

CAUSE OF GREENHOUSE EFFECT - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

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1. Climate Change - Major Human Drivers

- greenhouse gases aur pollution ozone kshay ke liye direct roop se uttaradayi hain, jabki ozone layer ka kshay climate change ke liye apratyaksh roop se uttaradayi hai. isliye option (d) sahi jawab hai. [Q1]
- hal ke manavajanit climate change mein tapan ka main reason atmosphere mein greenhouse gases, visheshakar CO₂ aur methane, ki badhti concentration hai. ozone layer ka kshay ek alag environmental samasya hai aur uska climate se relation avashy hai, lekin woh abhi global warming ka mukhya reason nahi hai. air pollution mein tapan aur shitalan dono type ke factor ho sakte hain; isliye “uparyukt sabhi” ko mukhya reason kahana scientific roop se satik nahi hai. [Q2]

EXAM TRAP stratosphere mein ozone labhakari hai kyunki yeh Sun ke harmful UV radiation ke bade hissa se life ki protection karti hai, jabki dharataliy ozone harmful air pollutant hai. carbon dioxide light-synthesis ke liye zaroori hai aur Earth ke natural greenhouse effect ko banaye rakhne mein help karti hai; dusari taraf iski bahut zyada atmospheric amount climate tapan badhati hai aur bahut zyada concentration harmful ho sakti hai. [Q3]

- carbon urvarikaran effect ka sujhav hai ki atmosphere mein carbon dioxide ki increase plants mein photosynthesis ki dar badhati hai. yeh effect plants ki species, temperature aur water aur nutrient tatvon ki upalabdhatta ke ke mutabik bhinn hota hai. Earth ki vegetation-yukt land ke lagbhag ek-chauthai se adhe hissa ne pichhale 35 varshon (1982-2015) mein ullekhaniiy hariyali dikhai hai, jiska main reason atmospheric carbon dioxide ke badhate level hain. [Q4]
- 1, 2 and 4 only - climate change ke do primary reason hain - ve factor jo carbon emissions badhate hain aur ve factor jo carbon avashoshan ko prabhavit karte hain. carbon emissions badhane ke karanon mein fossil indhanon ka bahut zyada burning, oil se chalane wale vahanon ki badhti number aadi shamil hain, jabki bahut zyada forests ki cutting ke reason carbon avashoshan ki dar ghat rahi hai. phalatah atmosphere mein carbon ki concentration badh rahi hai, jo greenhouse effect badhakar climate ko prabhavit kar rahi hai. [Q5]

2. Biomass Burning, CO₂ & Global Warming

- 1,2,3 and 4 - cutting ke baad bache phasal avasheshon ko land saph karne aur kit control ke liye nipataya jata hai. in phasal/bayomas avasheshon ke nipatan ka sabse sasta aur asan tarika inhen jalana hai. [Q6]

- Carbon-di-oxide - environment mein greenhouse gases water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide aur chlorofluorocarbon hain. inmein carbon dioxide global warming ke liye sabse zyada uttaradayi hai, kyunki environment mein iski concentration dusre greenhouse gases ki comparison mein zyada hai. [Q7]
- global warming mainly atmosphere mein bahut zyada carbon dioxide ki samasya hai. 2024 mein world level par average CO₂ concentration 423.9 ± 0.2 ppm (hissa per das lakh) thi. [Q8]
- global warming mainly atmosphere mein bahut zyada carbon dioxide ki samasya hai. 2024 mein world level par average CO₂ concentration 423.9 ± 0.2 ppm (hissa per das lakh) thi. [Q9]
- Increase in carbon dioxide - global warming mainly atmosphere mein bahut zyada carbon dioxide ki samasya hai. 2024 mein world level par average CO₂ concentration 423.9 ± 0.2 ppm (hissa per das lakh) thi. [Q10]

3. Atmospheric CO₂ - Natural Balance

EXAM TRAP kathit natural balance ke liye atmospheric CO₂ ki koi scientific roop se specified universal "ishtatam" concentration nahi hai. purana man 0.03% lagbhag 300 ppm ke barabar hai aur yeh purane pathyapustak-kal ki atmospheric amount ko shows hai, kisi abhi ishtatam level ko nahin. aaj atmospheric CO₂ ki amount 0.04% se zyada hai aur ise aam taur par ppm mein mapa jata hai; dekhi gayi concentration ko ecological ishtatam level nahi mana ja sakata. [Q11]

4. Methane - Major Sources

- 1, 2, 3 and 4 - dhan ke khet, coal khadan aur palatu animal atmosphere mein methane emissions ke manavajanit source hain, jabki ardrabhumian aur marine haidret methane emissions ke natural source hain. natural sources mein sabse zyada emissions wetland se hi hota hai. [Q12]
- methane (CH₄) natural sources jaise wetlands ke saath-saath human activities se bhi released hoti hai. natural source - ardrabhumian sabse bada source hain, jahan oxygen ki anupasthiti mein organic substances ko vighatit karne wale baiktiriya CH₄ released karte hain. [Q13]
- methane (CH₄) natural sources jaise wetlands ke saath-saath human activities se bhi released hoti hai. natural source - ardrabhumian sabse bada source hain, jahan oxygen ki anupasthiti mein organic substances ko vighatit karne wale baiktiriya CH₄ released karte hain. [Q14]
- methane (CH₄) natural sources jaise wetlands ke saath-saath human activities se bhi released hoti hai. natural source - ardrabhumian sabse bada source hain, jahan oxygen ki anupasthiti mein organic substances ko vighatit karne wale baiktiriya CH₄ released karte hain. [Q15]
- Rice - methane aur nitrous oxide dono ka sabse important manavajanit source dhan/chaval hai. [Q16]
- methane (CH₄) ko marsh gas bhi kaha jata hai, jiske source biogas, jivanvik decomposition aur jugali karne wale animal hain. yeh ek greenhouse gas hai jo air ko polluted karti hai. [Q17]

5. CO₂ Sinks & Atmospheric Retention

- hal ke samay mein human activities ke reason atmosphere mein carbon dioxide ki concentration badhi hai, lekin uska bada hissa lower atmosphere mein nahi rehta kyunki mahasagaron ke phaitoplainkaton aur land ke plants dwara photosynthesis mein carbon dioxide absorbed kar li jati hai. [Q18]

6. Methane Hydrate

- 1, 2 and 3 - methane haidret ek kristaliy thos hai jismein water ke anuon se ghira methane ka ek anu hota hai. methane haidret aam taur par 'barph' ke roop mein paya jata hai. global warming in nikshepon se methane gas ke emissions ko prerit kar sakta hai. 'methane haidret' ke bade deposition arkatik tundra aur sea-tal ke neeche paye gaye hain. atmosphere mein methane ka life relatively kam hota hai. [Q19]

7. Rice Cultivation - Methane & Nitrous Oxide

- dhan ki farming se judi avayaviy paristhitiyan methane ke emissions ka reason banti hain. jab nitrogen-based urvarakon ka use kiya jata hai, tab farming ki mitti se nitrous oxide released hota hai. isliye upar diye gaye dono statement sahi hain. [Q20]