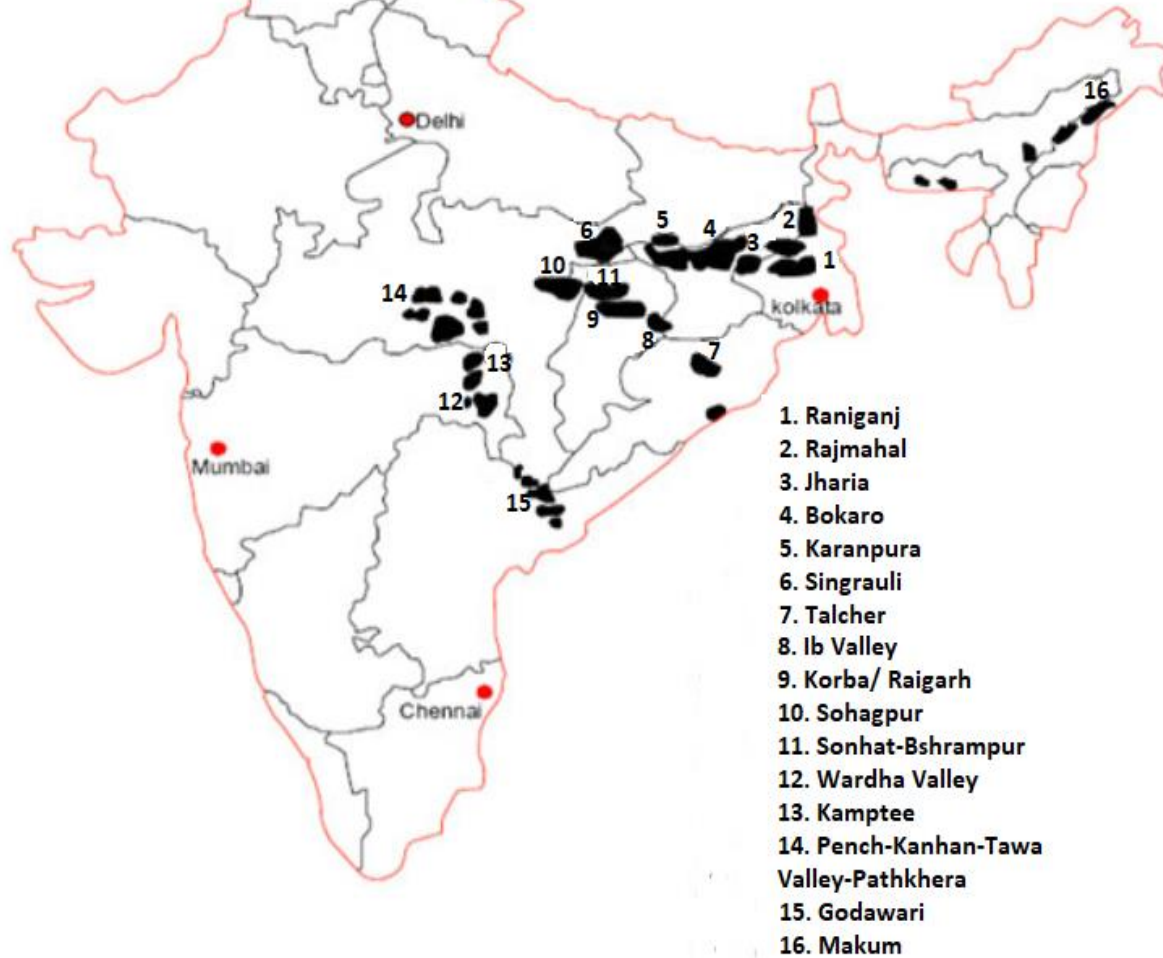


Coal Resource

Dr. Sabiha Khan

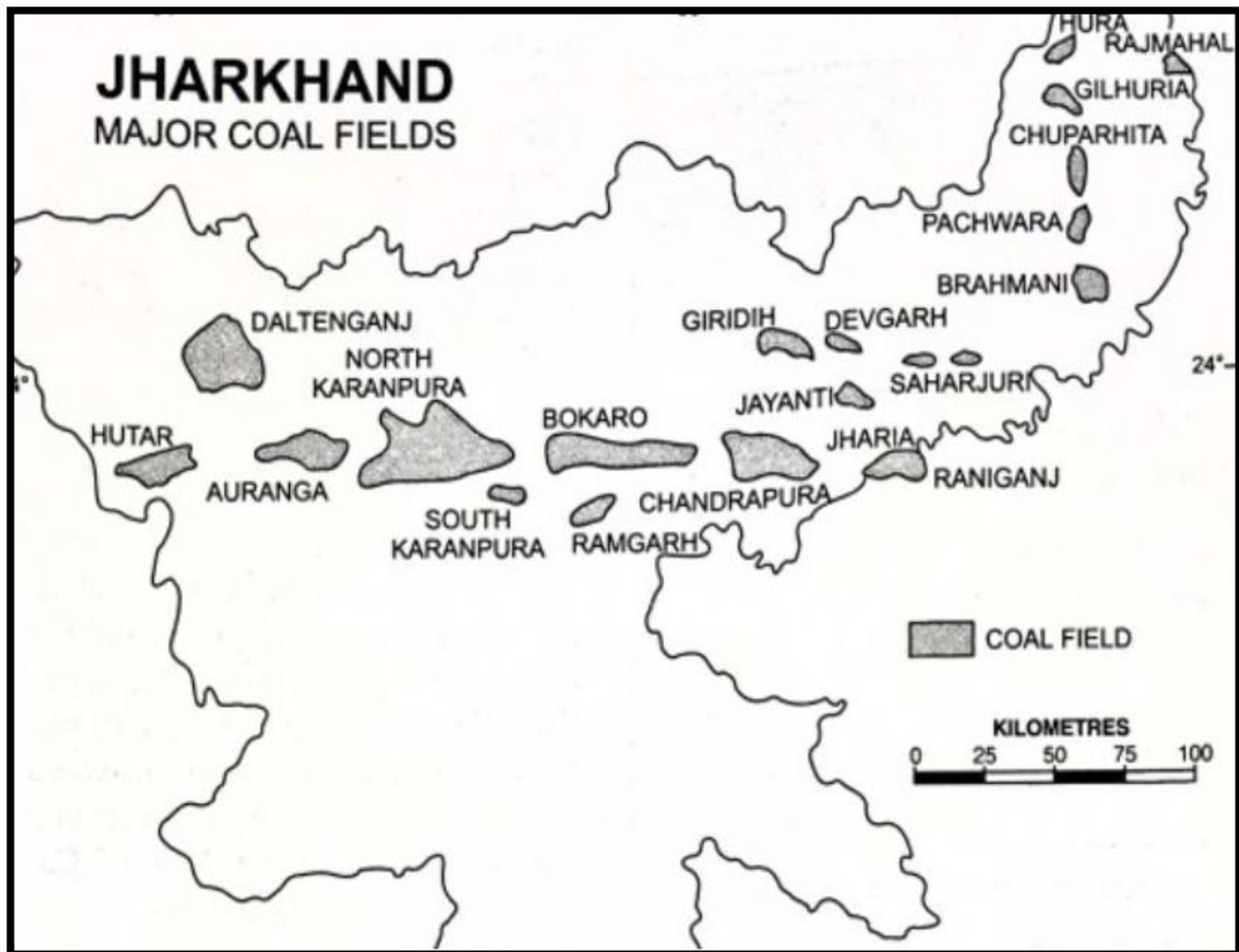
- **Types of coal on the basis of carbon content**
- **Anthracite** is the best quality of coal which carries 80 to 95 per cent carbon content. It ignites slowly with a blue flame. It has the highest calorific value. It is found in small quantity in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Bituminous** carries 60 to 80 per cent of carbon content and a low level of moisture content. It is widely used and has high calorific value. It is found in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Lignite** is often brown in colour. It carries 40 to 55 per cent carbon content. It is an intermediate stage which happens during the alteration of woody matter into coal. It has high moisture content so it gives smoke when burnt. It is found in Rajasthan, Lakhimpur (Assam), and Tamil Nadu.
- **Peat** has less than 40 per cent carbon content. It is in the first stage of transformation from wood to coal. It has low calorific value and burns like wood.

COAL FIELDS OF INDIA



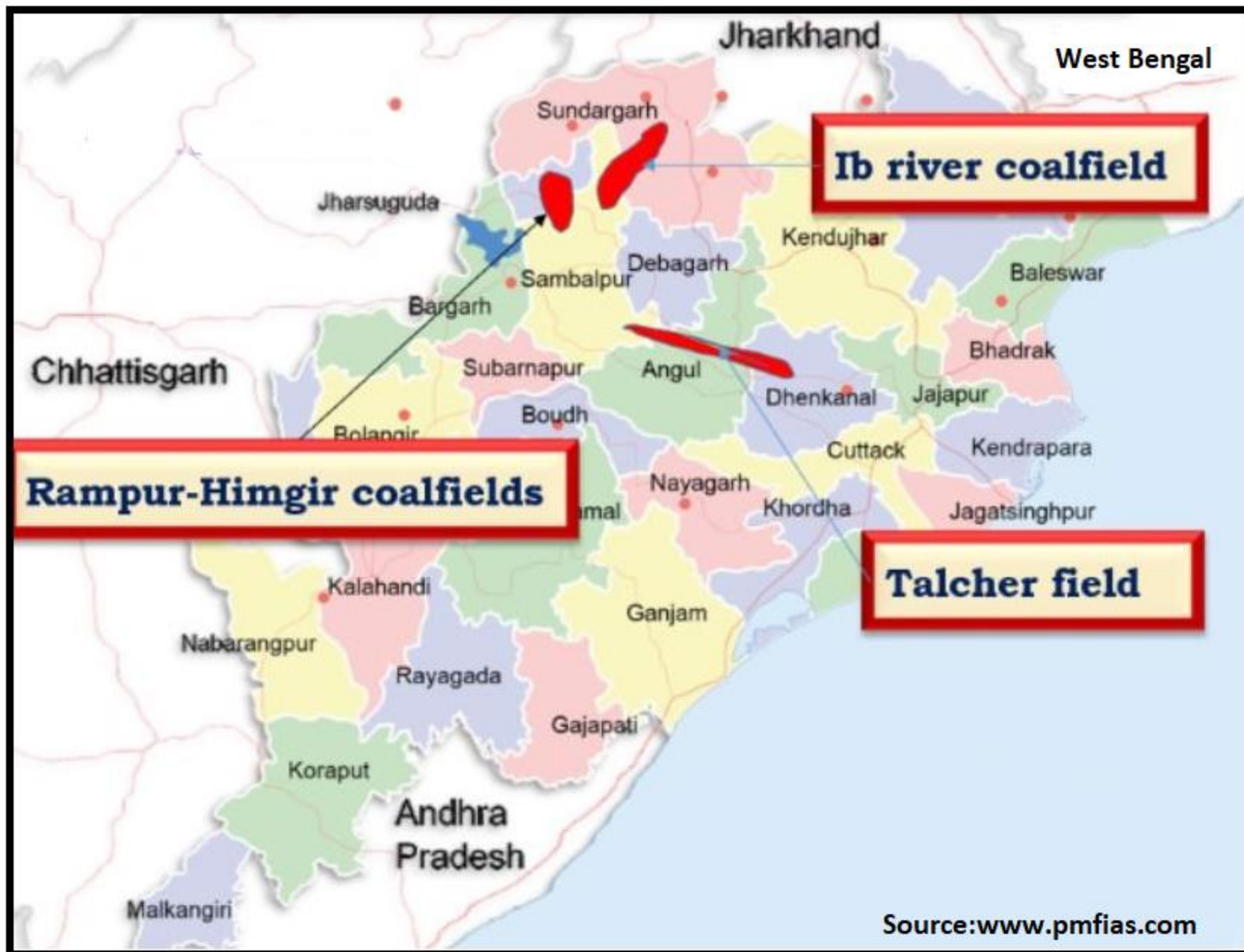
1. Jharkhand – 83.15 billion tonnes

- Located in north-east India, the state of Jharkhand top the list of India's coal reserves — at more than 26% — and production.
- The state's main coal-mining centres are Jharia, Bokaro, Auranga, Giridih, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Karanpur and Hutar. Most of these coal fields are located in a narrow belt that runs east to west.
- The total coal reserves in Jharkhand are estimated to be 83.15 billion tonnes.



2. Odisha – 79.30 billion tonnes

- Second on the list for coal reserves is the state of Odisha. Situated on the east coast of India, it has more than 24% of the country's total reserves and is responsible for about 15% of India's total coal production.
- A majority of the state's coal reserves lie in the Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts. Odisha's biggest coalfield, Talchar coalfield, covers an area of about 500 square kilometers (km²).
- Estimated coal deposits in Odisha amount to about 79.30 billion tonnes.



3. Chhattisgarh – 57 billion tonnes

- The central Indian state of Chhattisgarh holds about 17% of the country's coal deposits and is the third-largest in terms of coal reserves.
- Although the biggest coalfield in Chhattisgarh is the Hasdeo-Arand coalfield, with an area of 1,878km², a large portion is comprised of forested area. The next-largest Korba coalfield lies over an area of 530km² in the Hasdeo river valley.
- Other major coalfields in Chhattisgarh include Chirmiri, Johilla and Jhimli.
- The state's coal reserves add up to a total of more than 57 billion tonnes.

4. West Bengal – 31.67 billion tonnes

- Fourth in the list comes the eastern state of West Bengal, home to about 11% of India's total coal reserves.
- West Bengal's most important reserve and mining field is the Raniganj coalfield, which covers more than 185km² in the Bardhaman and Birbhum districts. The deposits here contain 50-65% carbon, making the quality of coal some of the best in the country.
- The districts covering West Bengal's coal deposits are Darjeeling, Bardhaman, Jalpaiguri, Bankura and Puruliya.
- Total coal reserves in West Bengal add up to 31.67 billion tonnes.

5. Madhya Pradesh – 27.99 billion tonnes

- The fifth-largest coal-bearing state in India is the central state of Madhya Pradesh, where coal deposits add up to about 8% of the country's total.
- The state's main coal reserves are Singrauli, Satpura, Muhpani, Sohagpur and Pench Kanhan – with Singrauli being Madhya Pradesh's largest coalfield. Its main function is to provide coal for two thermal power plants located at Singrauli and Obra.
- Total coal reserves in Madhya Pradesh amount to 27.99 billion tonnes.

THANK YOU

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