



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

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2nd April 2015



GISTDA



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



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Connectivity of Regional Culture : Finite Routes & Infinite Values

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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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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)

ABOUT THE ATLAS

1. Background

INDIA- ASEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS FROM SATELLITE DATA, with particular emphasis on "CONNECTIVITY OF REGIONAL CULTURE: FINITE 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 in 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 phenomenon, 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 Aśoka (3rd century BCE). The King sent Buddhist missionaries to many parts of the world including Suvarṇabhūmi 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.

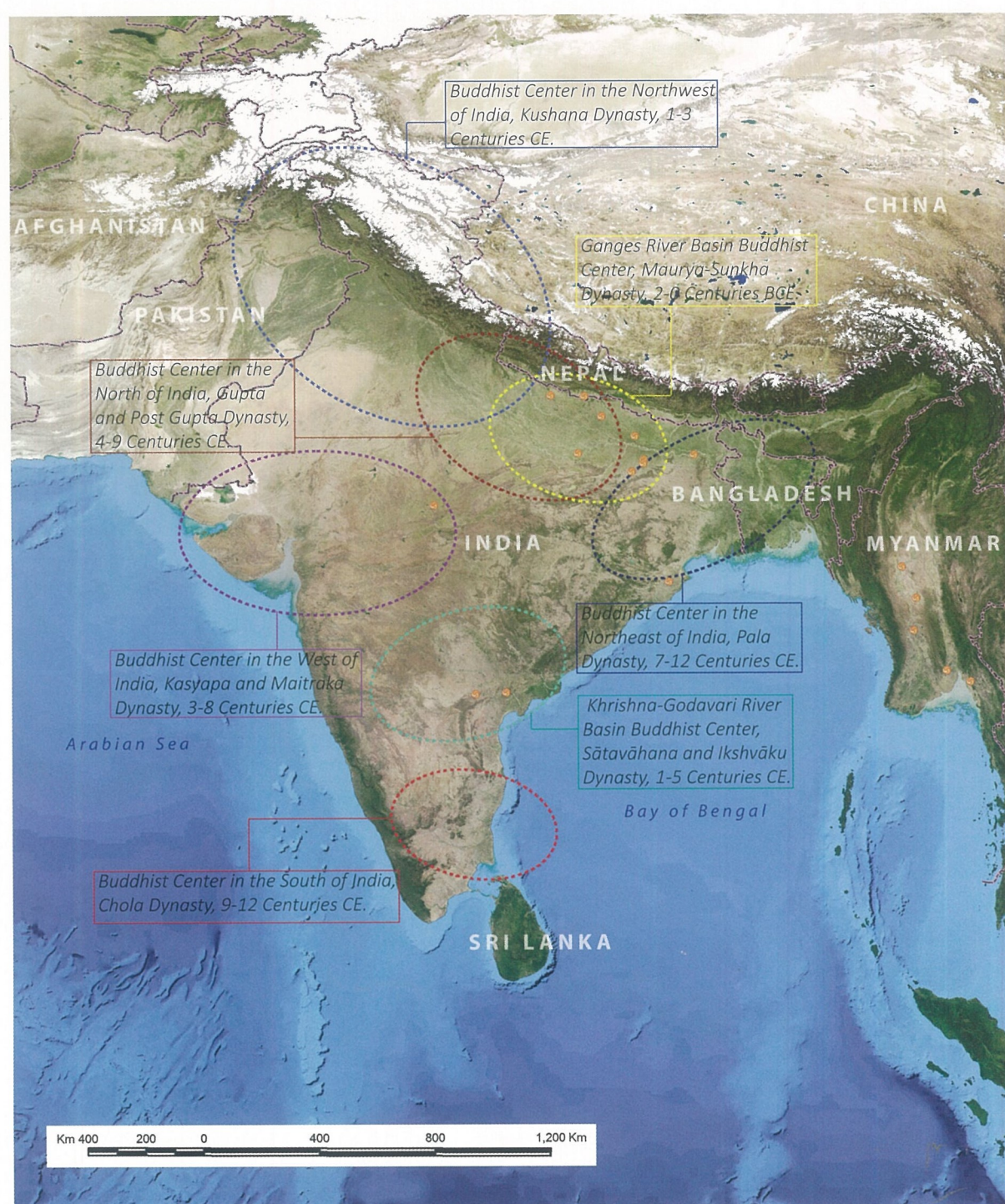


Fig. Buddhist Centers in India.

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 geospatial technology including a Geographical Information System, Remote Sensing and Global Positioning System. Geospatial technology was one of the core Applications of this project to document the sites and textural-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 Buddhist 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:

Country	No. of sites
India	13
Thailand	13
Myanmar	5
Malaysia	1
Indonesia	5
Cambodia	4
Laos	2
Vietnam	1

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 T H A I L A N D

Province / State M A D H Y A P R A D E S H

Country headquarters, State / Province headquarters .. DILI, JAYAPURA

Other site Kendawangan

River Sungai Barumun

Island SUMATRA / Kepulauan Barat Daja

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 :

Aśoka pillar, Cave / Cave inscription

Mahavihara, 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 :

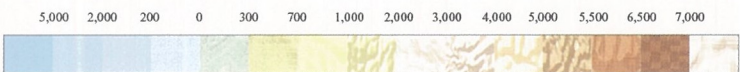
Mega feature Plain of Ganga

Meso feature Pegunungan Barisan

Micro feature Ban Kapuas Holo

Peak Phou Kong Nang

Lake / Reservoir Sambhar lake



Elevation (in metres)

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

Modern Name	Ancient Name
Airwa	Ālavī
Ajanta	Achinta
Amarāvati	Indranagarī, Dhanakaṭaka
Araura	Sobhāvatinagara
Bharhut	Bharhut
Bhogagama	Bhogagāma
Bhubaneswar	Kalinga-Nagara
Bodh Gayā	Uruvelā/ Uravilva
Champanagar	Champāpurī, Champā, Mālinī
Jambugama	Jambugāma
Kajeri/ Kajra	Kajughira, Kubjāgrha
Kajra	Kubjāgrha, Kajughira
Kanauj	Kānyakubja
Kanchipuram	Kāñchipura, Conjeveram
Kanikhpur/ Kampur	Kanishkapura
Kapilavastu	Kapilvātthu
Kausambi	Kauśāmbi
Kesariyā	Kesaputta, Isalia
Kuśinagara	Kusinārā, Kusāvati
Lumbinī	Lumbinī
Nāgārjunakoṇḍā	Nāgārjunakoṇḍā

Modern Name	Ancient Name
Nālandā	Nālandā
Odantapuri	Udaṇḍapura, Daṇḍapura
Patna	Pātaligāma, Pāṭaliputta, Pāṭaliputra
Pava	Pāvā
Puri	Dantapura
Rājgir	Rājagaha, Rājagriha, Giribbaja, Bārhadrathapura, Māgadhapura, Kusagrapura, Rishigiri, Bimbisārapuri
Rampur-Deoriya	Rāmagrāma
Sānchī	Sāñchi, Śānti
Sankisa	Sāṅkāśya
Sārnatth	Isipatana, Rishipatana, Sārangānātha, Migadāya, Ṛṣipattana
Śrāvastī	Sāvattthī
Tamluk	Tāmalitti, Tāmraliptī
Taxila	Takkasilā, Takṣaśīlā, Takshaśīlā
Vaiśālī	Vesālī
Varanasi	Banāras, Kashi
Vikramśīla	Vikramaśīla, Pātharghātā, Sila-saṅgama
Wallay/Wala	Balabhī, Ballabhī

Physical features

Modern Name	Ancient Name
Ambavana	Ambavana
Assi river	Asī
Assia Range	Chatush-pītha Parvata
Aumi	Anomā
Bagmati	Bāchmatī, Bhāgavatī
Barabar Hills	Barābar Pabbata
Barhi River	Kukushta, Kakauthā, Kakuṭṭhā
Bhesakalavana	Bhesakalāvana
Brahmayoni Hill	Garāsīsa, Gayāśīrsa
Dhauli Hill	Dhavalagiri
Gandak or Rapti River	Sadānirā
Ganga	Bhāgīrathī
Gaya-sirsa	Gayā-śīrsa
Giriyek	Indraśīlā Hill
Gridhrakuta	Gijjhakuta
Gurpa Hill	Gurupāda-giri
Indakuta	Indakūta
Indus	Sintu, Sindhu
Isigilipassa	Isigilipassa
Jalinavana	Jālinavana
Jathian	Yaṣṭivana
Jetavana	Jetavana
Jivaka	Jivaka
Kalandaka	Kalandakanivāpa
Kali-Nadi	Ikshumatī
Kaluha-Pahad	Makula-Parvata
Kava-Dola	Kāvā-Dola
Latthivana	Latthivana
Lilajan River	Nīlājana, Nerañjarā

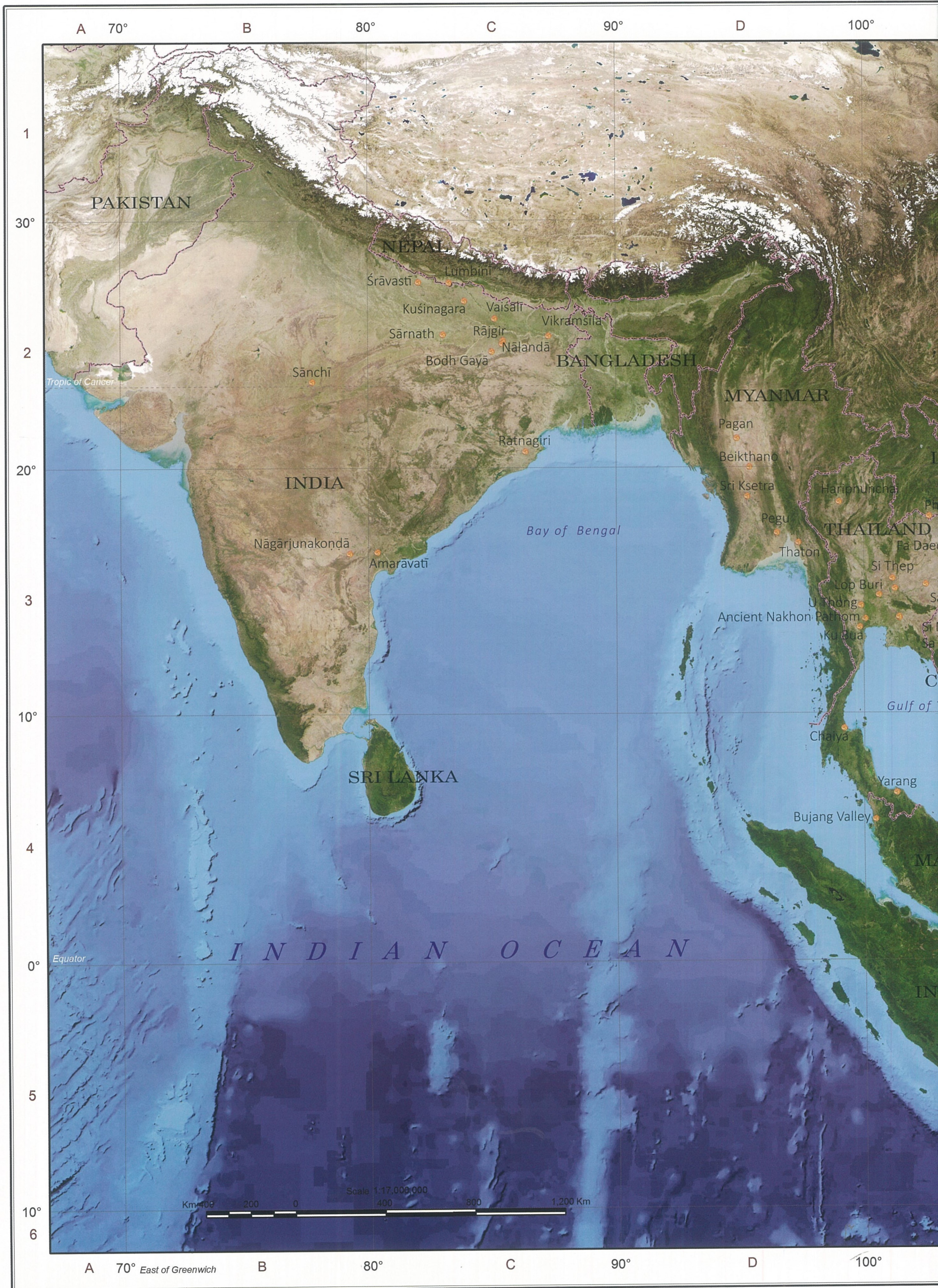
Modern Name	Ancient Name
Lumbinivana	Lumbinivana
Mahavana	Mahāvana
Mahi	Mahī
Manasarovar	Anotatta
Mora Nivapa	Mora Nivāpa
More Hill	Prāgbodhi
Mount Sineru	Neru, Mahāmeru, Meru, Kelasa
Pandava	Pāṇḍava
Pavarika	Pāvārika
Pavarikambavana	Pāvārikambavana
Pipphaliguha Hill	Pipphaliguḥā Pabbata
Pubbarama	Pubbārāma
Ratnagiri	Rishigiri, Isigili
Roalsar	Roāleśvara
Rohini	Rohinī
Rummin-Dei	Lumbini-vana
Sarasvati	Sarassatī
Sattaparni cave	Sattapanniguḥā
Sitavana	Sītāvana
Tapoda nadi	Tapodā nadī
Tapovana	Tapovana
Udaygiri	Udaygiri
Upavattana Salavana	Upavattana Sālavana
Vaibhara	Vebhāra
Vaipulya Hill	Vepullapabbata
Vankaka Hill	Vankakapabbata
Venuvana	Venuvana/ Veluvana
Yamuna	Yamunā

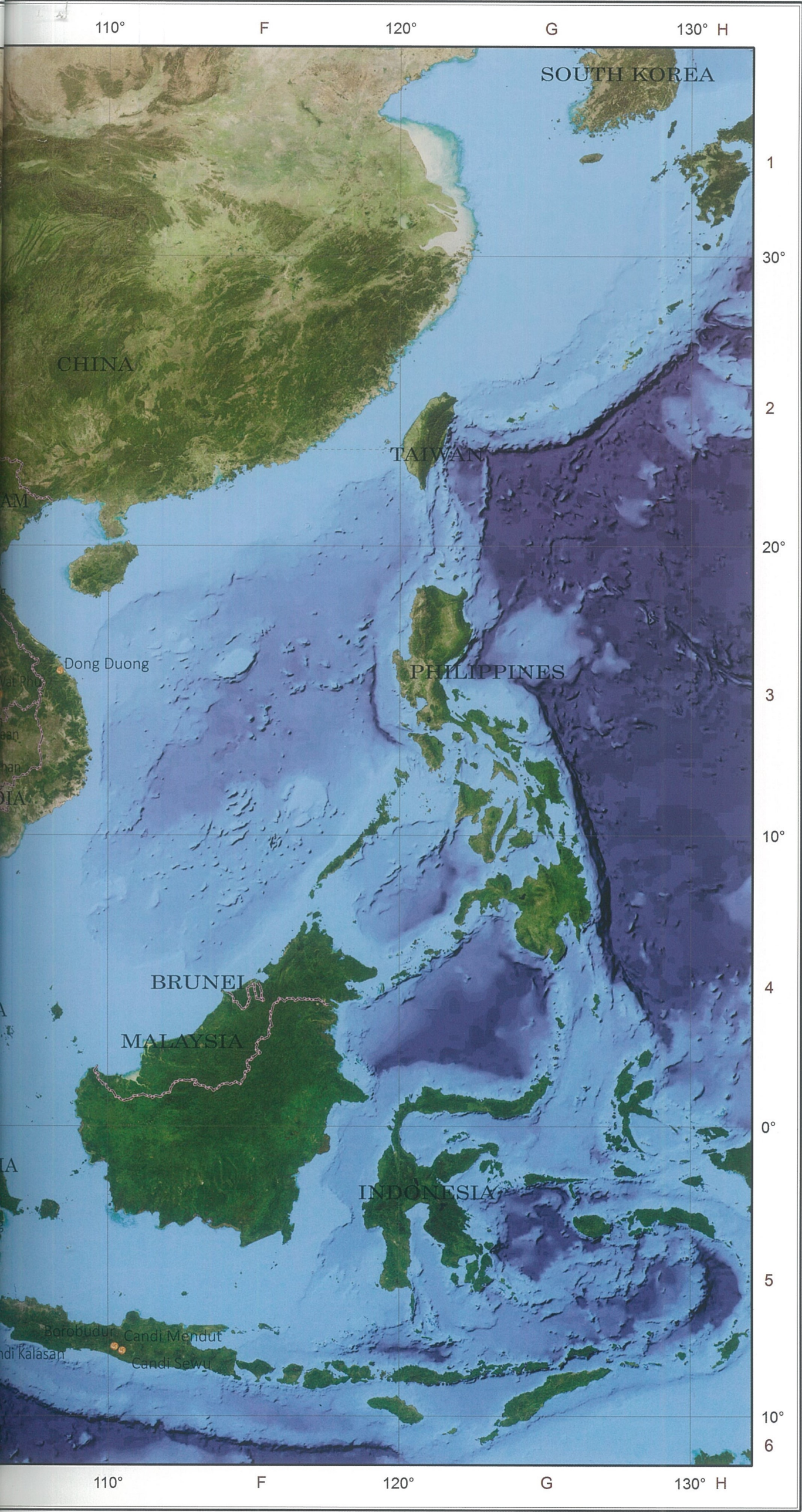
Personalities

Name	Pali Name
Ajatasatru	Ajātasattu
Aśoka	Aśoka
Bimbisar	Bimbisāra
Chandragupta	Candagutta
Devadatta	Devadatta
Hiuen Tsiang	Hiuen Tsiang
I-tsing	I-tsing
Jivaka	Jīvaka
Mahakashyap	Mahākassapa

Name	Pali Name
Maya Devi	Māyā Devī
Nagarjuna	Nāgārjuna
Prasenjit	Pasenadi
Rahul	Rāhula
Sariputra	Sāriputta
Tathagata	Tathagata
Udayabhadra	Udāyabhadra
Yasodhara	Yaśodharā

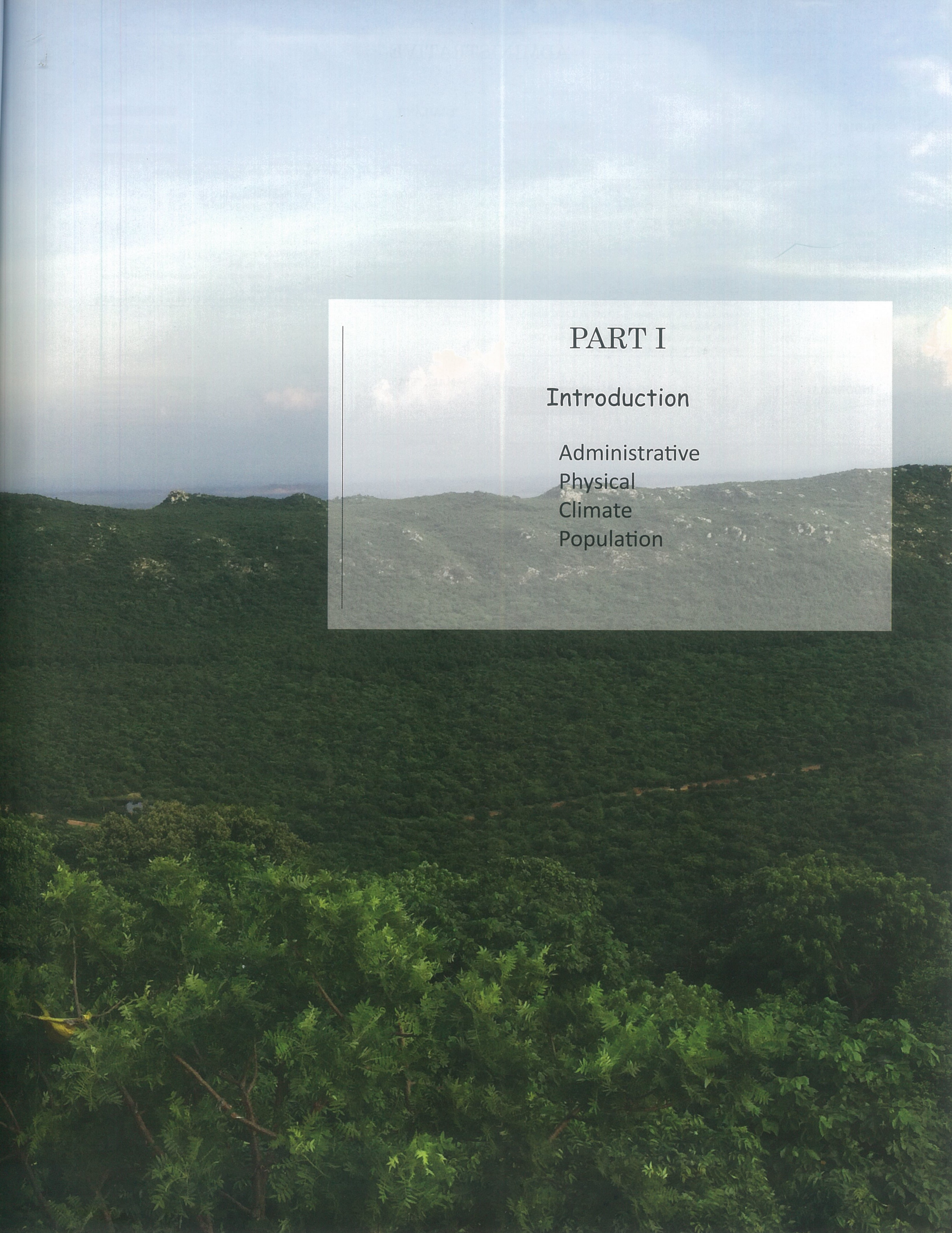
BUDDHIST SITES FROM SAT





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No.	COUNTRY	BUDDHIST SITES
1	INDIA	Lumbinī
2		Bodh Gayā
3		Sārnath
4		Rājgir
5		Vaiśālī & Kesariyā
6		Śrāvastī
7		Kuśinagara
8		Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri & Udayagiri
9		Nāgārjunakoṇḍā
10		Amarāvati, Thotlakondā, Bhattiprolu & Ghantasala
11		Sāncī
12		Nālandā
13		Vikramśīla
14	THAILAND	U Thong
15		Ancient Nakhon Pathom
16		Ku Bua
17		Lop Buri
18		Sap Champa
19		Si Thep
20		Phimai
21		Si Mahosot
22		Sa Morakot
23		Fa Daed Song Yang
24		Hariphunchai
25		Chaiya
26		Yarang
27	INDONESIA	Borobudur
28		Candi Kalasan
29		Candi Sewu
30		Candi Mendut
31		Palembang
32	MALAYSIA	Bujang Valley
33	MYANMAR	Beikthano
34		Sri Ksetra
35		Pagan
36		Thaton
37		Pegu
38	CAMBODIA	Bayon
39		Ta Prohm
40		Preah Khan
41		Neak Phan
42	VIETNAM	Dong Duong
43	LAOS	Phra That Luang
44		Wat Phu



PART I

Introduction

Administrative

Physical

Climate

Population

ADMINISTRATIVE

INDIA



Official Name	Republic of India / Bharat Ganrajya
Capital	New Delhi
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 68° 7' E to 97° 25' E Latitude: 8° 4' N to 37° 06' N
Area	3,287,590 sq. km
Official Language	Hindi, English
Currency	Indian Rupee
Population (2011)	1,210,854,977
Population Density (2011)	382 persons per sq. km
Linguistic Composition (2001)	Hindi 41.03%, Bengali 8.11%, Telgu 7.19%, Marathi 6.99%, Tamil 5.91%, Urdu 5.01%, Gujarati 4.48%, Kannada 3.69%, Malayalam 3.21%, Oriya 3.21%, Punjabi 2.83%, Assamese 1.28%, Maithili 1.18%, Others 5.88%
Religious Affiliation (2011)	Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jain 0.4%, Others 0.9%

INDONESIA



Official Name	Republic of Indonesia
Capital	Jakarta
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 95° 1' E to 141° 0' E Latitude: 10° 59' S to 4° 49' N
Area	1,910,931 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-religionist 21.2%, Christian 13.2%, Hindu 3.2%, Traditional beliefs 2.6%, Other 4.0%

MYANMAR



Official Name	Republic of Union of Myanmar
Capital	Nay Pyi Taw
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 92° 10' E to 101° 11' E Latitude: 9° 32' N to 28° 31' N
Area	676,590 sq. km
Official Language	Myanmar (Burmese)
Currency	Myanmar Kyat (K)
Population (2013)	55,167,000
Population Density (2013)	82 persons per sq. km
Ethnic Composition (2000)	Burman 55.9%, Karen 9.5%, Shan 6.5%, Han Chinese 2.5%, Mon 2.3%, Yangbye 2.2%, Kachin 1.5%, Others 19.6%
Religious Affiliation (2005)	Buddhist 74.0%, Christian 6.0%, Muslim 3.0%, Hindu 2.0%, traditional beliefs 11.0%, Other 4.0%

VIETNAM



Official Name	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Capital	Hanoi
Geographical Extension (main land)	Longitude: 102° 09' E to 109° 30' E Latitude: 8° 10' N to 23° 24' N
Area	331,690 sq. km
Official Language	Vietnamese
Currency	Dong (VND)
Population (2013)	89,730,000
Population Density (2013)	271 persons per sq. km
Ethnic Composition (2003)	Vietnamese 85.7%, Tho (Tay) 2%, Thai 1.8%, Muong 1.5%, Khmer 1.4%, Nung 1.1%, Hoa 1.1%, Miao (Hmong) 1.1%, Dao 0.8%, Others 3.5%
Religious Affiliation (2005)	Buddhist 48.0%, Non-religionist 11.0%, Traditional beliefs 10.0%, Christian 8.0%, Non-religionist 20.0%, Other 3.0%

THAILAND



Official Name	Kingdom of Thailand/ Ratcha Anachak Thai
Capital	Bangkok
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 97° 21' E to 105° 38' E Latitude: 5° 37' N to 20° 28' N
Area	513,120 sq. km
Official Language	Thai
Currency	Baht (THB)
Population (2010)	65,981,660
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%

MALAYSIA



Official Name	Malaysia/ Federation of Malaysia
Capital	Kuala Lumpur
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 99° 39' E to 119° 15' E Latitude: 0° 51' N to 7° 21' N
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 Citizen 0.8%, 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 Latitude: 10° 24' N to 14° 36' N
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 2.3%
Religious Affiliation (2009)	Buddhist 93.0%, Muslim 4.0%, Christian 2.0%, Other 1.0%

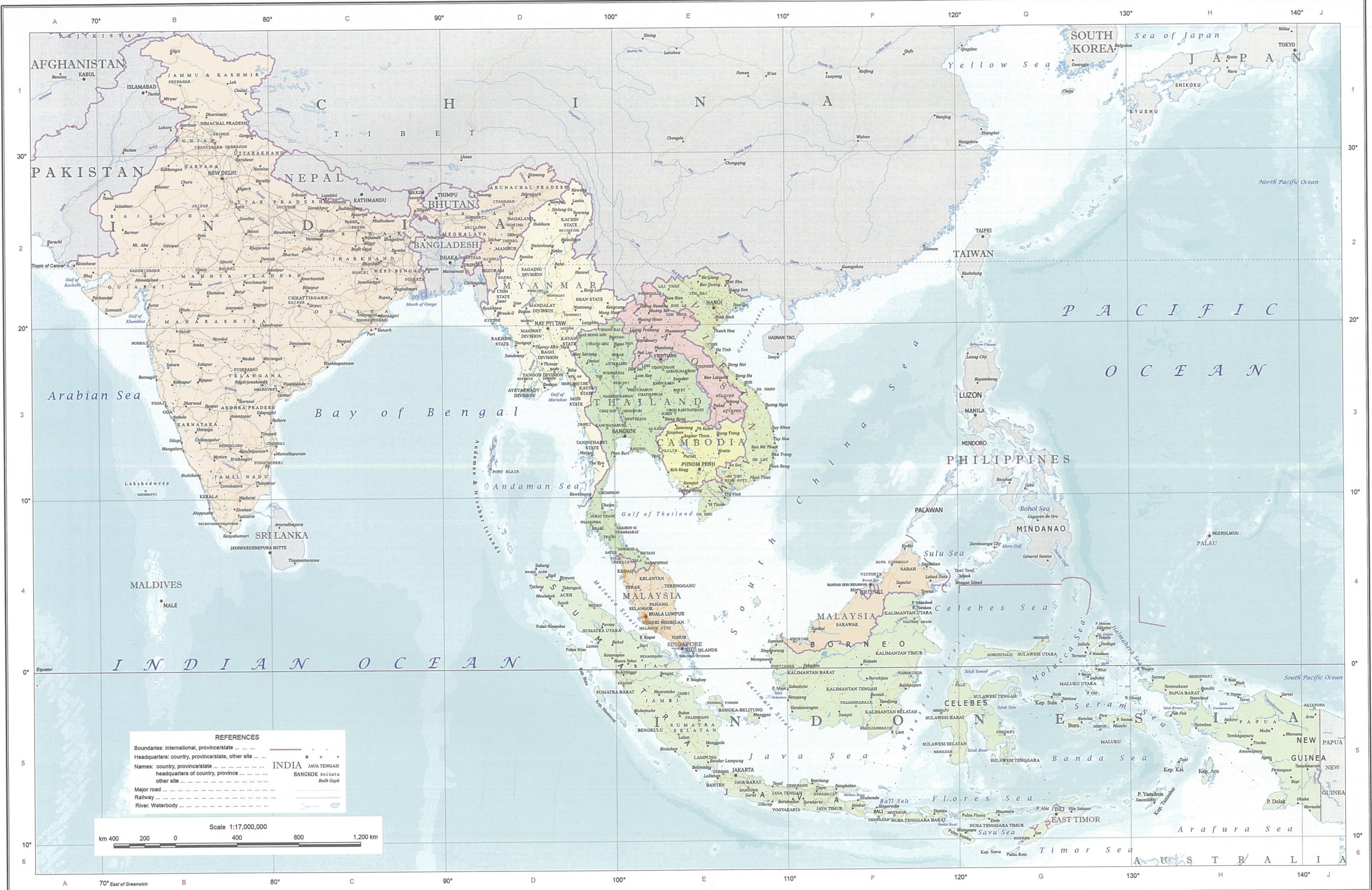
LAOS



Official Name	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Capital	Vientiane
Geographical Extension	Longitude: 100° 6' E to 107° 42' E Latitude: 13° 53' N to 22° 29' N
Area	236,800 sq. km
Official Language	Lao
Currency	Kip (KN)
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 2.2%, Katang 2.1%, Makong 2.1%, Others 13.0%
Religious Affiliation (2005)	Traditional Beliefs 49.0%, Buddhist 43.0%, Christian 2.0%, Non-religionist/other 6.0%

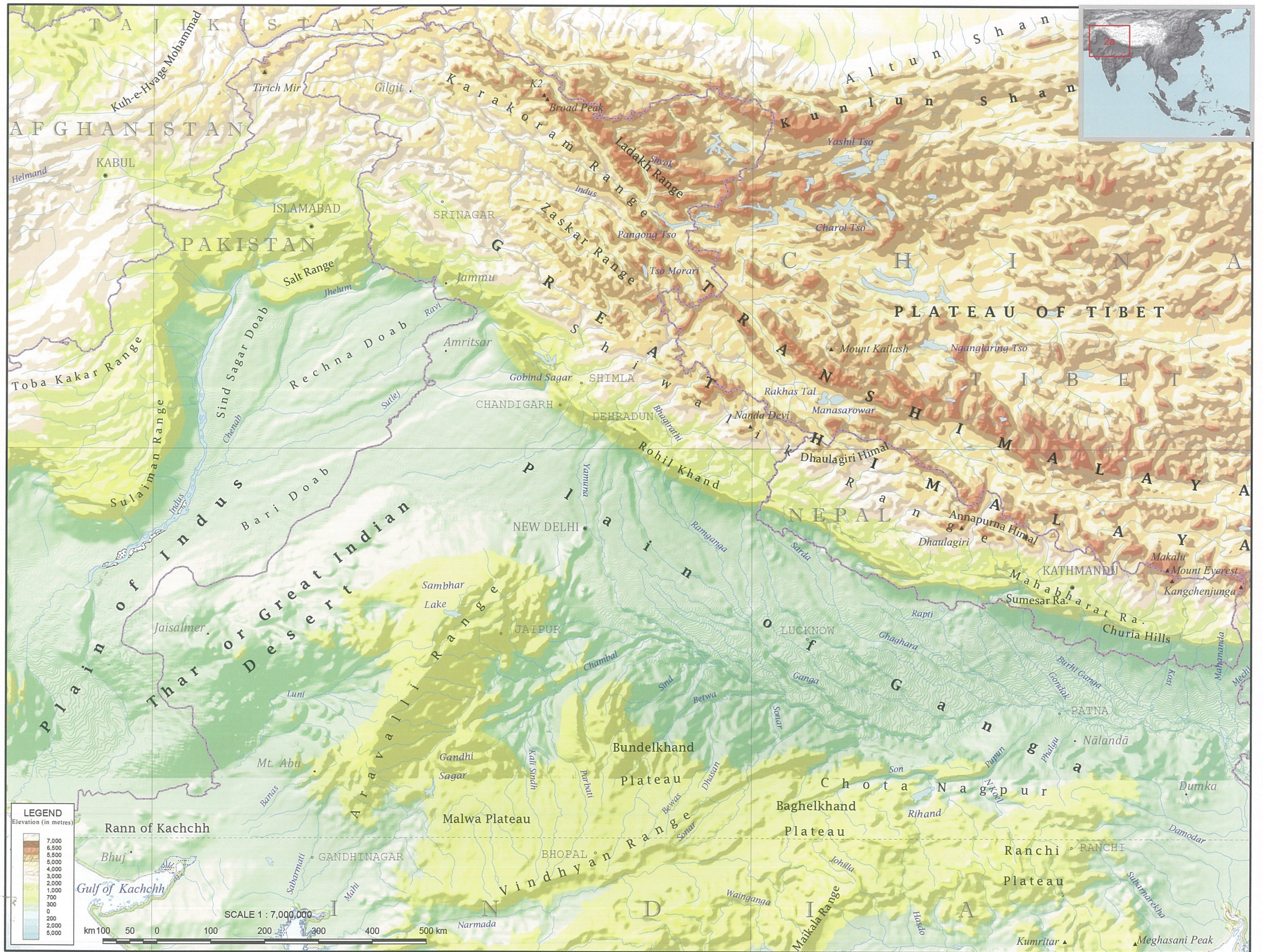
ADMINISTRATIVE

Plate No. 1





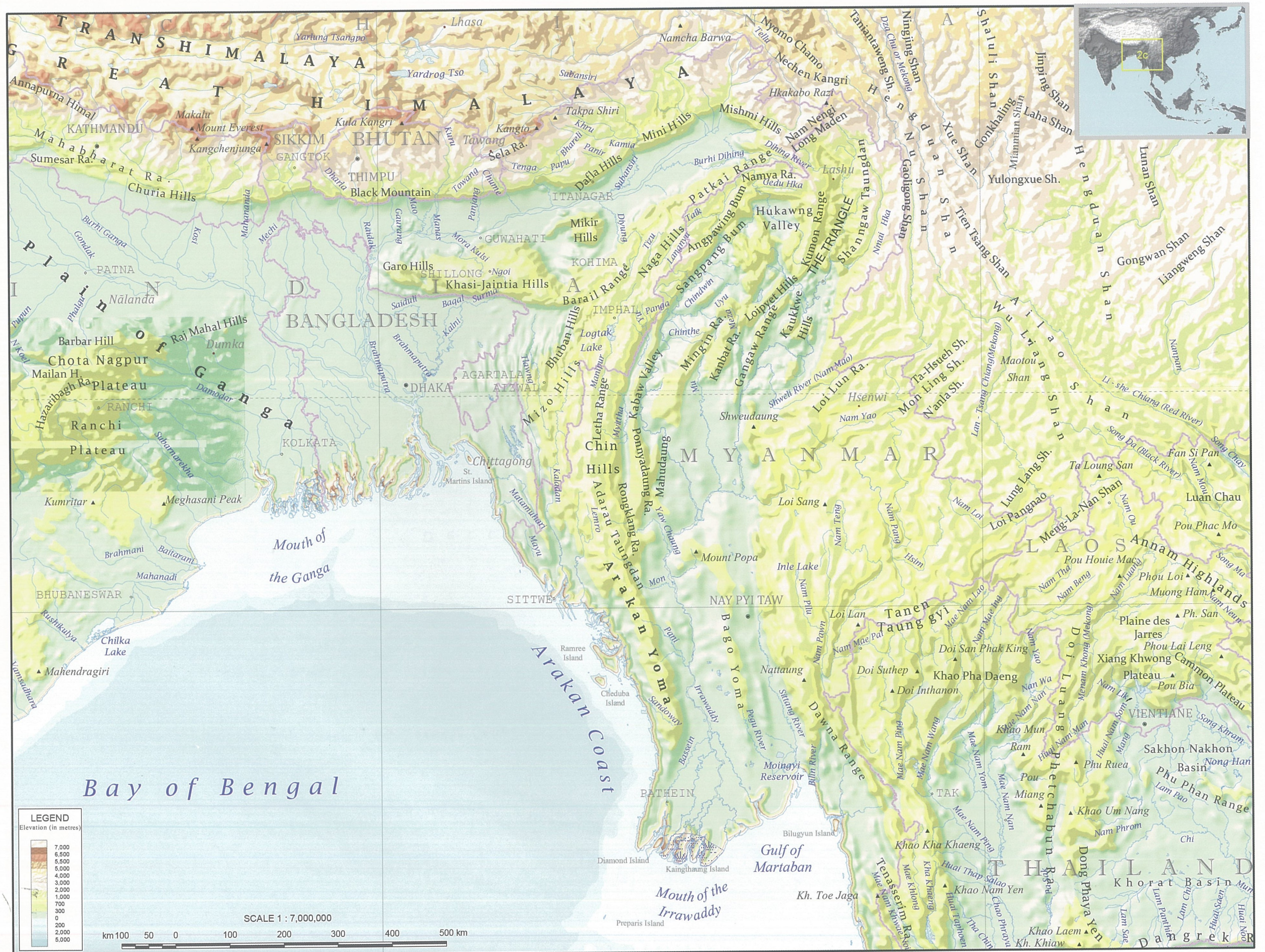




PHYSICAL

Plate No. 2b





PHYSICAL

Plate No. 2d

