



1 Interior of Earth (Source: The Hindu)

Crust

- The crust is the outermost solid part and a thin layer of the Earth with an average thickness of 0-50 km.
- The thickness of the crust varies under the oceanic (5 – 30 km) and continental areas (50 – 70 km).
- Nearly 1% of the Earth's volume and 5% of the Earth's mass are made of the crust.
- The temperature of the crust increases with depth, reaching levels of around 200°C to 400°C near the mantle-crust boundary.
- Composition
- The crust's outer layer is made up of sedimentary material, and beneath it are acidic crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks.
- Basaltic and ultrabasic rocks make up the crust's lowest layer.
- Major Elements of the Crust of crust are Oxygen (O) (46.6 %), Silicon (Si) (27.7%), Aluminium (Al) (8.1 %), Iron (Fe) (5.0%), Calcium (Ca)(3.6%), Sodium (Na) (2.8%), Potassium (K) (2.6 %), Magnesium (Mg)(1.5%).

Lithosphere

- The lithosphere is the earth's rigid outer layer.
- Thickness - 10 to 200 kilometres.
- It consists of the crust as well as the upper part of the mantle.

Asthenosphere

- Located below the lithosphere.
- Thickness - 80-200 km
- The asthenosphere is soft and plastic in nature.
- It's vicious, brittle, and ductile, and its density is higher than the crust.
- It is the primary source of magma that rises to the surface.



DATE: 25 MAY 2026

Mantle

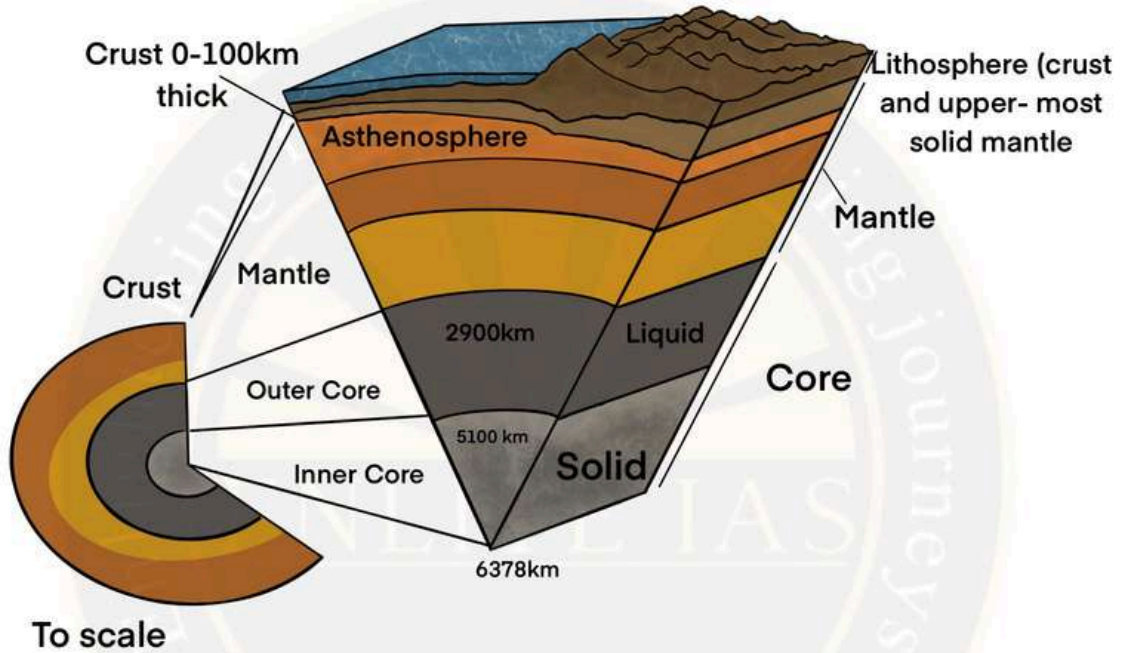
- The portion of the interior beyond the crust is called the mantle.
- The upper portion of the mantle is called the asthenosphere.
- It is completely solid with a thickness of 10-200 km
- Composition - The mantle has been formed largely of silicate minerals rich in iron and magnesium.

Core

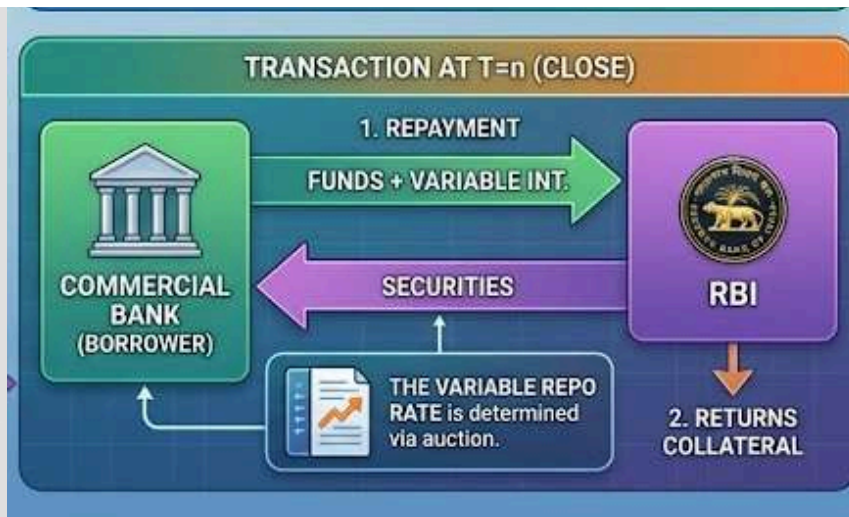
- It is composed of iron and nickel.
- The core lies between 2900 km and 6400 km below the Earth's surface.
- Divided into
 - Outer Core
 - Located between a depth of 2900 and 5100km.
 - The outer core is liquid because it is not under enough pressure to solidify.
 - Inner Core
 - The inner core stretches from the Earth's centre to 5100 kilometres below the surface.
 - This layer is solid in nature.

Discontinuity Between Layers

- **Conrad Discontinuity:** Between the upper and lower crust
- **Mohorovicic Discontinuity (Moho):** Between crust and mantle
- **Repetti Discontinuity:** Between the upper and lower mantle
- **Gutenberg Discontinuity:** Between the mantle and the outer core
- **Lehmann Discontinuity:** Between inner and outer core



Interior of Earth



2 Birsa Munda (Source: PIB)

He was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, reformer, and religious leader in the Deccan region.

- Also called 'Dharti Abba' or Father of the Earth
- **Leader of Munda Rebellion ('Ulgulan' or the 'Great Tumult' (1899-1900))**

Religious

- He renounced Christianity and protested against the conversion of Tribals by Christian missionaries.
- He created a new religion called "Birsait", which worshipped only one god and was used to spread strong anti-British feelings.



Reformer

- He stressed the need for the tribals to study their religion and not forget their cultural roots.
- He convinced people to give up superstition, alcohol, theft, lying, murder, and begging under his new religion.

Death: Birsa died of cholera in the jail in 1900



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3 Directive Principles of State Policy (Source: The Hindu)

Basics

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.
- Borrowed from Irish Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution.

Why was DPSP not implemented when the Constitution was made?

- **Non-Justiciable Nature:** Article 37 explicitly states DPSPs are not legally enforceable by courts – citizens cannot approach the Supreme Court or the High Court for their violation
- **Lack of Financial Resources:** Implementing comprehensive welfare measures like universal free education, free legal aid, and public assistance requires enormous funds that the newly formed, impoverished Indian state did not possess.
- **Vast Diversity and Backwardness:** The country was highly heterogeneous and socially backward. A uniform application of all principles across all regions was impractical. The non-justiciable nature allowed the state to prioritize policies based on varying regional and community needs.
- **Need for Policy Flexibility:** The framers wanted to give future governments the freedom and flexibility to choose the timing, method, and scope of implementing these broad socio-economic goals as the country's capabilities grew.
- **Trust in Future Public Opinion:** Rather than imposing these policies through the judiciary, the founders trusted the wisdom of the electorate and democratic accountability to compel future governments to progressively enact these principles.