CLIMATE CHANGE - FULL MIND MAP

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

Topics in this chapter:

1. Greenhouse Gas & Carbon Emission Basics

EXAM TRAP atmosphere mein greenhouse gas aisi gas hai jo tapiy avarakt limit ke andar radiation ko absorbed aur released karti hai. yeh process greenhouse effect ka basic reason hai. Earth ke atmosphere ki main greenhouse gases carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide aur ozone hain. isliye (c & d) sahi jawab hai. [Q1]

- China - chin abhi fossil fuels se hone wale varshik carbon dioxide emissions ka world ka sabse bada utsarjak hai aur diye gaye options mein bhi pratham place par hai. varshik emissions ki satik amount har year badalati rahati hai, isliye yahan shighr purani ho jane wali number dene ke bajay abhi kram zyada upayogi hai. [Q2]
- China - world level par chin carbon ka sabse bada utsarjak hai. [Q3]
- bhutan ko world ka main 'carbon negative country' mana jata hai. [Q4]

2. Net-Zero & Carbon Removal Approaches

- year 2021 mein international energy ejensi (IEA) ne apna shuddh shuny emissions (Net Zero Emissions - NZE) rodamaip '2050 tak shuddh shuny' (Net Zero by 2050) naam se jari kiya. yeh world ka pehla widespread energy rodamaip hai, jo United Nations ke navanbar 2021 conference se pehle aya. 'shuddh shuny emissions' (Net Zero Emissions) ka meaning atmosphere se nikali gayi greenhouse gases aur greenhouse gas emissions ke beech samagr balance obtained karna hai. shuddh shuny (Net Zero) kya hai? shuddh shuny (Net Zero), jise carbon-tatasthata (Carbon Neutrality) bhi kaha jata hai, ka meaning yeh nahi hai ki koi country apne emissions ko shuny kar dega. [Q5]
- carbon prithakkaran (Carbon Sequestration) atmospheric carbon dioxide ko pakadane aur sangrahit karne ki process hai. agriculture land mein kuchali hui jvalamukhiy chattan dalana air se carbon hatane mein important bhumika nibha sakta hai. [Q6]

3. Climate Change Performance Index

- 10th - climate change pradarshan suchakank (CCPI) main utsarjak countries ke climate-pradarshan ki comparison greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy, energy use aur climate policy ke basis par karta hai. CCPI 2022 mein India 10ven place par tha. [Q7]

4. Climate Sensitivity, Social Stress & Climate Theories

- Farming - agriculture climate change se sabse zyada prabhavit hoti hai. climate mein change agriculture ke liye water ki upalabdhata aur water ki zarurat ko bhi prabhavit kar sakta hai. [Q8]
- climate change resources par dabav badha raha hai. anek praman available hain jo siddh karte hain ki climate change agriculture aur forestry ke production aur utpadakata dono par negative effect dalata hai. isliye bhavishy mein aur zyada jatil condition ki sanbhavana se inakar nahi kiya ja sakata. agriculture area charam mausami paristhitiyon se sabse zyada prabhavit hota hai, jisse food protection ka sawal paida hota hai. food asuraksha ki condition mein anavashyak food bhandaran par control ki pravritti paida hoti hai, jo antatah samajik tanav ka reason banti hai. is type food asuraksha bhi samajik tanav ka ek main factor hai. isliye statement aur reason dono sahi hain aur reason statement ki sahi vyakhya bhi karta hai. [Q9]
- Galat kathan: Solar irradiance; climate change ka khagoliy siddhant 1920 ke dashak mein khagolashastri Milutin Milankovitch ne pratipadit kiya. iske ke mutabik Earth ki kaksha ki utkendrata, akshiy jhukav aur purvagaman mein change orbital forcing ke medium se Earth ke climate pratirup specified karte hain. isliye solar vikiranata is siddhant se related nahi hai. [Q10]
- climate change ke khagoliy siddhant ke ke mutabik, Earth ki speed climate change par effect dalati hai. 1920 ke dashak mein sarbiyai bhubhautikavid aur khagolashastri Milutin Milankovich ne siddhant diya ki Earth ki kaksha ki utkendrata, akshiy jhukav aur purvagaman mein change Earth tak pahunchane wale solar radiation mein chakriy change paida karta hai. [Q11]
- Ice core - snow krod ek kor namuna hai jise aam taur par kisi himachadar se nikala jata hai, aam taur par Antarctica-grinalaind ki dhruviy snow-topiyon ya dusre sthanon ke unche parvatiy himanadon se. jaise-jaise varshik snow ki paraten kramashah banti hain, nichali paraten upari paraton se purani hoti hain aur ek snow krod mein anek varshon mein bani barph shamil hoti hai. [Q12]

5. Climate-smart Agriculture & Carbon Sequestration

- 1, 2 and 3 - koi bhi vidhi jo mitti ko zyada organic substance banaye rakhne mein help kare taaki woh effective carbon sink ke roop mein kam kar sake, carbon prithakkaran ya bhandaran mein upayogi hogi. samochch medabandi anek rainfall-ashrit areas mein widespread roop se used mitti aur water conservation takanikon mein se ek hai. [Q13]
- 1, 2 and 3 - climate-smart gram (CSV), CGIAR research program par climate change, agriculture aur food protection (CCAFS) ke netritv wali project ka hissa hai. CSA (climate smart agriculture) ke siddhanton par based yeh program different countries ke anek sthalon par sansthanon ke cooperation se kisanon ko climate change se nipatane mein help dene ke liye takaniki, sangathanatmak aur pranaligat samarthan provide karta hai. CGIAR research program par climate change, agriculture aur food protection (CCAFS) ka shasan aur management phrans mein mukhyalay wale CGIAR se obtained anubhavon par based hai. ardh-dry tropical areas ke liye international phasal research institute (ICRISAT) ko 2021 aphrika food award provide kiya gaya. ICRISAT, CGIAR ka ek research centre hai; yeh ek non-labhakari, non-rajanitik sarvajanik international research organization hai jo world bhar ke anek bhagidaron ke saath Asia aur up-sahara aphrika mein development ke liye agriculture research karta hai. [Q14]
- 1, 2 and 3 - carbon prithakkaran plants, bhuvaijnyanik sanrachanaon aur sea mein atmospheric carbon ko pakadane aur sangrahit karne ki process hai. carbon dioxide ke manavajanit emissions se hone wale asann global warming ko kam karne ke context mein parityakt aur economic roop se anupayogi coal paraten, samapt oil aur gas bhandar aur bhumigat gahari lavaniy sanrachanaen carbon prithakkaran ke sanbhavit site ho sakte hain. [Q15]

6. Low-Carbon Rural Road Construction

- 1, 2 and 3 only - gramin sadak construction mein environmental sthirata sunishchit karne ya carbon padachihn kam karne ke liye kopar slaig, kold miks esphalt takanik aur jiyoteksatails ke use ko prathamikata di jati hai. [Q16]

7. Asia-Pacific Partnership

- 1, 2 and 3 only - “Asia-prashant bhagidari par clean development aur climate ka purpose Kyoto Protocol ka samarthan karna hai.” yeh statement galat hai kyunki Asia-prashant bhagidari par clean development aur climate (APP) ka purpose Kyoto Protocol ka direct samarthan karna nahi tha. sadasy country world ke 45% se zyada greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, GDP aur population ka pratinidhitv karte hain. Kyoto Protocol (jise us samay sanyukt states ne anumodit nahi kiya tha) ke viparit, jo greenhouse gas emissions par anivary simaen lagata hai, yeh bhagidari sadasy countries ko clean energy praudyogikiyon ke development aur tainati mein teji lane ke liye jodata hai aur ismein koi anivary pravartan system nahi hai. iske reason dusre sarakaron, climate vaijnyanikon aur environment samuhon dwara bhagidari ko bekar kahakar alochana ki gai. Asia-prashant bhagidari par clean development aur climate, jise APP bhi kaha jata hai, ostreliya, Canada (aktubar 2007 mein shamil), India, japan, janavadi ganarajy chin (People's Republic of China), south koriya aur sanyukt states ke beech ek international, svaichchhik, sarvajanik-niji sajhedari thi, jisaki announcement julai 2005 mein ki gai. [Q17]