# B.Sc. Geology programme layout and credit details

Semister No.	Title of the paper	Credit
<u>I T</u>	Principal of Geology	4
<u>I P</u>	Interpretation of maps and remote sensing	2
II T	Study of crystallography and mineralogy	4
II P	crystallography and mineralogy	2
III T	Lithology	4
III P	Petrology and petrography	2
IV T	Palaeontology and strtigraphy	4
IV P	Palaeontology and strtigraphy	2
V PAPER 1 T	Sturctural Geology and engineering geology	4
V PAPER 1P	Sturctural Geology and engineering geology	2
VI PAPER 1 T	Ground water and environmental geology	4
VI PAPER 1 P	Hydrogeology	2
VII PAPER 1 T	Mineral exploration and mining geology	4
VII PAPER 2 P	Dissertatin/project work	2
VIII PAPER 1 T	Ore-genesis	4
VIII PAPER 1 P	Ore minerals and exploration geology	2
Total credits		48

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Paper-1: BSC 1ST YEAR SEP GEOLOGY SYLLABUS 2024-25

### FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER 1: GENERAL GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY AND CRYSTOLOGRAPHY

Marks: 80Total: 56 hrs

Theory 4Hours/weekUNIT-I: General Geology

### **FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOLOGY**

Definition of geology. Relationship with other branches of science, importance, scope and different branches of geology. Application of geology to different fields.

Components of earth system: Atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.

Origin of earth: Nebular hypothesis, gaseous, tidal hypothesis. Age of earth.

Interior of the earth: Crust, mantle and core.

Age of the earth: Radiometric methods (Rb-Sr, U-Pb, Pb-Pb) of age determination.

### UNIT-II:

#### **GEODYNAMICS**

**Geodynamic elements of earth**- Mid oceanic rigdes, trenches, origin of Oceans, continents, mountains and rift valleys.

**Plate Tectonic theory**; Plates and their margins, constructive margins, destructive margin, Continental plate boundaries, Oceans-Ocean plate boundaries, Causes of movement of Plates, Sea floor Spreading, and hot spots.

**Earth Quakes**: nature of seismic waves, their intensity and magnitude scale: origin of earth quake and their belts.

Volcanoes:- types, products and their distribution.

## UNIT-III:

### **GEOMORPHOLOGY**

Weathering: Definition, Types- Mechanical, Chemical and Biological Weathering.

**Soils**: Processes of formation, soil profile and soil types.

**Geological Agents**: definition, classification- a) Epigone and b) Hypo gene.

# **EPIGENE AGENTS:**

**Wind:** Geological action of wind, deflation, abrasion, attrition, erosional features- Pedestal rocks, Transpor ation- suspension, saltation, traction, deposition – sand, barchans, loess.

**Rivers**: Stages of rivers-young, mature and o0ld. Geological action of river: Erosion-hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition. Erosional feature-pot holes V-shaped valley, waterfall,

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canyons, base level erosion, meanders, ox-bow lakes, transportation-suspension, solution, deposition-alluvial fans, & deltas. River system of India.

**Oceans:**topography of oceans floor — continental slope, shelf, abyssal zone, mid-oceanic ridges.Waves, Tides, Currents and Circulation of water.Geological work of oceans- erosion, Transportation, Deposition.

**Glaciers:** movement of Glaciers, Types of glaciers- Valleys, piedmonts, Icecaps, Geological action of glaciers: Erosion-Abrasion, Excavation, fost wedging. Erosional features- Cirques, u shaped valleys hanging valleys transportation — Glacial drift.Depostion- Moraines and Tillites.

**Ground water:** Geological ation of ground water- erosional features - sinks, caverns, solution valley transportation – solution, depositional feature – concretion, stalactites and stalagmites.

### **UNIT-IV**

### REMOTE SENSING AND GIS

**REMOTE SENSING: Introduction** 

**Aerial Remote Sensing:** Definition, Aerial photography: Scale, Sidelap overlap, drift and crabs. Types of aerial photography. Viewing Instruments – lens and mirror stereoscopes.

Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles of remote Sensing.

**GIS:** Definition, components of GIS, Data, types of data – Spatial, attribute, Data models – vector data model-entities, point in polygon, line in polygon, polygon on polygon operations, raster data model.

**GPS-** Componets of GPS, working principes,types of GPS, GPS satellite systems-GPS,GLONAS,NAVIC.

**SURVEYING:** Introducation – Different methods & Their applications.

### PRACTICALS — 1 INTERPRETATION OF MAPS AND REMOTE SENSING

- 1. Introduction to Maps, types of Maps
- 2. Study and Interpretation of toposheet
  - a. Numbering, Scale
  - b. Contour and drainage
  - c. Use of toposheet in the field
- 3. Introduction to aerial photography
- 4. Stereoscope
- 5. Introduction to Satellite remote sensing
- 6. Interpretation of satellite imagery and thematic maps

Paper -II: STUDY OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY- THEORY

Marks: 80.

Total: 56 Hrs

Theory 4 Hrs / week

UNIT-I

Crystallography

Definition of crystals, formation of crystals, crystalline, crystallane, crystallised and amorphous crystals, crystal form, elements of crystals-face, edge and solid angle.

Euler's formula, inter facial angle and law of crystallography.

Crystallographic axes and angles.

Elements of symmetry-Centre, plane axis and roto-inversion symmetry.

Crystal symmetry. Classification and description of normal class of Isometric, Tetragonal, Hexagonal, Orthorhombic, Monoclinic and Triclinic system.

UNITII

MINERALOGY

Introduction . Definition of mineral. branches of mineralogy – physical, optical, descriptive and chemical physical mineralogy : Characters depending upon the state of aggregation – habit, form. characters depending upon cohesion and elasticity – cleavage, fracture, hardness and tenacity, Characters depending upon light : Color, Streak, luster, diaphaneity.

characters depending upon electricity and mangnetism: Conductivity, pyro, piezo, para and diamagnetism, specific gravity.

classification of minerals based on composition. silicate structure - neso, soro,

cyclo, iono, priyllo and tecto silicates

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study of following groups of rock forming minerals: Quartz, feldspars, mica, pyroxene, amphibole, olivine, garnet, chlorite, carbonates and alumina – silicates.

**UNIT III** 

**OPTICAL MICROSOPY** 

nature of light, Nomenclature of wave theory, reflection and refrection of light, refractive index, critical angle, Total reflection.

principales of optical mineralogy.

Introduction to the petrological microscope.

double refraction – Isotropic and Anisotropic crystals, Uniaaxial and Biaxial minerals, Polarisation of light. Behaviour of light under crossed nicols with minerals section. common optical properties observed under ordinary. polarized lights and crossed nicols.

**UNIT IV: OPTICAL ACCESSORIES** 

16 hours

Mica plate, Gypsum plate and Quartz wedge (construction and use), Absorption, Pleochroism (Dichroism, Trichroism) Interference colours, Michael Levy's chart. Order of Interference colour, Extinction – Straight, inclined, undulose and symmetrical extinctions. Extinction angel. Indecatrix, Birefringence, Twinning – types – simple, multiple or polysynthetic, cross – hatched twinning. Dispersion.

PRACTICLAS – II CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY

**CRYSTALLOGRAPHY** 

- 1. The study of mathematical relationships of crystal elements (Euler's formula) F+A=E+2.
- 2. Measurement of Interfacial angles using contact goniometer.
- 3. Classification of crystal systems based on the axial characters.
- 4. Classification of crystal systems based on symmetry characters.
- 5. study of Twin models.

### MINERALOGY

- 1. Study of Physical Properties of Minerals.
- 2. Identification of the following mineral sgroups in hand specimen.
- 3. Quartz group minerals.
- 4. Feldspar group Orthoclase, Plagioclase, Microcline.
- 5. Zeolite group Natrolite, Stilibite.
- 6. Pyroxene group Augite, Hypersthene. Diopside.
- 7. Amphibole group Hornblende, Tremolite, Actionlite.
- 8. Micas (Muscovite, Biotite, Lepidolite, Phlogopite),
- Absetos, olivine, Talc, Epidote, Beryl, Sllimanite, Kyanite, Staurolite, Andalusite, Gypsum, Barite, Corundum, Fluorite, Halite, Calcite, Magnesite, Dolomite, Topaz, Garnet, Tourmaline, Serpentines, Nephaline, Zeolite, Apatite, Apatite.
- 10.Student should be taken to the areas of geological importance to acquaint with the filed occurrences of the minerals, rocks and geological features for 1-4 days and submit the filed / tour report at the time of practical examination, which shall be evaluated by the examiner.

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Second semester B.Sc. Degree Practival examination Geology – Practical – II Crystallography and Mineralogy.

- Find out the interfacial angle and Euler's formula for the given crystal models. 1 and 2 2x4=8.
- indentify the axial and symmetrical characters for the given crystal models. and mention the crystal system. 3 and 4 2x2=4
- III. Identify the Holohedral form and crystal system for given crystal model. write the Weiss notation and miller's indices for given crystal model 5 and 6

  2x2.5=5
- IV. Identify the given minerals based on its physical properties. 8 to 15
- V. Submission of field/field visit report. 5
- VI. Record. 5
- VII. Viva-voce. 5

### References:

- **1.** An Introduction to crystallography-buerger 9. elementary crystallography-buyerger
- 2. Crystallography and crystal chemistery- bloss D

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