

Tender Heart High School, Class-V

Geography Chapter-17

Gurpreet Kaur

Good Morning students,

①

This lesson is for Class-V for the subject of Geography in which Chapter-17 'Natural Resources' will be continued with the explanation of the topic Wildlife, Solar and wind energy and Non-renewable resources. If all the students are ready then let us start our today's topic.

WILDLIFE :- We should protect our wildlife.

To conserve wildlife, we should conserve their habitat. The wildlife Protection Act of 1972 prohibits the killing of tigers, lions, elephants and rhinoceros. Under this Act, national Parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been created. Vast stretches of forests have been kept for the preservation of wildlife. These are called National Parks.

- 1) A national park is an area which is strictly reserved for the betterment of the wildlife and where activities such as forestry, grazing or cultivation are not allowed. There are 103 National parks and 543 Wildlife sanctuaries in India.



Wildlife

(2)

2) Project Tiger :- Launched in 1972, Project Tiger aims to protect the tigers in the forests of India.

3) Project Elephant :- Launched in 1992, the government of India initiative Project Elephant aims to conserve elephants in India.

* SOLAR ENERGY :- It is the energy derived from the sun. It helps in generating electricity used for cooking food, heating water, etc. It is an example of renewable energy which is clean and produced with no emission.



Fig. 14.4: Solar energy

* WIND ENERGY :- It is useful in the production of electricity. It is used to operate the

(3)

windmills and to draw underground water. The use of such energies results in cleaner and safer environment.

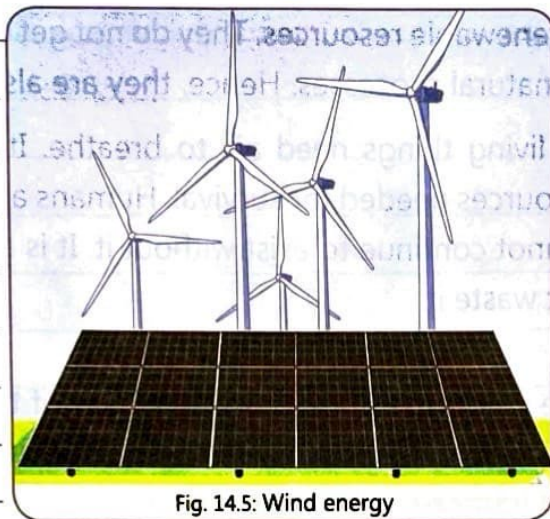


Fig. 14.5: Wind energy

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES :- Resources such as coal, petroleum and minerals are non-renewable resources. They get exhausted as they are available in nature in limited quantities. Hence, they are also known as exhaustible resources. If we overuse them, they may completely get depleted and take a very long time to be created again.

Coal



Petroleum



Fig. 14.6 Non- Renewable Resources

(4)

- 1) Coal :- It is a fossil fuel, found under the earth and we use it for cooking, food, producing heat and generating electricity. It is available in limited quantity. Once it is used up completely, it would take many years for it to regenerate.



Coal mine

- 2) Petroleum :- Petroleum is found underground and has limited reserves. It is formed by the remains of dead animals and plants. Hence, it is also called a fossil fuel. It is burned in factories and power plants to produce electricity. Petroleum is mainly used to produce petrol, diesel and other products. Petrol and diesel are used as fuel to run vehicles on land, air and water. Kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are used in cooking.



A petroleum and gas refinery

last page-(5)

3) Natural gas is used as a source of energy for heating, cooking and electricity generation. In India Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is primarily used as an alternative fuel for transportation.

Conservation of Natural Resources

All the natural resources should be conserved and used judiciously so that they are available for future generations. To conserve our natural resources we should follow the three R's.

- **Reduce** – to use less of something
- **Reuse** – to use an item again
- **Recycle** – to make new items from old ones



Thank you.