

**CLASS 10 GEOGRAPHY**  
**CHAPTER 13(CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY)**

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**1. DEFINE CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY?**

ANS: - THEY ARE THE NATURAL ENERGY RESOURCES WHICH ARE PRESENT IN A LIMITED QUANTITY AND ARE BEING USED FOR A LONG TIME.THEY ARE ALSO KNOWN AS NON RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY.

**EXAMPLES:-**COAL, PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS ETC.

**2. CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY-**

ANS: - COAL, PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, HYDEL POWER (BHAKRANANGAL PROJECT AND HIRAKUD PROJECT)

**3. COAL- IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS 'BLACK DAIMOND'.**

- **ANTHRACITE-** IT IS THE SUPERIOR QUALITY  
IT CONTAINS 90% OF CARBON  
IT HAS A HIGH HEATING VALUE  
IT IS HARD AND COMPACT.
- **BITUMINUS-**IT IS THE MOST WIDELY USED VARIETY OF COAL IN INDIA  
IT CONTAINS 60-80% CARBON  
IT IS USED FOR HEATING, PRODUCTION OF COKE.
- **LIGNITE-** IT IS ALSO CALLED BROWN COAL.  
IT CONTAINS 40% OF COAL.  
IT CAUSES POLLUTION.
- **PEAT-** IT IS THE INFERIOR QUALITY  
IT CONTAINS LESS THAN 30% CARBON  
IT CAUSES AIR POLLUTION  
IT IS USED IN BRICK INDUSTRIES

**4. IMPORTANCE OF COAL-**

IT IS USED AS THE SOURCE OF THERMAL ENERGY.  
IT IS ALSO USED IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF BLAST FURNANCE.  
IT IS USED IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY  
IT IS USED TO MANUFACTURE NILLON, FIBRES AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

**5. DISADVANTGE OF COAL**

IT CAUSES POLLUTION.  
IT IS EXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF ENERGY

**6. IMP COAL MINES OF INDIA**

JHARIA IN JHARKHAND  
NEYVELI IN TAMILNADU  
KORBA IN CHATTISGARH

RANIGANJ IN WESTBENGAL

7. **GONDOWANA COAL MINING AREAS-** IT COVERS THE STATES OF WESTBENGAL, BIHAR, JHARKHAND, ODISHA, CHATTISGARH

8. **TERTIARY COAL MINING AREAS-**ASSAM, MEGHALAYA, TAMILNADU, RAJASTHAN.

1. **PETROLEUM-**IT IS KNOWN AS 'LIQUID GOLD'

IT IS OBTAINED FROM THE LAYERS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCK FOSSILS.

IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS CRUDE OIL.

2. **PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM-** PETROL, DIESEL, KEROSENE, LPG, LUBRICANTS ETC

3. **USES OF PETROLEUM-** IT IS USED AS FUEL AND FOR POWER GENERATION.

IT IS USED IN PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES TO MANUFACTURE SYNTHETIC RUBBER, FIBRES, PLASTIC. ETC.

IT IS ALSO USED FOR MANUFACTURING FERTILIZERS.

4. **PETROLEUM FIELDS-**

MUMBAI HIGH- IT IS OFFSHORE OIL FIELD.

LOCATED IN ARABIAN SEA ABOUT 176 KM FROM MUMBAI

IT IS OPERATED FROM A PLATFORM CALLED AS SAGAR

SAMRAT.

OPERATED BY ONGC.

5. **OIL FIELDS IN NORTHEASTERN STATES-** DIGBOI, SHIBSAGAR (ASSAM).

**DIGBOI REFINERY-**IT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST IN INDIA .IT IS UNDER PUBLIC SECTOR.

**SHIB SAGAR REFINERY-**IT IS THE LARGEST REFINERY IN THE WORLD AND RUNS BY THE RELIANCE COMPANY.

6. **NATURAL GAS-**LPG AND CNG

7. **ADVANTAGES OF NATURAL GAS-**

IT DOESNT CAUSE ANY POLLUTION.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER FUEL.

IT IS EASY TO TRANSPORT.

IT IS USED FOR COOKING AT HOME AND AS FUEL IN

VEHICLES.

8. **DIS ADVANTAGES OF NATURAL GAS-**

IT CANNOT BE USED IN LARGE SCALE.

IT IS HIGHLY VOLATILE AND DANGEROUS IF HANDLED

OR TRANSPORTED CARELESSLY.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IS FAIRLY EXPENSIVE.

1. **HYDEL POWER**-ELECTRICITY WHICH IS PRODEUCED FROM RUNNING WATER IS CALLED HYDEL POWER.  
IT IS CLEAN, NON- POLLUTING SOURCE OF ENERGY, WHICH ACN BE USED AGAIN AND AGAIN.  
IT HAS THE NATURAL SOURCE OF WATER AND FREE OF COST
2. **CONDITION NECESSARY FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY**  
THERE MUST BE SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER.  
WATER MUST BE SILT FREE.  
THERE MUST BE A SUITABLE SITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAM.
3. **BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT**- IT IS CONSTRUCTED ON THE RIVER SUTLUJ.  
IT IS IN PUNJAB AND HARYNA.  
THERE ARE TWO DAMS ONE AT BHAKRA AND ANOTHER AT NANGAL.
4. **POWER HOUSE IN BHAKRA NANGAL**- KOTLA AND GANGUWAL.
5. **USES OF BHAKRA NANGAL**-  
IT IS USED TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.  
PROVIDES WATER FOR IRRIGATION.  
IT IS USED FOR CHECKIG FLOD BY SATLUJ RIVER.
6. **STATES WHICH GET WATER FROM THIS PROJECT**-  
PUNAB, HIMACHALPRADESH, HARYANA, RAJASTHAN.
7. **HIRAKUD PROJECT**- LOCATED IN THE STATE OF ODISHA IN MAHANADI RIVER.
8. **NARAJ AND TIKARPADA ARE THE POWER HOUSES.**
9. IT HAS THE LONGEST ARTIFICIAL LAKE NAMED AS GOVIND SAGAR LAKE.
10. **USES**-  
IT IS USED TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.  
PROVIDES WATER FOR IRRIGATION.  
IT IS USED FOR CHECKIG FLOD BY SATLUJ RIVER