

Tender Heart High School
Sector - 33B, Chandigarh

Class: VI

Subject: Geography

Teacher: Ms. Pooja Mohwal

Chapter: 4th Mineral and Power Resources

Firstly Brief Introduction of the chapter for the students:

Good Morning / Afternoon Students!

Today in this chapter we are going to learn about the mineral and Power Resources, their types, extraction, Distribution, uses and Conservation of Resources. Let's start the topic.

→ Introduction:

Minerals are natural occurring inorganic substances which consist of one or more elements. They have specific chemical compositions and physical properties. All rocks are composed of one or more minerals.

→ Minerals can be identified on the basis of colour, density and their chemical properties. eg- copper, diamond, iron, bauxite, manganese etc.

They are divided into two groups: (a) Metallic

(b) Non-metallic

Types of minerals

(i) Metallic minerals: They contain metal which are hard substances that conduct heat and electricity.
eg: Bauxite, manganese, Iron ore.

they are found as ores, in the form of lodes or veins in the cracks of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
Metallic minerals may be ferrous and non-ferrous

(ii) Non-Metallic:

Non-Metallic minerals do not contain metals examples: mica, gypsum and limestone.

Extraction of the Minerals from the Earth

Extraction of a mineral from the area depends on sufficient concentration of the ore, easy accessibility of area and availability of the required technology.
+ the extraction of minerals from the earth is called Mining. Method used for extraction depends on the depth at which the mineral ores are located.

Methods of extraction:

- ① quarrying: found near the earth's surface
- ② shaft mine: occurs under the earth's surface
- ③ Drilling

Distribution of Minerals Resource:

All parts of the world are not equally endowed with minerals - some have many mineral deposits, others may not have such deposits.

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① Iron-ore: This is the most important and abundantly available mineral and is known for its hardness, strength and ductility. There are four types of iron ores - Hematite, Magnetite, Limonite and siderite.

→ Iron is used in making of steel as the major producers of iron ore in the world are - China, Russia, USA, Brazil. In India Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh are major iron producing states.

② Copper: It is largely used for making wires in the electrical industry due to its property of electrical conductivity. It is also used for making utensils and alloys like brass, bronze and German silver.

→ World Distribution: USA, Chile, Russia, Canada.

→ India Distribution: Jharkhand, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

③ Manganese: It is grey white metal. The word manganese comes from Latin word 'Magne' meaning magnet. Manganese is used in wide varieties of industries such as glass, chemical, batteries etc.

④ Bauxite: is a clay like substance that is an ore from which aluminium is extracted. This light metal is used for making aeroplanes, in construction, electricity

• World Distribution: Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Brazil.

• India Distribution: Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, M.P.

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(5) Gold: It is commonly used for making jewellery.
→ world distribution: China, Canada, USA, S. Africa.
→ India " : Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.

(6) Diamond:
It is commonly used for making jewellery.
It can also be used for cutting glass and drilling hard rocks.

→ world distribution: South America, Africa, Australia
→ India Distribution: Madhya Pradesh (Panna mines), A.P. (Golconda)

(7) Salt: Halite is the minerals name, common salt.
It is used in the food and chemical industries.
→ world distribution: China, USA, India, Germany.

|| Home assignment : - Read Page no 50-53
of your textbook carefully and try
to learn the location of distributing minerals.