

MISCELLANEOUS - FULL MIND MAP

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

Topics in this chapter:

1. Nuclear, Thermal & Geothermal Energy - Environmental Issues
2. Energy-Environment Matching
3. Conventional Energy Source - Classification Trap

1. Nuclear, Thermal & Geothermal Energy - Environmental Issues

- atoms electricity pariyojanaon ki establishment ke dauran radioactive radiation aur radioactive waste nipatan ko dhyan mein rakha jana chahie. radioactive radiation ka vegetation aur organism-jantuon par vinashakari effect padata hai. [Q1]
- coal-based tap bijalighar sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides chhodate hain, jo acid rainfall ke main purvavarti (precursor) hain; isliye statement (A) sahi hai. koyale ke burning se carbon dioxide sahit carbon oxide bhi nikalate hain; isliye reason (R) bhi sahi hai. lekin acid rainfall ka mukhya reason carbon oxide nahi, balki sulfur aur nitrogen oxides hain. [Q2]
- India mein Himalayan, western tat (West Coast), kaimbe (Cambay), son-narmada-tapi, godavari sahit kai land-tapiy area aur sanbhavit site pahachane gaye hain. is pariksha-classification mein Ganga delta standard land-tapiy (geothermal) pranton mein shamil nahi hai. [Q3]

2. Energy-Environment Matching

- minerals resources exhaustible hote hain; isliye A-3. human timescale par solar energy lagbhag inexhaustible hai; isliye B-4. biogas mainly methane aur carbon dioxide se bani hoti hai; isliye C-2. forests ki cutting evapotranspiration aur rainfall patterns ko prabhavit kar sakti hai; isliye D-1. [Q4]

3. Conventional Energy Source - Classification Trap

EXAM TRAP standard pathyapustak classification mein coal traditional fossil-fuel energy-source hai. kai Indian energy-vargikaranon mein atoms/atoms energy ko bhi traditional vanijyik energy-sources ke saath rakha jata hai, yadyapi kuchh pustakon mein ise alag category mein rakha jata hai. pavan aur solar energy aparanparik/renewable source hain. [Q5]