



CLAT-UG

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST

Volume - 2

General Knowledge



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GEOGRAPHY

Mass :- 5.976×10^{24} kg

Mean Density :- 5.518 kg/litres.

Shape :- An oblate spheroid or a geoid.

Area :- Total surface area 509,7000,000 sq. km; Land area about 148,400,000 km (about 29% of the total area); water area about 361,300,000 sq. km (about 71 percent of the total surface area)

Motions :- (i) Rotation (Spinning motion on polar Axis), once every 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds.

(ii) Revolution (Around the Sun), once every 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.54 seconds.

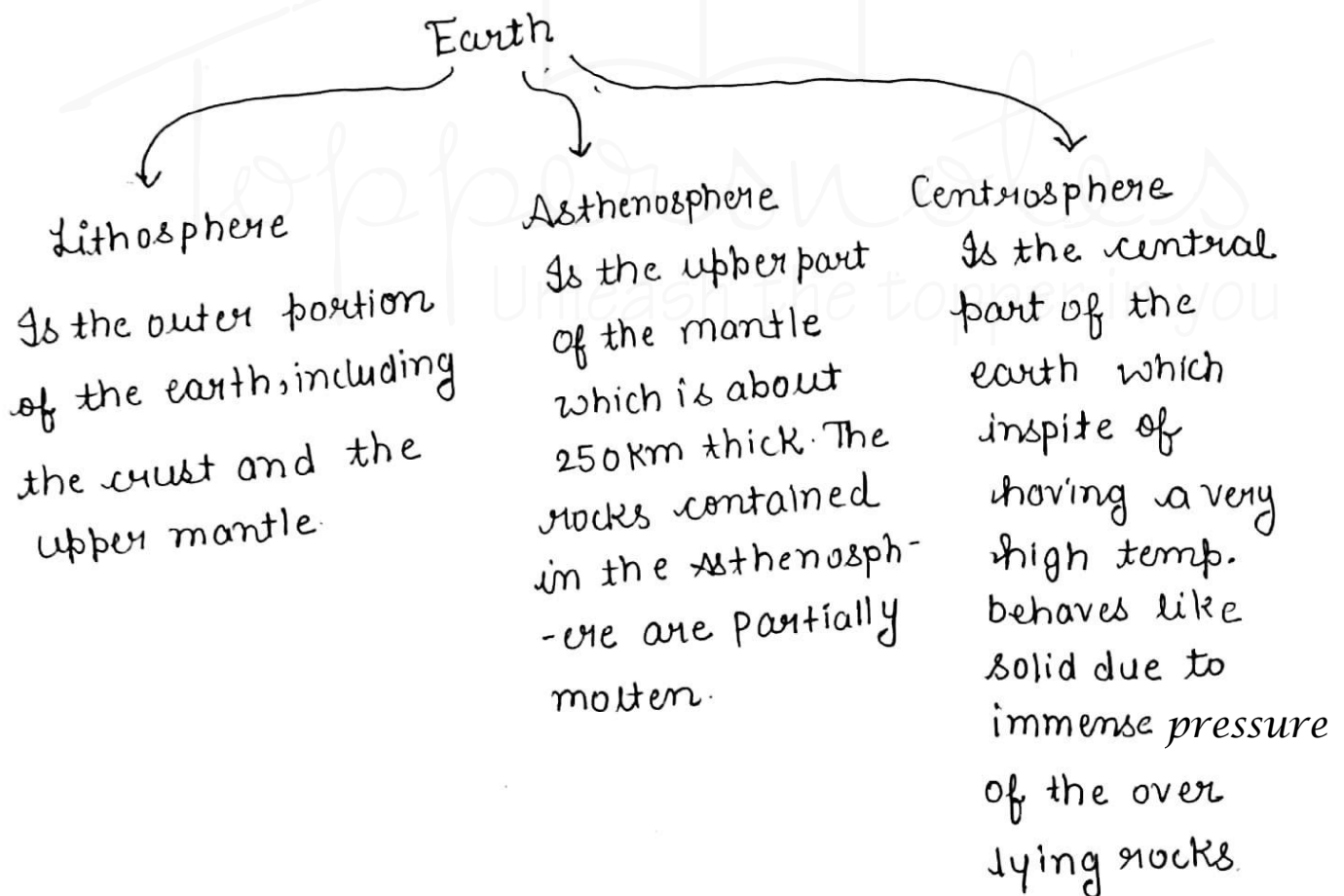
Surface features :- Highest points on land - Mt Everest 8,848 m above the sea level, lowest area on land - shore of Dead sea (399 m below sea level)
Mean height of land 756 m.

Ocean Dept : Deepest Area - Mariana Trench in Pacific ocean south-west of Guam (11,033 m below the sea - surface). Average depth of oceans 3,730 m.

Temperature :- 14°C , Highest temperature 58°C at Al Aziziyah, Libya and the lowest temperature -89.6°C at Vostok Station in Antarctica.

The maximum distance at the time of Aphelion between July 2 and 5 is about 152 million km and the minimum distance at perihelion between January 2 and 5 is about 147 million km.

The earth is divided into lithosphere, asthenosphere and centrosphere.



Earth is lying between the Venus and Mars. It is the third planet of the solar system. It ranks fifth in size with a mean radius of 6371 kilometres. The shape of the earth is oblate spheroid.

Longest day (Shortest Night) in the Northern hemisphere is June 21 and Shortest Day (Longest night) is December 22. Longest Day is the Southern hemisphere is Dec. 22 and Shortest Day is June. 21

- ★ Equator is an imaginary line passing round the earth midway between the north and south poles, dividing the earth into two equal halves.
- ★ Latitude is the angular distance in degrees on the earth's surface measured north and south of the equator. The latitude of any point on the earth is most precisely expressed in degrees minutes and seconds

- ★ A meridian is an imaginary line extending from the north pole to the south pole at right angles to the equator.
- ★ Longitudes are equal distant lines drawn east and west of the Greenwich Meridian. They denote the angular distances of a place due east or west of the Greenwich Meridians. There are 360 Meridians of longitude.

Volcanoes

- ★ A volcano is formed when the molten magma in the earth's interior escapes through the crust by vents and fissures accompanied by steam gases (hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, carbon dioxide etc.) and pyroclastic materials.
- ⇒ There are three types of volcanoes - Active, dormant and occasionally.
- ★ An active volcano erupts occasionally.
eg - Mount Stromboli in Italy, Barren Islands in India (The only active volcano in India).
Mt. Etna in Sicily and Cotopaxi in Ecuador.

- ★ Mt. Stromboli whose frequent eruptions that resulted in more like a summit glow, have earned it a crown title "Light house of the Mediterranean".
- ★ A dormant volcano has not been seen to erupt, but it shows evidence of recent activity.
- ★ An extinct volcano shows no sign of life.
Eg. Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- ★ The Pacific belt is known as the Ring of fire because of the largest number of Active volcanoes along the coasts of America and Asia on the ocean.

★ Earth Quakes ★

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust.

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and their impact, There are two corresponding measures of their severity of an earthquake: Intensity and magnitude.

- ⇒ The Kutch earthquake (1819),
The Assam earthquake (1897),
The Kangra earthquake (1905),
The Bihar earthquake (1934),
The Lathur, Maharashtra earthquake (1993)
and the Gujarat (Kutch) earthquake (2001) are
the well known examples of earthquakes in India.

Tsunami

* Tsunamis (tidal waves) are long-wave length, long-period sea waves produced by the sudden or abrupt movement of large volumes of water.

The Atmosphere

- (i) Atmosphere is defined as an envelope of gaseous mixtures covering the earth held to it by gravitational forces. Atmosphere is essential for the life on earth.
- (ii) Oxygen is the most important component among atmospheric gases

3. Nitrogen which is an important constituent of all organic compounds is relatively inert.
4. The principal constituents of the lower atmosphere is are:-
- Nitrogen (78.08% by volume)
 - Oxygen (20.94%)
 - Argon (0.93%)
 - Carbondioxide (0.033%)

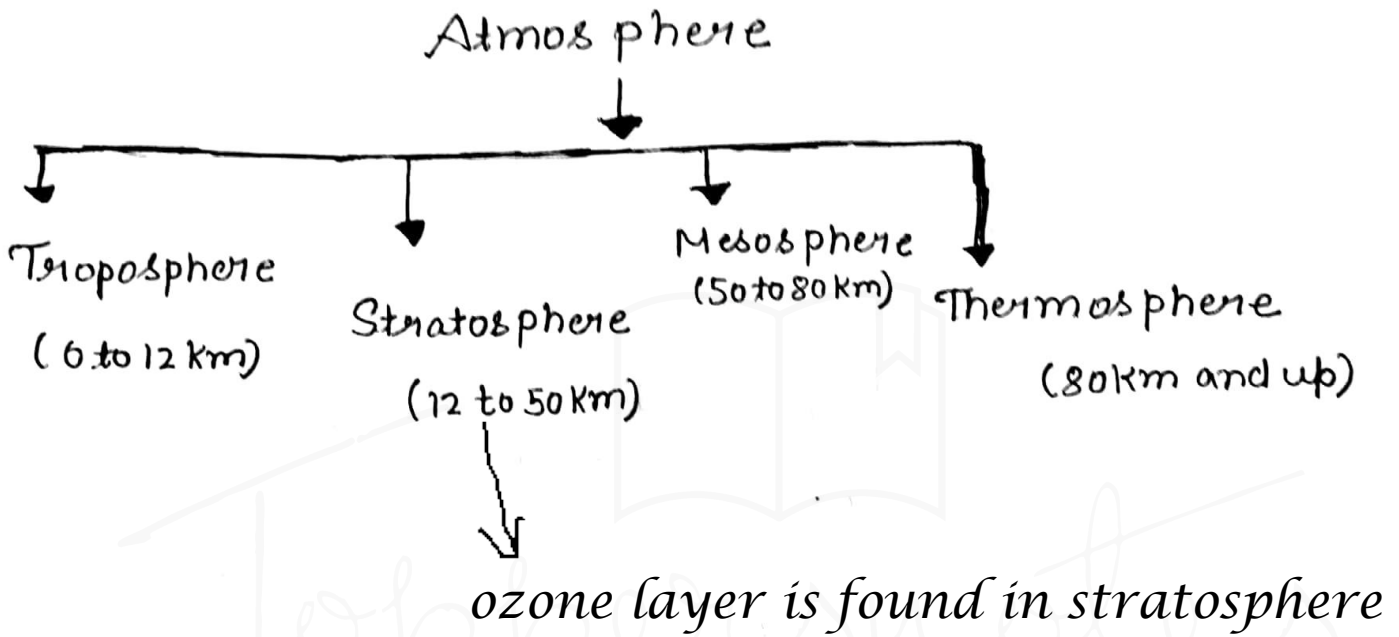
Ozone (O_3) consisting of three oxygen atoms chemically linked in another variable constituent of the atmosphere. In the lowest layers, the proportion of Ozone is very low (less than 0.00005 by volume of atmosphere).

Structure of Atmosphere.

The Atmosphere is divided into layers according to major changes in temperature. 99% of the total mass of the atmosphere is below 32 kilometres. Atmosphere can be classified in five main layers troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere (ionosphere) and the Magnetosphere. Troposphere

0 - to 12 km , Stratosphere - 12 to 50km , Mesosphere -
50 - to 80 km , Thermosphere - 80km and up.

Thermosphere contains Ionosphere and Exosphere



Geography

Rivers :-

- ★ The Nile (6670km) which is the longest river in the world drains into the Mediterranean Sea
- ★ The Amazon, flowing into the South Atlantic, is the largest river in terms of the size and volume of water discharged. It is 6437 km long.
- ★ The only river that crosses the equator twice is river Congo.

Desert :-

Antarctic Deserts, Arctic Sahara (Africa), Arabian Desert (Middle East), Gobi Desert (Asia), Kalahari Desert (Africa), Patagonian desert (South America), Great Victoria Desert (Australia), Syrian Desert (Middle East), Great Basin Desert (North America) are the ten largest deserts in the world.

⇒ The Takla Makan (32,000 sq. km) is the largest desert in China; Gobi (Mongolia) is the coldest desert in the world. Largest Desert in India is Thar Desert.

* camel is known as the ship of the Desert.

* Hottest place - Denakit Depression, Ethiopia, 34.4°C

Islands

Greenland (Kalaait Nunait) which is the largest island in the world.

Lakes

* Lake Superior (North America) is the largest fresh water lake in the world.

* The Caspian sea is the largest salt water lake.

* Lake Baikal (Russia) is the deepest freshwater lake (depth 1620m).

* The saltiest lake in the world: Lake Van (Turkey).

* The second Islands :-

⇒ Greenland (Kalaait Nunait) which is the largest island in the world.

⇒ The second largest island is New Guinea.

Natural vegetation

- ★ Natural vegetation refers to a plant community that has been left undisturbed over long time.
- ★ Flora denotes the plants of a particular country or region.
- ★ Fauna denotes the animal kingdom found in a particular geographical region.
- ★ wettest place → Mawsynram India - 1187cm

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

★ Physiography :-

- ⇒ India is the largest country in the Indian subcontinent lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
- ⇒ India stretches 3,214 km from north to south and 2933 km from east to west.
- ⇒ The total length of the mainland coastline is nearly 6,100 km and that of the land frontier is about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline including that of the islands is about 7500 km.
- ⇒ With an area of about 32,87,263 sq. km, India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- ⇒ The northernmost point of the country lies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and it is known as Indira col.
- ⇒ Now, the Indian Union consists of 28 states 9 union territories and one National capital territory (Delhi) (Data changed because of jammu kashmir relation)

Neighbours of India

- India shares her borders with China, Nepal and Bhutan, Pakistan and Afghanistan and Myanmar and Bangladesh
- The boundary between India (Arunachal Pradesh) and China is known as McMahon Line.
- The boundary line between the imperial Pakistan and Afghanistan is known as Durand Line
- The boundary ^{line} between India and Pakistan is known as Radcliff Line.

Mountains

The Himalayas are the most prominent ranges

⇒ The Himalayas :-

It is one of the youngest mountain systems in the world

⇒ The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges.

(i) The southernmost range, called the Siwalik is the lowest.

(ii) The ranges lying north of the Siwalik, known as the ~~Himadri~~, ~~are the highest~~. the Himachal or Middle Himalaya

⇒ (iii) The northernmost ranges of the Himalayas, known as the Himadri, or the greatest Himalaya

⇒ Mt. Everest (8848)m in Nepal is the world's highest peak.

⇒ Kanchenjunga in Sikkim is the highest peak of the Himalayas in India (8598m)

⇒ Highest Mountain Peak in India is K₂ (8611m).

⇒ It is in Pak Occupied Kashmir

The Himalayas are regionally divided into
 Punjab, Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas,
 Nepal Himalayas, Assam Himalayas

Name	Location
Punjab Himalaya	→ Between Indus and Satluj
Kumaon Himalaya	→ Between Satluj and Kali
Nepal Himalaya	→ Between Kali and Tista
Assam Himalaya	→ Between Tista and Dihang

Important passes of Himalayas

- ⇒ Nilgiri is known as the 'Blue Mountains'
- ⇒ The southern most tip of Eastern Ghats is called Cardamom Hills.

The Aravallis are the one of the oldest fold Mountains in the world. The highest peak of Aravalli range is Guru Shikhar near Mt. Abu (1722 metre) in Rajasthan.

Islands

~~Part B~~ India has two groups of islands namely the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

- Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The southernmost tip of India, Indira point is in Great Nicobar islands which is the biggest island in Nicobar group.
- The Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea comprises of a group of 36 islands
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.