

# Types of Minerals and Their Distribution

Chapter 10: Minerals and Energy Resources · Topic 1

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## Key Concept

Metallic minerals, like iron ore, are found mainly in states like Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh, and are used in industries like steel manufacturing.

Non-metallic minerals, like coal, are important for energy production, with major coal reserves found in states like Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha.

Some regions are rich in specific minerals due to geological history - for instance, the Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in coal, iron ore, and other minerals due to ancient rock formations.

Mineral distribution significantly influences industrial location, as industries often develop near mineral-rich regions to reduce transportation costs for raw materials.

## Quick Revision Notes

- Minerals are classified as metallic or non-metallic.
- Iron ore is a metallic mineral.
- Iron ore is found mainly in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- Coal is a non-metallic mineral important for energy.
- Major coal reserves are in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in coal and iron ore.
- This is due to ancient rock formations.
- Mineral distribution influences industrial location.

## Practice Questions

- 1 List examples of metallic and non-metallic minerals.
- 2 Research where iron ore is mined in India.
- 3 Discuss why the Chota Nagpur Plateau is mineral-rich.
- 4 Explain how mineral location affects industrial location.
- 5 Research a mineral important to your state's economy.
- 6 Create a map showing major mineral deposits in India.