

Geography
Class X

Chapter 9 Mineral and Energy Resources II
Mini Arota .

1. Energy is obtained from commercial sources like coal, petroleum and natural gas .
2. Conventional energy sources
Non Conventional energy sources .
3. Sedimentary rocks .
4. Coal like gold has many uses, it is versatile, it is used for generating electricity, its byproducts also has many uses .
5. It was formed in the carboniferous period due to high temperature and pressure which led to the slow burning of trees and plants which are known as fossil fuels. It is found at various depths in beds of varying thickness and extent
6. Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite and Peat .
Anthracite variety is best because it contains 80% carbons. It is very hard, compact and give more heat .
7. Coal bearing areas: Gondwana coal-fields in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal .
8. West Bengal - Raniganj, Purulia and Bankura .
Jharkhand - Bokaro and Jharia .
Madhya Pradesh - Singurli, Korba and Chhindwara
Maharashtra - Pench
Telengana - Singareni
Tamil Nadu - Neyveli .

9. Jharkhand.
10. Kashmir, Rajasthan and Assam.
12. 1) New Reserves should be discovered and new techniques should be adopted.
2) Selective mining should be discouraged in order to prevent wastage of coal.
3) Coking coal should be used for metallurgical industry.
17. Because it is very promising oilfield and produces $\frac{1}{3}$ rd crude oil output of India.
18. About 18 Oil Refineries.
26. Sivasamudram water falls of the Cauvery in Karnataka, owned by British companies and set up by General Electric of USA.
29. Uranium, Plutonium, Thorium and Beryllium.
30. Copper belt of Bihar and rocks of Aravalli range in Rajasthan.
36. Solar.
37. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh.

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