

Class X - Social Science

## Minerals and Energy Resources

# CBSE NOTES

## Minerals and Energy Resources - Quick Look Revision Guide

*Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Contemporary India.*



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# Key Points

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## 1. Define mineral with an example.

A mineral is a homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure. Examples include diamond (hardest) and talc (softest).

## 2. Difference between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Ferrous minerals contain iron (e.g., iron ore), while non-ferrous do not (e.g., bauxite). Ferrous minerals are crucial for metallurgical industries.

## 3. Major iron ore belts in India.

Odisha-Jharkhand belt, Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt, Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt, and Maharashtra-Goa belt are key iron ore regions.

## 4. Importance of manganese.

Manganese is vital for steel production, requiring 10 kg per tonne of steel. It's also used in bleaching powder and paints.

## 5. Bauxite as the ore for aluminium.

Bauxite is processed to extract alumina, then aluminium. India's major deposits are in Amarkantak plateau and Odisha's Koraput district.

## 6. Mica's uses and production areas.

Mica is used in electrical industries for insulation. Major producers are Jharkhand (Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt) and Rajasthan (Ajmer).

## **7. Hazards of mining.**

Mining risks include pulmonary diseases, mine collapses, and environmental degradation like water contamination and land degradation.

## **8. Conservation of minerals.**

Minerals are non-renewable. Conservation methods include recycling, using substitutes, and improving technology to use low-grade ores.

## **9. Coal types and distribution in India.**

India has anthracite (highest quality), bituminous, lignite, and peat. Major coalfields are in Damodar valley (Jharia, Raniganj).

## **10. Petroleum production areas in India.**

Key areas include Mumbai High, Gujarat (Ankeleshwar), and Assam (Digboi, Naharkatiya). Petroleum is crucial for fuel and chemical industries.

## **11. Natural gas uses and reserves.**

Used for power, heating, and as CNG/PNG. Major reserves are in Mumbai High, Krishna-Godavari basin, and Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline.

## **12. Hydro vs. thermal electricity.**

Hydro electricity is renewable, from water (Bhakra Nangal). Thermal uses coal/oil/gas, non-renewable, and is more polluting.

## **13. Nuclear energy sources in India.**

Uranium (Jharkhand, Rajasthan) and Thorium (Kerala's Monazite sands) are used. India has several nuclear power plants.

## **14. Solar energy potential in India.**

India's tropical climate is ideal for solar energy, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and aiding rural electrification.

## **15. Wind power farms in India.**

Tamil Nadu (Nagarcoil to Madurai) hosts the largest cluster. Other states like Gujarat and Maharashtra also have significant farms.

## **16. Biogas benefits and production.**

Biogas from organic waste provides clean energy and manure. 'Gobar gas plants' in rural areas utilize cattle dung efficiently.

## **17. Tidal and geothermal energy potential.**

Tidal energy is harnessed in Gujarat and West Bengal. Geothermal potential exists in Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh's hot springs.

## **18. Need for energy conservation.**

With rising energy demands, conserving through efficient use and renewable sources is essential for sustainable development.

## **19. Difference between conventional and non-conventional energy.**

Conventional (coal, petroleum) are finite and polluting. Non-conventional (solar, wind) are renewable and cleaner.

## **20. India's energy efficiency and future steps.**

India aims to improve energy efficiency by promoting renewables and conservation, crucial for economic and environmental sustainability.

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