MATURAL RESOURCES

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Hotel to proper

RESOURCE :-A YESOUTE natur J meet our needs 5 which 200 will get and desires Rom

dassification:

Paivil (1 onon- living

quality w Ex: - Abmic onmulable power, win power, a) Based 40 Tital pour Inexhaustible (unlimited) is of two cannot Š MARY mutable quality can be mutability Burs, Hydro KOJOS -: X3 Bown. 70 Hatural includus Resources chemical and availiability. -0i0-: 13 Renewable ark cunlimited & Maintonoble 5- Gold, Pt, Ldipinds on mon mointanence Reusable Al chlt. non-Yenewash un anding & Pecits flogs of Exhausta Sle limited SJYN081 non-maintana 61 B non-1cusab भः भःष fow 11

In crhaustible:

1) smmutable Both quantity & quality of resource 15 Samo

a) Mutable Qunatity is some but quality different

Exhaustible: - et includes simited à criming raduit es VATURAL REJUURIES ot is of two gypus -1) Maintenance - of depends on the human activities. of is of two types-1) Maintainable - et depends on the human activities. a of is of two typesa) Renewable - The resources which can be bring back to the nature 6) Non-renewable - once gone, no replacement 2) Non - maintable - Because of their availiabily they are not maintanable by human - set is of two types:-- Availiability of resource is smallound wage is small. - Availiability of mource is small but usage is high > Water Resources: classification: " WATER RESOURCES Fresh water Marine water occan Surface -) Borwells standing funning Reservoirs Ponds sheams

- Mics: 1) Domestic purpose
- 2) errigation purpose
- 3) Industrial purpose

Problems: -

1) Floods - In our flow of water from water bodies due to insufficient capacity of river channel

Natural

- 1) Heavy rainfull
- a) sudden milting of the caps
- 3) Insufficient capacity of river banks

Man made

- 1) Deforestation
- 2) over grazing
- 3) on creasing infrastructur
- 4) Roads ways

= Effects: -

- 1) heads to loss of property & population
- a) Increase in unhygianiz conditions.
- 3) Mixing up of drainage water with Drinking water
- 4) Oncrease in water-born diseases like Jaundice, chlores, dyson by
- 5) Increase in vector born discuss like Malaria, filiera, Dengue etc- much holy when the nedwork and

= conbol: -

- 1) Through Early waining system.
- 2) By constructing Dams.

DAMS .. It is a hydraulic structure used to store the water

Based on Material (clays + sundtruct)

1) Earthin dams

1) Gravity

(Rucle +clay) a) Pock fill dams

a) Arch

2) Non-overflow

3) Timber (wood)

3) Multiple Arch Conly for strong

Based on Design

4) steel

4) Butresics

- 5) concrete (Gravel+ comment)
- 6) M asonary (cricket + stone)

7 Merits:

- 1) water supply for drinking, imigation & industrial purposes
- 2) Hydropowy generation
- 3) Recreation & navigation.

= Dements: -

1) siltation: -

=) The deposition of of silt in the dams increases load on the river leads to dam tailure.

regulated of bedond of bedrapper

HORT PHACE

2) river load : -

- The deposition of plastic, plant debris and dead bodies of both plank and animals increases the river load and leads to dam failure

3) Reservoir induced seismicity: -

= sudden earth quater because of dames.

water logging and salinity:-

- water logging - even though then is a dam the devounding villages suffer from scarcity of water due to the ground water table towards during

salini g - on the coasted areas, the emptical ground water table is filled with saltwater and causes salinity 5) Displacement of Population: --) providing rehabilitation or compensation to the people of proposed site. I down many to the world would be a 6) High capatal cost (--> The large scale dams are more expensive. DROVGHT (made exaded quints product a la branch : actional a marchine -) The scarcity of water in the soil due to climate change and human activities eret is a mixture of the min also Canso: major of a Camsus in francis oblige - straight manmade

i) Defforwtation Matural 1) Low rainfall a) late arrival of rain 2) over grazing oille 3 Mining 3) on crease in temporature bol manoaro 4) Railways 5) Inclushies etc. all musting the Publicum Dimiter Effects: -- DHININ 1) ot leads to unproductive land. 2) loss of regetation. It to apply god to have the 3) shortage of Rod goains. 4) Effect on humak health. house of minings Control: -2) rain water horvesting aim to part and a part of 1) Afterestation 3) Implementation of first conservation act

Types of Drought:i) Hydrological drought (low rainfall & describication) 2) Meterological drought (late arrival of rain) 3) Agricultural drought (femine-water + God shortage) 4) sucio-economic drought - Reduction of economic status of Particular area) Resources! -- Mineral is a naturally occurring substance having definite. Themical composition and identifiable physical properties. ORE: and human authorities - ot is a mixture of minuals. Ex: - quarte - 19old, Bauxik - AL, Himatik - Fe, Feldepar - Fe classification: Mineral Rusurces Metallic non-metallic ornamental liquid Exi- fe, cu, Ext: - coal, sand, Ex: goldisilver, Ex: pebol, Alamnete -Salt, Limestone cte-Platinum, Gemsekhad insprudentive conder =1 The removal of top layer of the soil the

WINING: -

- of is of two types: - 1) surface mining 2) under ground mining.

Roccess of mining: -

i) of is by 4 ways: -

1) prospecting - The searching of minerals with the geologists and satethites.

a) Exploration - Assessing the size, shape and economic value of minerals. Proposed it to seed in through 3) Development: - Developing the area of mine along with equipments: and workers has withinguis 4) Exploitation: - The removal of the mineral from the earth crust for wage: (vertalle) sindy conta sombre divise - smpacts of mining on Environmenti-(Ecological) = deflorestation soil crosion - Land slides Physical) = land substance = Employment she knowing 7 = infrastructue - Accidents MINING negative) = Health impack Air pollution. - marin wood (En Wiranment) a water, air, soil, noise pollution. Forest Resources:word Forest is derived from a latin word foris 1) The means outside of village / town 2) Forust is a natural and self sustaining community characterised with vertical structures which constitute the treation nomen (So 21+100016) FOR Justice Benifit:-Parada (& = pirect benefits and indirect. execution (Benefits Indirut. Direct downer (1) production of Oz 1) food 6) Bambous 2) Regulation of hydrological Cycle 7) Usings, medicines 1) fodder 3) Regulation of Atmospheric pollution 3) shelter 8) Rubbu ,gums 4) Full would a) Rusins, latin 4) soil conservation 5) Monitoring of soil quality 5) Timber

Lui mar - water of 12 ft 1) Plants releases Oa by the prozess of photosynthesis. 2) plants contribute water for the formation of clouds by banspiration and maintaines water cycle 3) Plants absorbs pollutants like (02,00,502, lead (Pb) etc. which reduces Atmospheric pollution, 4) Plant roots tightly bounds the soil particles and downst allow the removal of fertile soil by means of heavy wind or water. 5) The following leaves in the torrest undergoes decomposition, fallen and fame humus which acts as a natural fertilizer. Defores tation: -= The destruction of firest by natural and manmade causes Causis: -TOURS -and brown adol causes brains a tarot bow ide (more obside of unlagationen Natural Taxannos painintus Her boro bordon Manmade : 10 1) Forest fires trans and warmingto leading theapted population 2) Ituman activities & 2) Floods 3) Earth qualtus 3) Mining - Hill . Souther (4) Industries had dilanis) Railways 6) Road ways 7) convision of forest in to agriculture

applicational informational English

3) Regulation Ch. Homes when the think

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torisition, specie

8) Rubbert of times

this would as a winds to test

and leads to loss of habitat for wild life => reduction in rain fall a Global warming increase and atmospheric pollution > loss of soil fatility. n sniraux e in temperature. control is placed at the Cottom I lording = Afterestation of sold sold long relation of the in 2) om plementation of forest conservation action action 3) Bringing awareness among the people about brest resources RESOURCES: -Energy resources Mon-renewable Renewable 1) (val 1) solar power 2) crude oil 2) wind power is read that blued alow ids) Natural gas-3) Hydru power the babine which convak . The timber 4) Tidal power 5) Goothamal enugy 6) Bio energy of is a routh of Bri Renewash and curt iotations 1) solar power: 7 The sun is the ultimate source of solar power. by photo = the sun light is converted into electricity valataic cell

Photo volataic cell:-

- = It is made up of with glass+metal (3) + semi conductors
- = The pvc contains boo semiconductors;
 - 1) P-Type
 - a) N-Type which are coated with silicon los) gallium,
- -) when the solar radiation is fally on PUC the P-Type semiconductor absorbs and passes to the H-Type semiconductor which is placed at the bottom of puc, at a particular point there is a formation of P-N Junction which increase electrons flow and converted 3) into electricity was alguer of forme surroum purpose (s
 - 2. wind powr: -
- on this the wind milk are constructed when the wind is availiable in the speed of 15kms /hr which rotates blades of wind mill and converts the Einstie energy of wind into electricity. 3 Opwars 1000 (1
- 3. Hydro power: -
- = on this the water should fall from a certain height on the bubine which converts, the finitiz energy energy of water into electricity
- 4) Tidal Power: -
- Tide: It is a result of gravitational pull of sun, moon and earth rotations.
- It is of two typesion to since themselve it are to
 - 1) High tide strains day believed at tagel and and
 - 2) www tide.

racused roles (1

The Branch think to a de the day during high tides the water enters into the tidal barrage and rotates turbing, which converts the kinetic engreater into dictricity to every to show it reductions in regulation are -

low tide: -

during low dids, the water gots released into the sea hearthe matrice whoshing tital barrage which generated electricity

5) (10 thermal thergy:-

anst tellane a) The energy is generated from earth crusts.

= In some places the natural geasers and hat springs releases heat in the form of steam by making hola, this steam is teapped by pipe lines and stated to the tubine, which convite sku into electricity.

6) BIO - Energy: -

= ot is obtained by composting.

- The Occomposition of bio-degradable substances under anaerobic- conditions which converts waste into goenergy.

Non-renewable:

- cure: - It is a solid form of fossil fuel and consists water, carbon, nitrogen, sulphur.

= It is of 4 types:-

- 1) Peat (God. Larbon)
- 2) lignite (70% carbon brown coal)
- 3) Bituminus (60% carbon Kofd (0al)
- 4) Inthracite (90% carbon hard coal)

Crucle oil: - It is a liquid form of fossil fuel formed by
the decomposition of micro planktoms on the
sea bed, rivers, ponds, lakes.

- The fractional distillilation of ande oil gives its draivates at various temporature

3) Notural gas: - ot is a gaseous form of fossil fuel and contains 95% of methane, 5% of propone and butane.

= 2+ 18 a cleanest Resil fiel mon believe the

on some place the natural genera and hot springs ideases heat in the loom of steam by making holes the chean it ideapped by pipe lines and statemed to the subject of the steam of the steam of the statement of the steam of the

and the cheamposition of bio-degradad substances under an articles contributed waste into the substance waste into the substance waste into the substance waste into the substance of the substan

(UPE: - It is a solid form of fostil fuel and consist of copies of copies of solitons of solitons of copies of solitons of copies, conton, pileogen of solitons

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2) Lignile (101) carbon brown (cod) 2000 2) Bilinning (600 carbon bald too) 1000 400 carbon bard (cod)