

## Grade VIII – Geography

### Lesson 3. Mineral and Power Resources

#### Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

#### I. Multiple choice questions

1. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of minerals? (NCERT)
  - a. They are created by natural process
  - b. They have a definite chemical composition
  - c. They are inexhaustible
  - d. Their distribution is uneven
2. Which one of the following is not a producer of Mica?
  - a. Jharkhand
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Rajasthan
  - d. Andhra Pradesh
3. Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world? (NCERT)
  - a. Bolivia
  - b. Chile
  - c. Ghana
  - d. Zimbabwe
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have large iron ore deposits.
  - a. China and Bihar
  - b. China and India
  - c. China and Japan
  - d. China and Asia
5. Minerals occur in different types of
  - a. water
  - b. plateau
  - c. rocks
  - d. plain
6. Which country has no known mineral deposit in it?
  - a. Canada
  - b. India
  - c. Europe
  - d. Switzerland
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leading producer of iron-ore in the world.
  - a. America
  - b. Africa
  - c. Europe
  - d. Australia
8. Which country is the largest producer of high grade iron-ore in the world?
  - a. Brazil
  - b. Australia
  - c. New York
  - d. Zaire
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ diamond is the rarest diamond.
  - a. white
  - b. blue
  - c. red
  - d. green
10. Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat are the major producing areas of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. land
  - b. bauxite
  - c. salt
  - d. tin
11. Petroleum is known as
  - a. White Gold
  - b. Blue Gold
  - c. Yellow Gold
  - d. Black Gold
12. The word 'Petra' means
  - a. air
  - b. rock
  - c. petrol
  - d. gold

13. The full form of CNG is

- a. Compressed none gas                      b. Composite natural gas  
c. Compressed Natural Gas                d. Compulsory none gas

14. Norway was the first country in the world to develop

- a. hydroelectricity    b. nuclear energy    c. geothermal    d. wind energy

15. Solar energy is produced from

- a. air                      b. wind                      c. sun                      d. land

16. Which non-conventional energy is harmful to birds?

- a. nuclear                      b. Biogas                      c. wind                      d. Solar

17. Energy generated from tides is called

- a. Water energy    b. Hydel power    c. Tidal energy    d. Geothermal energy

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. c	6. d	7. c	8. a	9. d
10. b	11. d	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. c	16. c	17. c	

## II. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of these is a non-metallic mineral?

- a. Iron ore                      b. Bauxite                      c. Limestone                      d. Manganese ore

2. Which continent produces more than half of the world's tin?

- a. Africa                      b. Asia                      c. Europe                      d. South America

3. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world ?

- a. North America    b. Asia                      c. Europe                      d. Australia

4. Which state is a major bauxite producing area?

- a. Goa                      b. Madhya Pradesh    c. Assam                      d. Tamilnadu

5. What is the name given to the electricity produced from coal?

- a. Nuclear power    b. Thermal power    c. Fossil fuel                      d. None of these

6. Which of these is a conventional source?

- a. Coal                      b. Petroleum                      c. Natural gas                      d. All of these

7. Which of these is called buried sunshine?

- a. Petroleum                      b. Coal                      c. Solar energy                      d. Tidal energy

i. c	ii. b	iii. c	iv. b	v. b	vi. d	vii. b
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### III. Multiple choice questions

1. Why has quarrying become a major environmental concern?
  - a. Because minerals are pollutants
  - b. Due to dust raised from the quarrying activities
  - c. Because it is done by displacing people
  - d. None of these
2. The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the surface of the earth is known as
  - a. mining
  - b. pumping
  - c. extracting
  - d. none of these
3. Give an example of shafts.
  - a. Surface mining
  - b. Deep bores
  - c. Off-shore drilling
  - d. None of these
4. What is the process in which minerals lying near the surface are dug?
  - a. Drilling
  - b. Off-shore drilling
  - c. Quarrying
  - d. Extraction
5. Name the process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas.
  - a. Quarrying
  - b. Drilling
  - c. Shaft mining
  - d. Open cast mining
6. Gold is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ minerals.
  - a. Ferrous
  - b. Non-ferrous
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of these
7. Which continent is the largest producer of iron?
  - a. Asia
  - b. Europe
  - c. North America
  - d. Australia
8. Which one of the following countries in Europe has the largest deposits of iron?
  - a. Portugal
  - b. Russia
  - c. Germany
  - d. Hungary
9. Which is one of the deepest gold mine of the world?
  - a. Kolar
  - b. Jharia
  - c. Raniganj
  - d. Bikaner
10. From which mineral is silicon obtained?
  - a. Coal
  - b. Bauxite
  - c. Thorium
  - d. Quartz
11. Suggest ways to conserve minerals.
  - a. Reducing waste in the process of mining
  - b. Recycling of minerals
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of these
12. Which one of the followings is not the way saving energy at home?
  - a. Switching off lights when not in use
  - b. Keeping gas off when not in use
  - c. Cooking food in an open pan on low flame
  - d. Switching on lights during daytime

13. Petroleum is referred to as 'black gold' because
- it is black in colour
  - it is yellow in colour
  - it is valuable
  - it is used in making jewellery
14. Where do we find natural gas resources in India?
- Uttar Pradesh
  - Bihar
  - Mumbai High
  - Jammu and Kashmir
15. Mineral fuel is found in
- Sedimentary rocks
  - Metamorphic rocks
  - Igneous rocks
  - All of these
16. Which of the following are non-conventional resources?
- Wind energy
  - Solar energy
  - Tidal energy
  - All of these
17. Energy obtained from the earth is known as.
- Nuclear energy
  - Bio gas
  - Geothermal
  - Thermal

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. b	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. a
10. d	11. c	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. c	

#### IV. Multiple choice questions

1. The mineral that is extracted from Bauxite is:
- Silver
  - Manganese
  - Aluminium
  - Copper
2. Non-metallic minerals are found in
- Metamorphic rocks
  - Sedimentary rocks
  - Igneous rocks
  - None of these
3. The appropriate source of energy for coastal area is
- Tidal energy
  - Solar energy
  - Biogas
  - Wind energy
4. The process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas is called.
- Open Cast Mining
  - Quarrying
  - Drilling
  - Shaft Mining
5. One of the way to conserve minerals is
- Recycling of minerals
  - Reducing waste in the process of mining
  - Only (b)
  - Both (a) and (b)



6. The Petroleum is called "black gold" because:

- It is used in making black metal jewellery
- The colour of petroleum is black
- It emits smoke of black colour when burnt
- It has immense value

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. d	6. d
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### I. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Africa	a. Bauxite
2. Australia	b. Kolar in Karnataka
3. Europe	c. Diamonds
4. Gold	d. Iron-ore

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. b
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### II. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Australia	a. Iron in Princes Charles Mountains
2. Antarctica	b. Leading producer of salt
3. India	c. Tidal mill forms.
4. Gulf of Kachchh	d. Leading producer of gold and diamond
5. Manikaran, HP	e. Geothermal plant

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. e
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### III. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i. Ferrous minerals	a. Coal, petroleum, natural gas
ii. Non-ferrous minerals	b. Limestone, potash, nitrate
iii. Metallic minerals	c. Fully evaporated, solid, hard and blackest form of coal
iv. Non-metallic minerals	d. Iron, manganese
v. Fossil fuels	e. Zinc, lead, copper, gold
vi. Coke	f. Iron ore, bauxite, copper, gold, etc.

i. d	ii. e	iii. f	iv. b	v. a	vi. c
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### IV. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Coal	a. Southern California
2. Petroleum	b. Norway
3. Water Energy	c. Russia
4. Wind Energy	d. Persian Gulf

1. c	2. d	3. b	4. a
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### I. Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting.
- The first tidal energy station was built in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has the world's largest geothermal power plants.
- Geothermal energy in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ has been used for cooking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is found in large quantities in the monozite sands of Kerala.
- In India \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have large deposits of uranium.
- Wind is an \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ energy is used in solar heater, solar cookers.

1. Biogas	2. France	3. USA
4. hot spring	5. Thorium	6. Rajasthan and Jharkhand
7. inexhaustible	8. Solar	

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. Metallic minerals are classified into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gold and silver are \_\_\_\_\_ minerals.
3. Minerals can be extracted by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.
5. Bhakra Nangal is an important \_\_\_\_\_ station in India.

1. ferrous, non-ferrous	2. non-ferrous	3. mining, drilling; quarrying
4. Australia	5. hydel power	

## III. Fill in the blanks

1. Russia is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ resource.
2. Processing of digging out of minerals is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Biogas is produced in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
4. India \_\_\_\_\_ in ferrous minerals.
5. Australia is the largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
6. China and India have large \_\_\_\_\_ are deposits.

1. natural gas	2. quarrying	3. rural	4. is rich	5. bauxite	6. iron
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## IV. Fill in the blanks

1. Metallic mineral are classified into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gold and silver are \_\_\_\_\_ minerals.
3. Minerals can be extracted by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Petroleum is drilled from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are radioactive metals.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is called buried sunshine.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a major bauxite producing area in India.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the continent that produces more than half of the world's tin.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the continent that is the leading producer of iron ore in the world.
10. Deep bore dug to reach mineral deposits are called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Ferrous and non-ferrous	2. Non-ferrous
3. Mining, drilling or quarrying	4. Oilfields
5. Uranium and thorium	6. Coal
7. Madhya Pradesh	8. Asia
9. Europe	10. Shafts

### I. True or False

1. Power plays a vital role in our lives.
2. Minerals are equally distributed across the globe.
3. Non-metallic minerals do not have metals.
4. Mining, drilling and quarrying are processes of extracting minerals.
5. Iron is a non-metallic minerals.
6. Asia, China and India have iron ore deposits.
7. Gold is found in Kolar in Kerala.
8. Minerals are the backbone of industrialisation.
9. Tidal energy is a polluting source.
10. Solar energy is exhaustible.
11. Biogas causes green house effect.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False	6. True
7. False	8. True	9. False	10. False	11. True	

### II. True or False

1. All ores are rocks but all rocks are not minerals.
2. Quarrying is good for the environment.
3. Coal is more predominant in Canadian Shield Region than Appalachians.

4. Chile and Peru are leading producers of copper.

5. Bauxite is the ore of aluminium.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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### III. True or False

1. Petroleum is also termed as black gold.

2. Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

3. Kerala is the leading producer of mica in India.

4. Dams lead to environmental pollution.

5. Solar energy is a good source of energy in western part of Rajasthan.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. True
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### Very short answer type questions

1. Name any three common minerals used by you everyday. [NCERT]

Copper, iron and Salt are three common minerals used by everyday.

2. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located? [NCERT]

Ore is a rock from which a mineral is mined.

Ores of metallic minerals are located in igneous and metamorphic rocks. [NCERT]

3. Name two regions rich in natural gas resources. [NCERT]

The two regions rich in natural gas resources are:

- i. Jaisalmer
- ii. Krishna-Godavari Delta.

4. Which sources of energy would you suggest for [NCERT]

- i. Rural areas
- ii. Coastal areas
- iii. Arid areas

i. Rural areas: Solar energy and wind energy.

ii. For coastal areas: Wind energy and tidal energy.

iii. For arid areas: Wind energy and solar energy.

5. Define minerals.

Minerals are naturally occurring substances that have a definite chemical composition.

## 6. Write the properties of minerals.

The properties of minerals are

- i. hardness                      ii. solubility                      iii. colour                      iv. density

## 7. What are power resources?

Power resources are the resources which provide power or energy for industry, agriculture, transport, communication and defence.

## 8. What do you mean by conventional sources?

Conventional source of energy are those sources which are likely to get exhausted very soon. For example: oil, gas and coal.

## 9. What is smelting?

Smelting is the process of separating metal from their ores by the use of heat.

### Short answer type questions

## 1. Give five ways in which you can save energy at home. [NCERT]

- Use of biogas as cooking fuel.
- For cooking, use of pressure cookers.
- Switch off the light when not in use.
- Using solar energy.
- Use of CNG instead of petroleum.

## 2. Name the type of minerals.

There are two types of minerals:

(i) Metallic and

(ii) Non-metallic.

(i) Metallic minerals: These minerals contain metal in raw form and are hard substances that conduct heat and electricity and have lustre or shine. For example. iron ore and bauxite.

(ii) Non-metallic minerals: These minerals do not contain metal. For example coal and petroleum.

## 3. Describe the types of mining.

There are two types of mining:

(i) Open cast mining,

(ii) Shaft mining

(i) Open cast mining: Minerals which lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer.

(ii) Shaft mining: Deep bores called shafts, are made to reach minerals deposits that lie at great depth.

#### **4. Describe the type of minerals found in Europe.**

Europe is the leading producer of iron ore in the world. Russia, Ukraine, Sweden and France are the countries having large deposits of iron-ore. Copper, lead, zinc, manganese and nickel are found in Eastern Europe and European Russia.

#### **5. What are the uses of minerals?**

##### **Uses of minerals:**

- (i) They are the backbone of industrialisation.
- (ii) Minerals that are usually hard are used as gems in making jewellery.
- (iii) Minerals like copper are used in almost everything from coins to pipes.

#### **6. Which mineral deposits are found in Australia?**

Australia is the largest producer of bauxite in the world. It is a leading producer of gold, diamond, iron-ore, tin and nickel. It is rich in copper, manganese, zinc and lead.

Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie are rich in gold deposits.

#### **7. How can we conserve minerals?**

We can conserve minerals in the following ways:

- (i) By reducing wastage in the process of mining.
- (ii) By recycling of metals.
- (iii) By finding biodegradable substitutes of iron, aluminium and other minerals.

#### **8. Write the advantages and disadvantages of firewood.**

##### **Advantages of firewood**

- (i) They are easy to access.
- (ii) They provide energy to a large number of people.

##### **Disadvantages of firewood**

- (i) Collection of firewood is time consuming.
- (ii) It is a polluting source.
- (iii) It causes deforestation.

#### **9. Describe coal as a conventional source.**

- (i) Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel.
- (ii) It is used as a domestic fuel.
- (iii) Thermal power is generated from coal.



(iv) It is also known as 'buried sunshine'.

**10. Describe how petroleum is obtained.**

Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in offshore and coastal areas. Then it is sent to refineries which process the crude oil and produce a variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.

**11. Explain the features of natural gas.**

(i) Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.

(ii) It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

**12. What is CNG?**

CNG refers to Compressed Natural Gas which is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel. It causes less pollution than petroleum and diesel.

**13. How is hydel power generated?**

Hydel power is generated by the force of falling water through dams at heights. The falling water flows through pipes inside the dam over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then turn the generator to produce electricity.

**14. What are the disadvantages of hydel power?**

**Disadvantages of Hydel Power:**

(i) It causes displacement of local community.

(ii) It inundates low lying areas.

(iii) It is expensive to set up.

**15. What do you mean by non-conventional sources of energy?**

Non-conventional sources of energy mean those sources which can be used for long time and are inexhaustible and renewable. For example, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, etc.

**16. How is solar energy obtained?**

Solar energy is obtained from the rays of the sun. Solar energy is trapped in solar collectors and converted into electricity with the help of solar cells. For example, solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers, etc.

**17. Explain wind energy and give the names of windfarms.**

For generating wind energy, wind mills have been used. The high speed winds rotate the wind mill which is connected to a generator to produce electricity. Windfarms are found in Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, UK, USA and Spain.

### 18. What is nuclear power?

Nuclear power is generated by splitting atomic minerals. These elements are uranium and thorium. These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power. The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu and Tarapur in Maharashtra.

### 19. What is geothermal energy?

Geothermal energy is heat energy which is obtained from the earth. This heat energy can be used to generate power. Hot springs is the form of geothermal energy which is used for cooking, heating and bathing. In India, geothermal plants are located in Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley in Ladakh.

### 20. Explain how tidal energy generates electricity?

Tidal energy can be harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea. During high tide the energy of the tides is used to turn the turbine installed in the dam to produce electricity. For example, Russia, France, and the Gulf of Kachchh in India have huge tidal mill farms.

### 21. What are the uses of biogas?

Biogas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting and produces huge amount of organic manure each year. Biogas is generated from the organic waste such as dead plant and animal materials, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel.

## Long answer type questions

#### 1. Give reasons:

**(i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.**

[NCERT]

Building of huge dams causes displacement of local community and destabilisation of the natural habitats of flora and fauna living in that area.

**(ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.**

[NCERT]

It reduces the cost of transportation and ensures easy availability of fuel.

**(iii) Petroleum is referred to as 'Black gold'.**

[NCERT]

As petroleum is very valuable it is referred to as 'Black gold'. Petroleum is used for transportation, running machineries, etc.

(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

[NCERT]

Pits are not covered after quarrying, and they can cause environmental hazard.

2. Distinguish between the followings:

(i) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

[NCERT]

S.No.	Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
(1)	Conventional sources are likely to get exhausted very soon.	Non-conventional sources are those sources of power that are inexhaustible.
(2)	For example: fossils firewood and petroleum.	For example: solar energy tidal energy and wind energy.

(ii) Biogas and Natural Gas.

[NCERT]

S.No.	Biogas	Natural Gas
(1)	The gas obtained from the decomposition of organic waste is called biogas.	Natural gas is obtained as a by-product from the extraction of petroleum.
(2)	It makes use of bio waste.	It is cheaper than oil.

(iii) Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals.

[NCERT]

S.No.	Ferrous minerals	Non-ferrous minerals
(1)	Ferrous minerals contain iron.	Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron.
(2)	For example: Iron ore, manganese.	For example: Gold and silver.

(iv) Metallic and Non-metallic minerals [NCERT]

S.No.	Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
(1)	Metallic minerals contain metal in raw form.	Non-metallic do not contain metals.
(2)	For example: Iron ore, bauxite.	For example: Limestone, mica

### 3. Briefly describe the extraction of minerals.

Minerals are mainly extracted by mining, drilling or quarrying.

**Mining:** The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface is called mining. Mining are of two types:

- i. Open cast mining
- ii. Shaft mining

i. Open cast mining: Open cast mining refers to the method of extraction in which minerals lying at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer.

(ii) Shaft mining: Shaft mining refers to the method of extraction in which deep bores called shafts, have to be made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths.

**Drilling:** Deep wells are bored to take minerals out, is called drilling.

**Quarrying:** In process of quarrying, minerals that lie near the surface are simply dug out.

### 4. Explain the distribution of minerals.

Minerals occur in different types of rocks. There are three types of rocks:

- (i) Igneous rocks
- (ii) Sedimentary rocks
- (iii) Metamorphic rocks

In igneous and metamorphic rocks metallic minerals are found. Iron ore in North Sweden, copper and nickel deposits in Ontario Canada, iron, nickel, chromite and platinum in South Africa are examples of minerals found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Sedimentary rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain non-metallic minerals like limestone.

For example, limestone deposits of Caucasus region of France, Manganese deposits of Georgia and Ukraine and phosphate beds of Algeria and mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are found in the sedimentary strata.

### 5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of conventional source of energy?

#### Advantages:

- (i) Oil is easier to transport and coal is extensively available.
- (ii) Firewood is easy to access.
- (iii) Firewood provides energy to a large number of people.

#### Disadvantages:

- (i) Firewood causes green house effect and leads to deforestation and is a source of pollution.
- (ii) Hydel Power causes displacement of local community is expensive to setup.

## 6. How minerals can be conserved?

- (i) Minerals are a non-renewable resource.
- (ii) It takes thousands of years for the formation and concentration of minerals.
- (iii) The rate of formation is much smaller than the rate at which the humans consume these minerals.
- (iv) It is necessary to reduce wastage in the process of mining.
- (v) Recycling of metals is another way in which the mineral resources can be conserved.

## 7. Why petroleum is called 'Black-gold'?

Petrol keeps one cars running as well as the oil that keeps ones' cycle from squeaking, both began as a thick black liquid called petroleum. It is found in between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in off-shore and coastal areas. This is then sent to refineries which process the crude oil and produce a variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants. (iv) Petroleum and its derivatives are called 'Black Gold' as they are valuable.

## 8. What is the result of excessive use of fossil fuels?

- (i) The sharp increase in our consumption of fossil fuels has led to their depletion at an alarming rate.
- (ii) The toxic pollutants released from burning these fuels are also cause for concern.
- (iii) Unchecked burning of fossil fuel is like an unchecked dripping tap which will eventually run dry.
- (iv) This has led to the tapping of various non-conventional sources of energy that are cleaners alternatives to fossil fuels.

## 9. How nuclear power is obtained and utilised in India for peaceful purpose?

- (i) Nuclear power is obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium and thorium.
- (ii) These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power.
- (iii) The greatest producers of nuclear power are USA and Europe.
- (iv) In India, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have large deposits of uranium.
- (v) Thorium is found in large quantities in the monazite sands of Kerala.
- (vi) The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, Tarapur in Maharashtra, Kota in Rajasthan, Narora in Uttar Pradesh and Kaiga in Karnataka.