

Tender Heart High School
Sector-33B, Chandigarh

Class: VI

Subject: Geography

Teacher: Pooja Morwal

Chapter: 4th
Minerals And Power Resources

chapter continue.....!!!

→ Power and Energy Resources:

Most of the energy produced in the world today is from coal, petroleum and natural gas. All these are called conventional sources of energy.

→ they are exhaustible or non-renewable like minerals.

Distribution of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

Energy Resources	Features	World Distribution	India's Distribution
① <u>Solar Energy</u>	• Most abundant, non-polluting & inexhaustible source + It has huge potential	• In the all places throughout the world	• All over India.
② <u>Geothermal energy</u>	+ generated from the heat energy that is released from inside earth through '<u>hot springs</u>' + It is clean and eco-friendly.	• Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Central America, USA	• Manikaran (H.P.) • Puga valley (Jalapa)
③ <u>Wind Energy</u>	• used for irrigation and to generate electricity.	• Europe produces 70% of the wind energy in the world - Denmark, North-west Pacific, Spain	• Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra & Odisha have a good potential.
④ <u>Tidal</u>	• It is generated from ^{big} tides by building dam	• Canada and France	• Gulf of Kutch
⑤ <u>Biogas</u>	Biomass includes urban waste, agricultural waste + It releases <u>methane</u> known as Biogas		

→ Use of energy Resources:

- ① Efficient use of energy and preventing waste are important. Sustainable and least polluting sources should be utilized.
- ② Every country need to generate its own power to meet its requirement in the domestic and industrial sectors. This can be done effectively by:
 - getting maximum benefit from existing power plants
 - improving the quality of reliable power supplied and use of renewable sources of energy.

Conservation of Resources

- All minerals and conventional sources of energy are exhaustible, once they are consumed they cannot be replaced or renewed. Therefore, planned utilisation of these resources is important. So that we have sufficient supplies for the future generation.
- It is necessary to reduce wastage of minerals.
 - Metallic minerals are recyclable. Recycling means using discarded materials once again.
 - Reducing our consumption is another option.
 - We should utilise suitable substitutes and alternatives to conserve minerals.