

GEOGRAPHY NCERT: TOTAL SET NINE

BASIC LEVEL

- Textbook for Class-VI (Social Science – The Earth Our Habitat)
- Textbook for Class-VII (Social Science – Our Environment)
- Textbook for Class-VIII (Social Science – Resources and Development)

MODERATE LEVEL

- Textbook for Class-IX (Social Science – Contemporary India-I)
- Textbook for Class-X (Social Science – Contemporary India Part-II)

HIGH LEVEL

- Textbook for Class-XI (Fundamentals of Physical Geography)
- Textbook for Class-XI (India-Physical Environment)

ADVANCED LEVEL: GEOGRAPHY LINKING WITH SOCIETY

- Textbook for Class-XII (India People and Economy)
- Textbook for Class-XII (Fundamentals of Human Geography)

Additional Reference :

- Class Printed Notes
- Oxford School Atlas or Student Atlas
- GC Leong
- Khullar Sir: India Geography
- Majid Sir: Geography

GEOGRAPHY

- Combination of Art and Science .
- Eratosthenes coined the term geography in 234 BC/ 3 century BC
- Traditional Definition : Geography is description of the Earth
- Modern Definition : study of spatial location and distributions and their relations on the Earth Surface.
- Spatial means : Physical or real space or topographical space

Chapter 1 Basic Geographical Concepts

- Word Geography originates from Greek Language . It means Earth Description
- Word Coined by - Eratosthenes, Greek Geographer From Alexandria, Egypt
- He coined the word in 234 BC ; Book Name - Geographika

Reason Why Eratosthenes : Father of Classical Geography,

- Eratosthenes had calculated the radius of earth for the first time
- Eratosthenes had calculated the circumference of earth for the first time.
- Eratosthenes had created the accurate map of the world for the first time based on climate, culture, and language

Alexander Von Humboldt and Carl Ritter : Father of Modern Geography, (German Geographer 19 century)

Reason :

- Provide Key Contributions to the understanding of physical geography , biogeography , and climatology and laid the foundations of modern geographical concepts .
- They Study the interactions between Human Societies and their Physical Environment .

Famous Book

- Cosmos : Written by Alexander Von Humboldt
- Views of Nature : Written by Alexander Von Humboldt
- Die Erdkunde : Carl Ritter

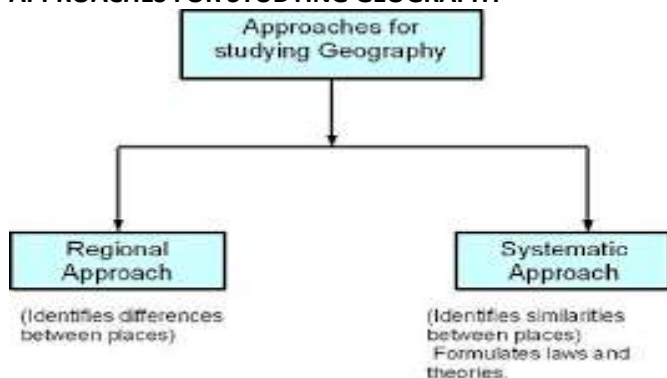
MPSC 2018

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given :

List I	List II
a. Erdkunde	I. Alexander von Humboldt
b. Anthro-Geographie	II. Jean Brunhes
c. Geografia Humana	III. Carl Ritter
d. Cosmos	IV. Friedrich Ratzel

Ans A : 3 / B -4 / C-2/D-1

APPROACHES FOR STUDYING GEOGRAPHY



Systematic Geography/ Systematic Approach

- Given by Alexander Von Humboldt (a German geographer)
- In this Concept focus on Identifies Similarities between places and theories.
- So this Concept focus on "world over as a whole" and then identification of typologies or spatial pattern is done.
- Example : in studying Natural Vegetation , the study will be done at world level as first step and then divided into typologies like equatorial rain forest, monsoon forest.
- **It Includes Three Types:** Physical Geography, Human Geography and Biogeography.

1. Physical Geography :

- Geomorphology : study of landforms, their evolution and related geomorphic processes.
- Climatology : study of structure of atmosphere and elements of weather and climate and climatic types and regions.
- Hydrology: studies the realm of water over the surface of the earth.
- Soil Geography : study of processes of soil formation, soil types, their fertility status, distribution and use.

2. Human Geography :

- **Demography** :population and settlement geography : studies population growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, migration and occupational structure, and characteristics of rural and urban settlements.
- **Economic geography** : studies economic activities of the people like agriculture, industry, tourism and trade, transport ,infrastructure and services, etc. it focus on spatial aspects of Production, Distribution, Exchange and Consumption
- **Political geography**: studies boundaries, space relations between neighbouring political units.

3. Bio Geography :

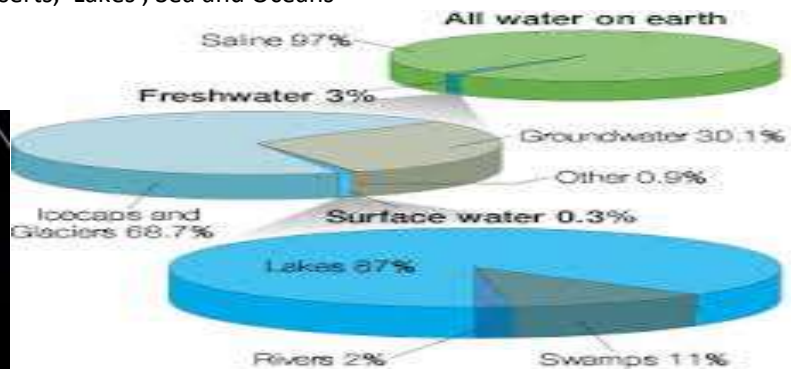
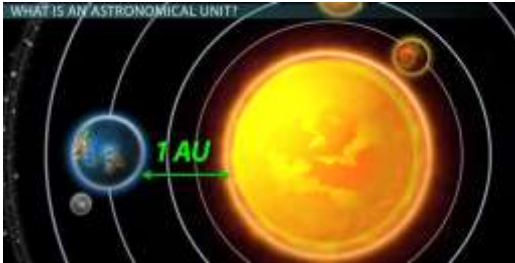
- Plant Geography : studies the spatial pattern of Natural Vegetation in their habitats.
- Zoo Geography: studies the spatial pattern and geographic characteristics of animals and their habitats.
- Ecology / Ecosystem: studies of the habitats characteristics of species.
- Environmental Geography: concerns world over leading to the realisation of environmental problems: climate change, Ocean acidification, deforestation. pollution, desertification , etc. and concerns for conservation.

Regional Approach: Karl Ritter (a German geographer)

- In this concept, the world is divided into regions at different hierarchical levels and then all the geographical phenomena in a particular region is studied.
- The Phenomena in a region are studied in a holistic manner searching for unity in diversity.

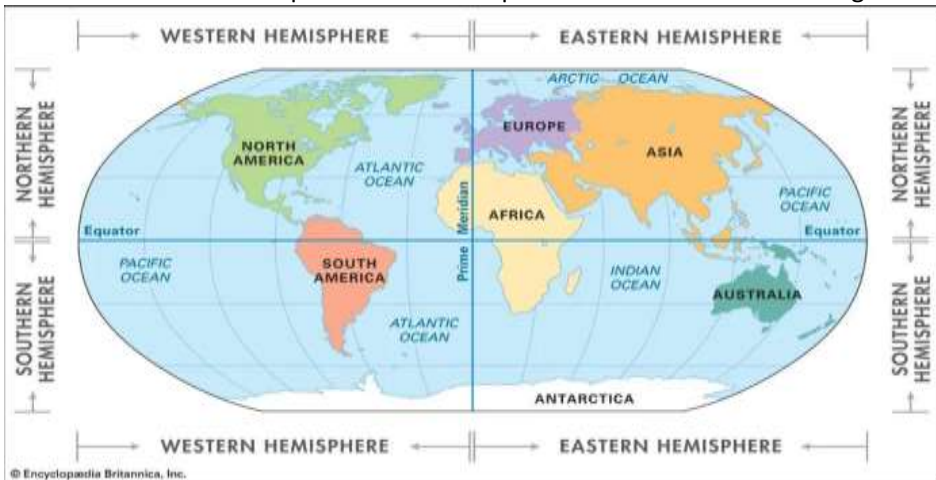
About Blue Planet: The Earth

- Third Planet from the Sun in the Solar System after Mercury and Venus.
- Water covers its two- third surface area.
- Over 71 percent of the Earth is covered with water. Therefore from outer space it appears blue and so Earth is called the 'Blue Planet'
- Everything in nature is made up of five basic elements: earth, water, fire, air, and space.
- The Earth Surface is not uniform. it has variation in its Physical Features., like Continents, Mountains, Hills, valleys, Plateaus, Plains ,Deserts, Lakes , Sea and Oceans



Why it is Unique Planet :

- because it sustain life
- Optimal location from Sun ie neither too hot nor too cold.
- Average distance between Earth and Sun is about 150 million km.
- Rotation of Earth around its axis helps in keeping the extreme of temperatures between day and night, well within the tolerable limits.
- Presence of Oxygen in the atmosphere
- Presence of Protective blanket or shield as Ozone
- Presence of adequate water which provide ideal conditions for origin and evolution of various life forms.



Introduction

- Water : Land Ratio on Earth : 71: 29
- There are 7 continents and 5 oceans in the world.
- The large landmasses present on the earth called a continent.

Four Hemisphere on the Earth

North-South Hemisphere

- Northern Hemisphere, the half that lies north of the Equator
- Southern Hemisphere, the half that lies south of the Equator

East-West Hemisphere

- Eastern Hemisphere, the half that lies east of the prime meridian and west of the 180th meridian
- Western Hemisphere, the half that lies west of the prime meridian and east of the 180th meridian

The East-West division can also be seen in a cultural sense, as a division into two cultural hemispheres. 15 century Europeans called East hemispheres Area **called Old World**, and West called **New World**.

BASIC LIST OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION IN WORLD

1. Christianity : Percentage Approx 31 % (USA, Brazil, Russia, Mexico)
2. Islam : Approx 25 % (Indonesia, Pakistan , India, Bangladesh)
- 3 Secular/ Non Religious : 15.60 %
- 4 Hinduism : 15.16% (India, Nepal)
- 5 Buddhism about 6.6%

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COUNTRY, STATE AND NATION

COUNTRY:

- Geographical Perspective (Country is French Word)
- Countries have political boundaries
- A country has two names: a protocol name and a geographical name.
- Protocol Name : The Republic of India, The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, United States of America , People's Republic of China
- Geographical Name : India, Afghanistan , United States, China

STATE:

- Political Perspective; Political organisation
- The State has four elements—population, territory, government, and sovereignty((political independence)

NATION :

- community based on common ethnicity, history and traditions and aspirations
- Refers to Social , cultural, psychological, emotional and political unity
- A State can be created while a Nation is always the result of evolution
- Sovereignty ((political independence)) is essential for State but not for Nation
- All nations are not sovereign
- Possession of a Definite Territory is essential for the State but not for a Nation
- Nation has Cultural boundaries
- Nation can be wider than the State
- For example, after the Second World War, Germany got divided into two separate states West Germany and East Germany. But Germans remained emotionally as one nation.

Basic Facts :



Continents	Area (km²)	Population (By 2020)	Population Share (%)	Number of countries
Asia	31,033,131,150	4,641,054,775	59.54%	48
Africa	29,648,481	1,340,598,147	17.20%	54
Europe	22,134,900	747,636,026	9.59%	44
North America	21,330,000	592,072,212	7.60%	23
South America	17,461,112	430,759,766	5.53%	12
Australia	8,486,460	43,111,704	0.55%	03

Antartica	13,720,000	0	0	0
-----------	------------	---	---	---

The following table lists the seven continents with their highest and lowest points on land, sorted in decreasing highest points.

Continent	Highest point	Elevation (metres) (feet)		Country or territory containing highest point	Lowest point	Elevation (metres) (feet)		Country or territory containing lowest point
Asia	Mount Everest	8,848	29,029	China and Nepal	Dead Sea	-427	-1,401	Israel, Jordan, and Palestine
South America	Aconcagua	6,960	22,830	Argentina	Laguna del Carbón	-105	-344	Argentina
North America	Denali	6,198	20,335	United States	Death Valley [†]	-86	-282	United States
Africa	Mount Kilimanjaro	5,895	19,341	Tanzania	Lake Assal	-155	-509	Djibouti
Europe	Mount Elbrus	5,642	18,510	Russia	Caspian Sea	-28	-92	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	4,892	16,050	None	Deep Lake, Vestfold Hills [†]	-50	-160	None ^{††}
Australia	Puncak Jaya	4,884	16,024	Indonesia (Papua)	Lake Eyre	-15	-49	Australia

Five Oceans :

The Pacific Ocean is recognised as the deepest and largest ocean in terms of size. The Arctic Ocean is recognised as the shallowest and smallest ocean in terms of size. The following table shows the details and names of 5 oceans in the world:

Names of Ocean	Area (Km ²)	Share to Earth's Water Surface Area (In %)
Pacific Ocean	165,200,000	>40%
Atlantic Ocean	106,400,000	>22%
Indian Ocean	73,556,000	20%
Antarctic/ Southern Ocean	20,327,000	15-16%
Arctic Ocean	13,986,000	3-4%

Top Ten Largest Countries by Area

- 1. Russia:** Area: 17,075,400 km square
- 2. Canada:** Area: 9,984,670 km square
- 3. United States of America:** Area: 9,826,675 km square
- 4. China:**Area: 9,598,094 km square
- 5. Brazil:** Area: 8,514,877 km square
- 6. Australia:**Area: 7,617,930 km square
- 7. India:**Area: 3,287,263 km square
- 8. Argentina:** Area: 2,766,890 km square
- 9. Kazakhstan:** Area: 2,724,900 km square
- 10. Algeria:** Area 2,381,741 km square

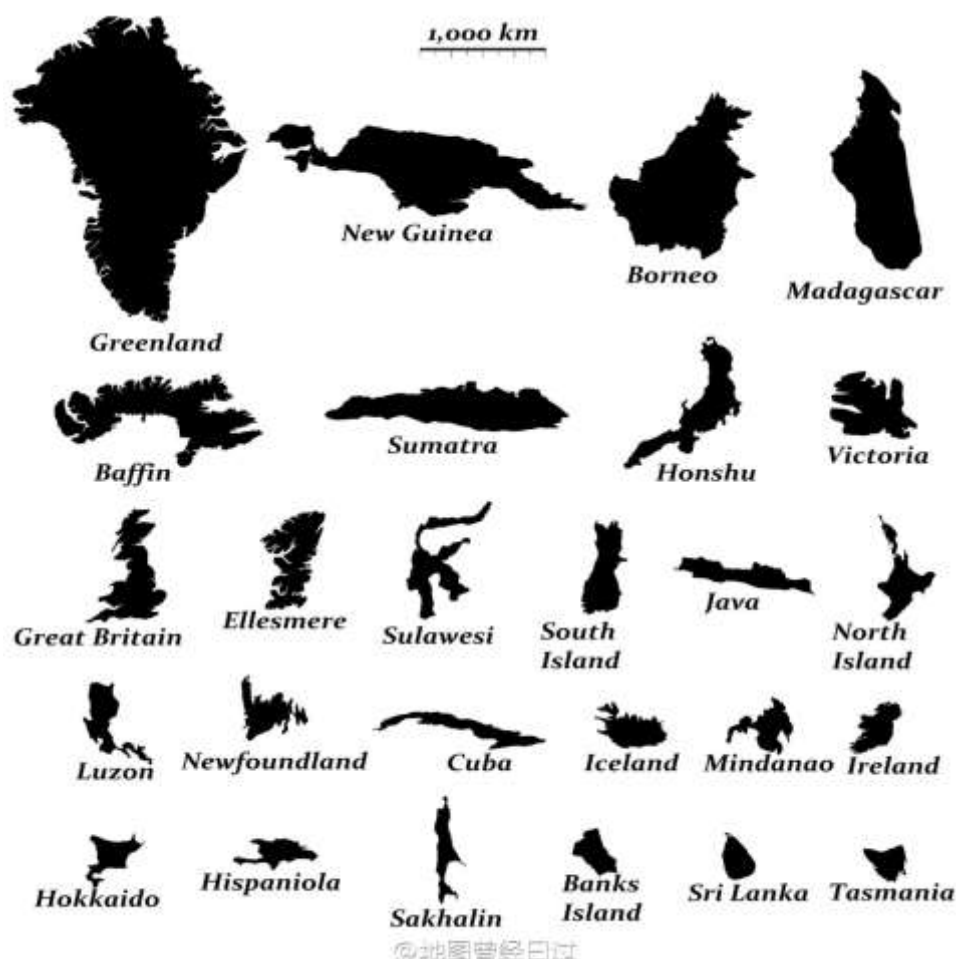
List of the 10 smallest countries by total area (land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Total Area sq. km (sq. mi)	Continent	Bordering countries by land
1	Vatican City	0.44 (0.17)	Europe	Italy
2	Monaco	2.02 (0.78)	Europe	France
3	Nauru	21 (8.1)	Australia and Oceania	-

4	Tuvalu	26 (10)	Australia and Oceania	-
5	San Marino	61 (24)	Europe	Italy
6	Liechtenstein	160 (62)	Europe	Austria, Switzerland
7	Marshall Islands	181 (70)	Australia and Oceania	-
8	Saint Kitts and Nevis	269 (104)	North America	-
9	Maldives	300 (116)	Asia	-
10	Malta	316 (122)	Europe	-

Major Islands of the World: **Largest Islands of the World**

Rank	Island	Location	Area—sq mi
1.	Greenland	North Atlantic	839,999
2.	New Guinea ¹	Southwest Pacific	309,000
3.	Borneo ²	West mid-Pacific	287,300
4.	Madagascar	Indian Ocean	227,000
5.	Baffin	North Atlantic	195,926
6.	Sumatra	Northeast Indian Ocean	182,859
7.	Honshu	Sea of Japan-Pacific	89,176
8.	Great Britain	off coast of NW Europe	88,795
9.	Victoria	Arctic Ocean	83,896
10.	Ellesmere	Arctic Ocean	75,767



Dependencies or other territories

Territory Dependency of

- ❖ Taiwan , Hongkong , Macau : China
- ❖ Puerto Rico : USA
- ❖ Guam : USA
- ❖ Reunion Islands :France
- ❖ French Guyana : France
- ❖ Greenland Denmark

- ❖ Faroe Island Denmark
- ❖ Gibraltar UK
- ❖ Falkland Island : Uk

How Many Countries in the World :

Partial Countries :

- states with limited recognition"
- the total number of countries on Earth ranges anywhere between 193 to 237.
- Their recognition is often a result of geopolitical alliances and historical conflicts . (Source : BBC Science Focus)

Ex :

- Taiwan (Republic of China- ROC) Capital: Taipei
- **Kosovo**: Declared independence from Serbia in 2008 Capital : Pristina
- **Abkhazia** (claimed by Georgia, recognized by a few countries) Capital : Sukhumi
- **South Ossetia** (claimed by Georgia, recognized by a few countries) Capital: Tskhinvali
- **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus** (recognized only by Turkey)
- **Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh)** (formerly de facto independent, but its status is highly contested and has changed following recent conflicts with Azerbaijan).

Actual :

There are **195 countries** in the world today. This total comprises 193 countries that are [member states of the United Nations](#) and 2 countries that are non-member observer states: the **Holy See** and the **State of Palestine**. (Source Britannica)

Ex:



- [54 countries are in Africa](#)
- [48 in Asia](#)
- [44 in Europe](#)
- [14 in Oceania](#)
- [23 in Northern America](#) including the Caribbean
- 12 South America
- 33 in Latin America (South America 12 + Central America 7 + Mexico 1 +13 Caribbean)

World Share : Population :

- India > China > USA > Indonesia > Pakistan > Nigeria> Brazil > Bangladesh > Russia> Ethiopia

Continent	Total Countries	Percentage of World Population (2025)
Asia	48	~60.6%
Africa	54	~18.9%
Europe	44	~9.1%
North America	23	~7.5%
South America	12	~5.3%
Oceania	14	~0.6%

The scientific study of population is called **Demography**.

Structure/Composition: What are their characteristics (age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, education, occupation, etc.)?

Dynamics/Change: How do populations change over time? This involves studying three key processes:

- **Fertility (births):** How many babies are being born?

- **Mortality (deaths):** How many people are dying, and at what ages?
- **Migration:** How do people move into (immigration) and out of (emigration) a given area?

Population Is Key Factor In Geo, And Ir And Environment?

Population in Geography:

- **Distribution and Density:** Why people live where they do (e.g., fertile plains, coastal areas) and how densely populated certain regions are. This is influenced by factors like climate, terrain, resources (water, fertile soil, minerals), and economic opportunities
- **Demographic Phenomena:** Analyzing birth rates (natality), death rates (mortality), and migration patterns across space and time
- **Human-Environment Interaction:** How population characteristics interact with the environment, leading to issues like overpopulation in certain areas, resource strain, and pollution.
- **Urbanization:** The movement of people from rural to urban areas, leading to increased population densities in cities and putting pressure on infrastructure and services.
- **Socioeconomic Characteristics:** How population data relates to variables like gender, age, religion, ethnicity, and their spatial implications

Population in International Relations (IR) and Geopolitics

National Power: A large and healthy population can be a significant asset, providing a large labor force for economic development and a potential military and mobilization reserve.

Demographic Dividend: A large proportion of young, working-age people can boost economic growth

Demographic Burden: Aging populations (like in Japan, Russia, and many European countries) can strain social security, healthcare systems, and lead to labor shortages, potentially impacting economic productivity and global influence.

• **Migration and Refugees:** Population movements, whether due to economic reasons, conflict, or environmental factors, can create complex challenges and opportunities in international relations. They can lead to "brain drain" in sending countries, labor shortages or cultural integration issues in receiving countries, and humanitarian crises requiring international cooperation.

• **Resource Competition and Conflict:** Population growth, especially in resource-scarce regions, can intensify competition over water, food, and energy, potentially leading to regional instability or conflict.

• **Shifting Power Balances:** Changes in population size and age structure can alter the regional and global balance of power over time. For example, India's projected continued growth could further solidify its position on the world stage.

• **Policy and Alliances:** Nations develop strategic policies (e.g., pro-natalist policies, immigration policies) and form international alliances to address demographic challenges and leverage demographic strengths.

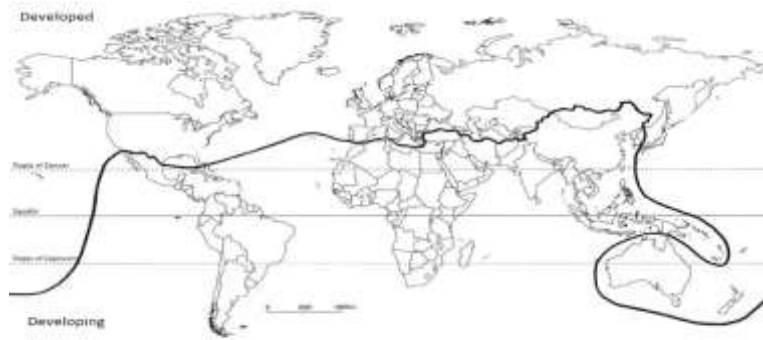
Population in Environmental Issues

The size, growth, and consumption patterns of human populations have undeniable and significant impacts on the environment:

- **Resource Depletion:** More people require more food, water, energy, and other natural resources. This intensifies demand, leading to the depletion of finite resources and putting immense pressure on renewable ones (e.g., overfishing, water scarcity, deforestation).
- **Pollution:** Increased population leads to greater waste generation and pollution (air, water, soil) from industrial activities, transportation, agriculture (pesticides, fertilizers), and domestic waste. This has direct consequences for human health and ecosystems.
- **Climate Change:** A growing global population, coupled with increasing per capita consumption, drives up greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial activity, contributing significantly to global warming, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events.
- **Biodiversity Loss and Habitat Destruction:** Expansion of human settlements, agriculture, and infrastructure due to population growth leads to extensive habitat destruction, deforestation, and ecosystem degradation, resulting in a dramatic decline in wildlife populations and biodiversity.
- **Urban Sprawl:** Rapid urbanization often results in low-density, car-reliant sprawl, consuming vast amounts of land and contributing to environmental degradation.
- **Vulnerability to Climate Hazards:** Population growth in vulnerable regions (e.g., low-lying coastal areas) increases the number of people exposed to climate hazards like floods, heatwaves, and droughts.

In conclusion, population is a dynamic force that shapes the physical landscape, influences geopolitical power struggles, and determines the health and sustainability of our planet. Understanding these interconnections is crucial for addressing global challenges and planning for a sustainable future.

Types of Countries :



The **Brandt Line** is a visual depiction of the north-south divide, proposed by **West German Chancellor Willy Brandt** in the 1980s. It encircles the world at a **latitude** of approximately **30° North**, passing between North and Central America, north of **Africa** and the **Middle East**, climbing north over China and Mongolia, **but dipping south so as to include Australia and New Zealand** in the "Rich North".

Traditional Classification :

- **North Countries** : Rich Industrial Countries Located in Northern Hemisphere
- **South Countries** : Less Industrialized Countries

COLD WAR :

- **Define** : referred to period of competition, the geopolitical tensions and a series of confrontations between the US and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. A real ideological conflict between Communism (Eastern bloc) and Capitalism (western bloc)
- **Period**: 1947- 1991
- **Started after the End of World War II --- Till Fall of Soviet Union**

Political Classification : During Cold War Era



- **First World** : Western Bloc ; Developed, Capitalist and Non Communist Countries ; Refer to bloc of countries aligned with USA Interest ; They are often characterized by prosperity, democracy, and stability—both political and economic.; A high literacy rate, free enterprise, and the rule of law
- **Second World** : Eastern Bloc Countries ; Communist and Socialist Countries : Authoritarian Government and command economics based on Soviet Model Ex USSR, **China, Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam**, and their allies
- **Third World** : Non Aligned Bloc ; Developing and Less Developed Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America The Term arose during the **Cold War** to define countries that remained non-aligned with either **NATO** or the **Warsaw Pact**.

Political Classifications

These classifications focus on the type of government, political systems, and the level of political freedom and participation.

1. System of Government:

- **Democracies:**
 - **Parliamentary Republics/Monarchies:** Head of government (Prime Minister) is accountable to the legislature (e.g., India, UK, Germany, Japan).
 - **Presidential Republics:** Head of government (President) is popularly elected and independent of the legislature (e.g., USA, Brazil).
 - **Semi-Presidential Republics:** Share executive power between a president and a prime minister (e.g., France, Russia).
- **Monarchies:**
 - **Absolute Monarchies:** Monarch holds supreme, unchallenged power (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Brunei).
 - **Constitutional Monarchies:** Monarch's power is limited by a constitution and laws, often ceremonial (e.g., UK, Japan, Spain).
- **Authoritarian/Totalitarian States:**
 - **One-Party States:** Power is monopolized by a single political party (e.g., China, Vietnam, North Korea).
 - **Military Juntas:** Government is controlled by a committee of military leaders (e.g., historically common in some African and Latin American nations).
 - **Theocracies:** Government ruled by religious authorities (e.g., Iran, Vatican City).

crucial macroeconomic indicators used to measure a country's economic activity are:

Country Economic Performance Indicators Like

- GDP: Gross Domestic Product
- GNP: Gross National Product
- GNI: Gross National Income



Key Difference :

- GDP: Measures Total Value of all Goods and Services Produce within Country's Border in a Year.
- GNP: Measures Total Value of all Goods and Services Produced and Income earned by Country's citizens both domestically and abroad.
- GNI: Measures Total amount of money earned by country's residents both domestically and abroad .

Feature/Metric	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross National Product (GNP)	Gross National Income (GNI)
Definition	Total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country's geographical borders in a specific time period (usually a year).	Total market value of all final goods and services produced by the residents of a country, regardless of where the production takes place, in a specific time period.	The total income earned by a country's people and businesses, regardless of where the income was earned, in a specific time period.
Focus/Empasis	Location/Territory: What is produced inside the country.	Nationality/Residency: What is produced by nationals/residents of the country.	Income: What income is earned by nationals/residents of the country.

Inclusion	domestic and foreign-owned entities <i>within the country's borders</i> .	citizens/firms <i>domestically and abroad</i> .	citizens/firms <i>domestically and abroad</i> .
Key Exclusion	Production by a country's citizens/firms <i>outside its borders</i> .	Production by foreign citizens/firms <i>within the country's borders</i> .	Income earned by foreign citizens/firms <i>within the country's borders</i> .
Formula (Simplified)	$C + I + G + (X - M)$ (Consumption + Investment + Government Spending + Net Exports)	GDP + Net Factor Income from Abroad (Income earned by residents from abroad - Income earned by foreigners in the domestic economy)	GDP + Net Primary Income from Abroad (Essentially, GNI is the same as GNP but also includes net taxes on production and imports, and net subsidies received from abroad, though these are often small. For most practical purposes, GNI has largely replaced GNP).

Example Scenario	India's GDP: Includes profits of a Samsung factory in Chennai. Excludes profits of an Indian IT firm's branch in London.	India's GNP: Excludes profits of a Samsung factory in Chennai. Includes profits of an Indian IT firm's branch in London.	India's GNI: Includes the income of an Indian software engineer working in the US (if repatriated). Excludes the income of an American executive working for a US firm in India (if repatriated to the US).
-------------------------	---	---	--

WORLD BANK CLASSIFICATION (On the Basis of Gross National Income)

- Economies are currently divided into four income groupings: low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high.
- The classifications are updated each year on July 1, (July 1, 2024- June 30, 2025)
- based on the GNI per capita of the previous calendar year.
- GNI measures are expressed in United States dollars

Classification for 2025 (effective July 1, 2025, for FY2026)

- **Based on GNI per capita from 2024**

Income Group	GNI Per Capita Threshold (USD)
Low-Income Economies	\$1,135 or less
Lower-Middle-Income Economies	\$1,136 to \$4,495
Upper-Middle-Income Economies	\$4,496 to \$13,935
High-Income Economies	\$13,936 or more

- For 2024 (FY2025), India remains a Lower-Middle-Income Economy.
- For 2025 (FY2026), India remains a Lower-Middle-Income Economy

■ High Income
 ■ Upper-middle Income
 ■ Lower-middle Income
 ■ Low Income
 ■ Not Classified

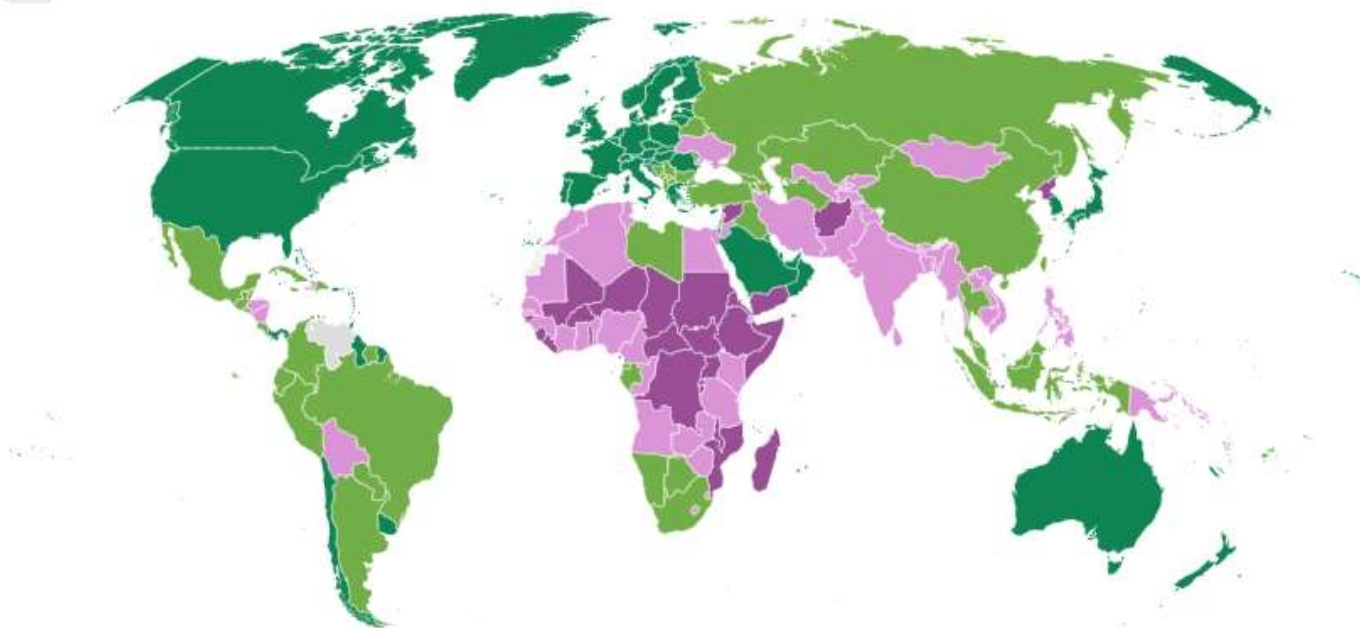


Fig: World Bank Group Country Classification by Income Level .

IMF CLASSIFICATION (ON THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT)



- Developed countries
- Developing countries
- Least developed countries

Developed Countries:

- is a **sovereign state** that has a high **quality of life**, **developed economy** and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations.
- Criteria :
 - 1) degree of economic development are **gross domestic product (GDP)**, **gross national product (GNP)**, the **per capita income**,
 - 2) level of industrialization,
 - 3) amount of widespread infrastructure and
 - 4) general standard of living.

Total Developed Countries:

- IMF's list of 41 "Advanced Economies"
- World Bank's list of **83 "High-Income Economies"**

Feature/Metric	World Bank (WB)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Formed	July 1944 (Bretton Woods Conference)	July 1944 (Bretton Woods Conference)
HQ	Washington, D.C., USA	Washington, D.C., USA
Core Purpose	Long-term economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries	Global monetary cooperation and financial stability.
Main Aim/Mission	To reduce poverty, increase shared prosperity, and promote sustainable development by providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries for projects and structural reforms.	To foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world by overseeing the international monetary system
India Joined In Which Year	1944	December 27, 1945
Key Reports Published	World Development Report (WDR): Annual flagship report on a specific development topic. - Global Economic Prospects (GEP): Semi-annual report on global economic developments and prospects, with focus on EMDEs. - Poverty and Shared Prosperity: Biennial report on global poverty and inequality trends. - International Debt Statistics: Data and analysis on external debt. - (Formerly) Doing Business Report (Now B-Ready report)	World Economic Outlook (WEO): Semi-annual flagship report on global economic developments and prospects. - Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR): Semi-annual report on financial market developments and financial stability risks. - Fiscal Monitor: Semi-annual report on public finance developments and policies

GLOBAL SOUTH

- **Term Coined by :** 1969 by political activist Carl Oglesby.
- **Define:** refers to countries often characterized as developing, less developed, or underdeveloped, primarily located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- These nations typically experience higher levels of poverty, income inequality, and challenging living conditions compared to the wealthier nations of the Global North.
- **Global North :** The "Global North" is richer nations that are located mostly in North America and Europe, with some additions in Oceania and elsewhere.

Term Used After which Year: It gained momentum after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, which marked the end of the "Second World."
