84 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Khmer 85.2%, Chinese 6.4%, Vietnamese 3.0%, Cham 2.5%, Lao 0.6%, Others 2%</td>
<td>Buddhist 71.0%, Muslim 1.0%, Christian 0.3%, Other 21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAOS</strong></td>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>Vientiane</td>
<td>Longitude: 100° 6' E to 107° 42' E</td>
<td>236,300 sq. km</td>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>6,651,000</td>
<td>28 persons per sq. km</td>
<td>Lao 54.6%, Khmou 10.9%, Hmong 8.0%, Tai 3.8%, Phu Tai 3.3%, Lue 2.3%, Katang 2.1%, Mokong 2.1%, Others 13.0%</td>
<td>Buddhist 6.4%, Christian 0.1%, Other 0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDIA**
- **Official Name:** Republic of India / Bharat Gharibya
- **Capital:** New Delhi
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 73° 22' E to 97° 24' E
- **Area:** 3,287,590 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Hindi, English
- **Currency:** Indian Rupee
- **Population (2013):** 1,210,549,977
- **Population Density (2013):** 382 persons per sq. km
- **Linguistic Composition (2001):** Hindi 41.03%, Bengali 8.11%, Telugu 7.19%, Marathi 6.99%, Tamil 5.91%, Urdu 5.01%, Gujarati 4.48%, Kannada 3.69%, Malayalam 3.21%, Oriya 3.21%, Punjabi 2.38%, Assamese 1.28%, Maithili 1.18%, Others 5.88%
- **Religious Affiliation (2011):** Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.1%, Sikh 1.7%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jain 0.4%, Others 0.9%

**THAILAND**
- **Official Name:** Kingdom of Thailand/ Ratcha Anachak Thai
- **Capital:** Bangkok
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 97° 21' E to 105° 38' E
- **Area:** 513,110 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Thai
- **Currency:** Thai
- **Population (2010):** 65,883,660
- **Population Density (2010):** 129 persons per sq. km
- **Ethnic Composition (2010):** Thai 95.9%, Burmese 2.0%, Cambodian+Laotian+Chinese 1.0%, Others 1.1%
- **Religious Affiliation (2010):** Buddhist 93.6%, Muslim 4.9%, Christian 1.2%, Other 0.3%

**INDONESIA**
- **Official Name:** Republic of Indonesia
- **Capital:** Jakarta
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 106° 12' E to 141° 0' E
- **Area:** 1,910,451 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Bahasa Indonesia/ Indonesian
- **Currency:** Rupiah (Rp)
- **Population (2013):** 248,336,000
- **Population Density (2013):** 130 persons per sq. km
- **Ethnic Composition (2000):** Javanese 36.4%, Sundanese 13.7%, Malay 9.4%, Madurese 7.2%, Han Chinese 4.0%, Minangkabau 3.6%, Others 25.7%
- **Religious Affiliation (2005):** Muslim 55.8%, Neo-religious 21.2%, Christian 13.2%, Hindu 3.2%, Traditional beliefs 2.6%, Other 4.0%

**MALAYSIA**
- **Official Name:** Malaysia/ Federation of Malaysia
- **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 99° 19' E to 119° 15' E
- **Area:** 330,803 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Malay
- **Currency:** Ringgit (RM)
- **Population (2013):** 30,474,000
- **Population Density (2013):** 92 persons per sq. km
- **Ethnic Composition (2011):** Malay 50.2%, Other indigenous 11.8%, Chinese 22.4%, Indian 6.7%, Others 6.0%, Non-citizen 8.1%
- **Religious Affiliation (2010):** Muslim 61.3%, Buddhist 19.8%, Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Chinese folk religionist 1.3%, Other 2.1%

**CAMBODIA**
- **Official Name:** Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Capital:** Phnom Penh
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 102° 19' E to 107° 37' E
- **Area:** 181,035 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Khmer
- **Currency:** Riel (KHR)
- **Population (2013):** 15,206,000
- **Population Density (2013):** 84 persons per sq. km
- **Ethnic Composition (2000):** Khmer 85.2%, Chinese 6.4%, Vietnamese 3.0%, Cham 2.5%, Lao 0.6%, Others 2%
- **Religious Affiliation (2005):** Buddhist 71.0%, Muslim 1.0%, Christian 0.3%, Other 21.0%

**LAOS**
- **Official Name:** Lao People's Democratic Republic
- **Capital:** Vientiane
- **Geographical Extension:** Longitude: 100° 6' E to 107° 42' E
- **Area:** 236,300 sq. km
- **Official Language:** Lao
- **Currency:** Kip (KX)
- **Population (2013):** 6,651,000
- **Population Density (2013):** 28 persons per sq. km
- **Ethnic Composition (2005):** Lao 54.6%, Khmou 10.9%, Hmong 8.0%, Tai 3.8%, Phu Tai 3.3%, Lue 2.3%, Katang 2.1%, Mokong 2.1%, Others 13.0%
- **Religious Affiliation (2005):** Buddhist 49.0%, Christian 43.0%, Other 2.0%, Non-religious/other 6.0%