

Chapter-17

Mineral and Energy resources

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 How many types of mineral and mined now in India?

Ans: 125 minerals.

Q.2 Name a mineral of India which is imported in the largest quantity.

Ans: Petroleum.

Q3 Name three main functions of agriculture.

Ans: 751.21 Crore

Q4 Name a metallic and a non-metallic material.

Ans: Metallic mineral-Iron ore, Non-metallic material- Limestone.

Q.5 Which of the mineral belt is the gold mined from?.

Ans: South-West plateau.

Q.6 Name the three principal mineral belts of India.

Ans: North-Eastern Plateau, South-Western and North-Western Region.

Q.7 Name two types of iron ore found in India.

Ans: Hematite and magnetite.

Q 8. Name tree mines of iron ore belt of Jharkhand -Orissa.

Ans: Gurumahisni, Badam Pahar and Baragamada .

Q.9 State any two uses of manganese?

Ans: Manufacturing of war-tanks, Shells of the gun, hard sheet of steel, Chinese Potteries,etc.

Q.10 Which state has the largest reserves of manganese?

Ans: Orissa.

Q.11 What is the main characteristic of Mica?

Ans: It is an insulator of electricity.

Q.12 Which metal is obtained from bauxite?

Ans: Aluminium.

Q. 13 Which metal is mostly used in electrical equipments?

Ans: Copper.

Q.14 Which is the leading state in the production of lead and Zinc?

Ans: Rajasthan.

Q.15 What percentage of magnesium is found in dolomite?

Ans: More than 45%.

Q.16 Which is the largest producer of Coal?

Ans: Jharkhand.

Q17 Which is the largest producer of petroleum?

Ans:Mumbai High, 65.80% of total production.

Q .18 What was the contribution of thermal power in total production of electricity?

Ans: 84 Percent.

Q.19 Which nuclear power plant is under construction with the help of Russia?.

Ans: Kundankulam(Tamil Nadu).

Q.20 Name three non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans: Solar energy, Wind energy and Biogas

Q.21 Use of which metal is proper in place of copper for its conservation? .

Ans: Aluminium.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q22. What are the non-conventional sources of energy?

Ans. Non-conventional sources of energy are:

1. Solar energy
2. Biogas
3. Biomass
4. Wind energy
5. Energy from urban and industrial wastes.

Q23. Give an account of the distribution of mica in India.

Ans. India has monopoly in production of mica producing about 60% of the world's total production. About 95% of India's mica is found in just three states of Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Jharkhand: Jharkhand has richest belt and accounts for 60% of India's production in terms of value. Mica is found in a belt extending about 150km in length and 32 km in width from Gaya to hazaribagh and Kodarma. Kodarma is a well-known place for mica production in Jharkhand.

Andhar Pradesh: This is second largest producer and accounts for 25% of India's mica. The areas are in Nellore district. It is 97 km. long and 30km. wide.

Rajasthan: The mica belt extends from Jaipur to Udaipur. This is 322km long with an average width of 96cm. The major mica producers are Bhilwara, Jaipur, Tonk, Sikar, Dungarpur and Ajmer.

Q24. What is nuclear power? Mention the important nuclear power stations in Indian.

Ans. The power obtained by splitting atoms called nuclear power. India has six nuclear power stations. Among the important stations are as follows:

1. Tarapur (Maharashtra)
2. Kota (Rajasthan)
3. Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)
4. Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

25. Discuss their spatial distribution.

Ans. Non-ferrous metals are as under:

1. Bauxite: It is used in manufacturing of aluminum. Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary rocks. It is mainly found in Orissa and Jharkhand.

(i) It is largest producing states. Kalahandi, Sambalpur are the leading producers. Other areas are Bolangir and Koraput.

(ii) Jharkhand: It has bauxite deposits in Lohardaga.

Other states are : Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

2. Copper: It is used in electrical and electronic industries for making wires, motors transformers etc. It is found in Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Balaghat (M.P.) and Jhujhunu and Alwar (Rajasthan). Other areas are in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. Mica: It is used in electrical and electronic industries. It is found in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

Q26. Write uses of the following minerals :

Chromite, Zinc, copper, dolomite and limestone, coal.

Ans. Chromite: Chromite is used in metallurgical refractory and chemical industry. It is mixed with iron to make it corrosion resistant. It is also used in making gun plates in chemical industry.

Zinc: Zinc is used in tyre industry. It is also used in dye casting, dry batteries, textile etc.

Copper: Copper is extensively used in making electrical wires, equipment's and utensils.

Dolomite: It is used in the steel plants. **Limestone:** It is chiefly used in cement industry (87%) iron and steel industry (6%) and chemical industry (3%). It is also used in sugar, paper, fertilizer, aluminum industries and construction of houses and bridges.

Coal: It is used as raw material in many industries. It is the source of power. It is used in power generation.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q: -27 Write a detail note on the Petroleum resource of India

Ans: -At Present commercial exploration of oil is being carry out of four regions of India VIZ.

1) North Eastern Region:-The well-known oil fields of this region are Digboi, Naharkatia, Moren, Rudrasagar, Galeki, and Hugrijan. In Trip district of Arunachal Pradesh there is Nigru oil field in the nearly Nagaland oil field are the Bohralla close of Nagaland Assam border.

2) Gujrat Region :-Imporant oil field of this are Ankleswar, Kalol, Nauragam, Krsamba, Kathana, Barkol, Mehrana Savend and Lunej. Oil has also been found on the Aliabet island situated 45km west of Bhavnagar in Saurashtra.

3) Mumbai High: - Located in Arabian sea ,176km nort west of Mumbai, It is an offshore oil field in the country. At Present, it the most important oil field in the country. It is meanly two-third of total oil production in India during 1998-99. The deposit of this area is considered to be richer than those of the Mumbai High.

4) East Coastal Region: - It extend over the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins. The oil and natural gas commission (ONGC) and thee oil India limited (IOL) carried extensive prospecting and explovation work in 1980's. In the offshore area of the Kaveri basin important oil field are Narimanam and Korilappal. Oil field has also been discovered recently in the Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh.