



## Mains Practice Question

**Q.** Discuss the evolution of the layered structure of the Earth along with the formation of the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.

13 Jan, 2020 GS Paper 1 Geography

### Approach:

- Discuss the evolution of Earth.
- Explain the formation of layers.
- Conclude suitably.

### Introduction

The planet earth initially was a barren, rocky and hot object with a thin atmosphere of hydrogen and helium. The present-day earth is the result of processes that are taking place from nearly 4,600 million years.

### Body

#### Formation of the layered structure in the lithosphere:

- The earth was mostly in a volatile state during its primordial stage.
- Due to the gradual increase in density the temperature inside has increased. As a result of the material inside started getting separated depending on their densities. **This process is called differentiation.**
- This allowed heavier materials (like iron) to sink towards the centre of the earth and the lighter ones to move towards the surface.
- Due to this earth got divided into layers like the crust (outermost), mantle, outer core and inner core (innermost).
- From the crust to the core, the density of the material increases.

#### Evolution of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere:

- The early atmosphere, with hydrogen and helium, is supposed to have been stripped off as a result of the solar winds.
- Then, during the cooling of the earth, gases and water vapour were released from the interior solid earth. This started the evolution of the present atmosphere. **This process is called degassing.**
- Continuous volcanic eruptions contributed water vapour and gases to the atmosphere.
- As the earth cooled, the water vapour released started getting condensed.
- The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere got dissolved in rainwater and the temperature further decreased causing more condensation and more rains.
- The rainwater falling onto the surface got collected in the depressions to give rise to oceans.

### Conclude

The evolution of the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere led to the evolution of photosynthesis

(someway around 2,500-3,000 million years before the present), this gave birth to the life on earth.

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