

PERIYARUNIVERSITY

PERIYAR PALKALAI

NAGARSALEM-636011



DEGREEOFBACHELOROFSCIENCE

CHOICEBASEDCREDITSYSTEM

Syllabusfor

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY

(SEMESTERPATTERN)

**(ForCandidatesadmittedintheCollegesaffiliatedtoPeriyarUniversityfrom2021
-2022 -onwards)**

REGULATIONSELIGIBILITY

ReferthisofficecircularNo:PU/R/AD-1/UG/PG/ProgramsEligibility/2019Dated:16-04-2019.

1.DURATIONOFTHECOURSE

ThecourseforthedegreeofBachelorofScienceshallconsistofthreeyearsdividedintosixsemesters withinternalassessment underchoicebasedcreditsystem.

2.COURSEOFSTUDY

Thecourseofstudysshallcompriseinstructioninthefollowingsubjectsaccordingtothesyllabusandbooksprescribedfromtimetotime.

SEMESTER-I

1. Language-I(Tamiletc.)
2. CommunicativeEnglish-I
3. CoreGeologyPaper -I-PhysicalGeologyandGeodynamics
4. AlliedChemistryPaper-I(or)AlliedMathematicsPaper-I
5. SkillBasedElectiveCourse-I(Selectanyonefromlist-1SBEC)
6. Valueeducation
7. ProfessionalEnglish-I

SEMESTER-II

8. Language-II(Tamiletc.)
9. CommunicativeEnglish-II
10. Core Geology Paper - II-Geomorphology and Structural Geology
11. CoreGeologyPracticalPaper-I*StructuralGeologyandSurveying
12. AlliedChemistryPaper-II(or)AlliedMathematicsPaper-II
13. AlliedChemistryPracticalPaper-I*(or)AlliedMathematicsPaper-III
14. Skill Based Elective Course – II (Select any one from list – 1 SBEC)
15. EnvironmentalStudies
16. ProfessionalEnglish-II
17. LanguageProficiencyforEmployability-EffectiveEnglish

SEMESTER-III

18. Language - III (Tamil etc.)
19. CommunicativeEnglish-III
20. Core Geology Paper – III Palaeontology
21. Allied PhysicsPaper-I
22. SkillBasedElectiveCourse-III(Selectanyonefromlist-1SBEC)
23. Non-MajorElective Course-I

SEMESTER-IV

24. Language - IV (Tamil etc.)
25. Communicative English-IV
26. Core Geology Paper-IV Stratigraphy
27. Core Geology Practical Paper- II Paleontology and Stratigraphy
28. Allied Physics Paper-II
29. Allied Physics Practical Paper-I*
30. SBEC IV-Digital Skill for Employability- Office Fundamentals
31. Non-Major Elective Course-II
32. Addon course- Internship Training.

SEMESTER-V

33. Core Geology Paper – V Crystallography
34. Core Geology Paper – VI Mineralogy
35. Core Geology Paper- VIII Igneous Petrology
36. Core Geology Paper- VIII Sedimentary and Metamorphic Petrology
37. Skill Based Elective Course – V (Select any one from list - 1 SBEC)
38. Skill Based Elective Course – VI (Select any one from list - 1 SBEC)

SEMESTER-VI

39. Core Geology Paper - IX Economic Geology
40. Core Geology Paper - X Photogeology and Remote Sensing
41. Core Geology Paper- XI Mining and Engineering Geology
42. Core Geology Paper - XII Hydrogeology and Environmental Geology
43. Core Geology Practical Paper - III* Crystallography and Mineralogy
44. Core Geology Practical Paper- IV* Economic Geology and Petrology
45. Skill Based Elective Course – VII (Select any one from list - 1 SBEC)
46. Addon course- Employability Readiness.

LIST-1: SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSES

1. Mapping Techniques in Geology
2. Gemology and Gemstone Evaluation
3. Field Hydrogeology and Techniques
4. Water Quality Analysis
5. Granite Exploration and Exploitation
6. Geostatistics and Computer Applications
7. Remote Sensing and GIS
8. Mines and Minerals Legislation of India
9. Introduction to Geoinstrumentation
10. Cartography

11.GeologyforCompetitive
Examination12.PrinciplesofSurveying

LIST-2:NON-MAJORELECTIVECOURSES

1. Oceanography
2. Climatology
3. BasicGeochemistry
4. BasicGeophysics
5. Geohazards
6. GroundwaterManagementandRainwaterHarvesting

LIST-3:COMPULSORYCOURSES

1. ValueEducation
2. EnvironmentalStudies
3. ExtensionActivities(NSS,NCC,YRC,RRC,GreenClub)

3. EXAMINATIONS

The Theory examination shall be three hours duration to each paper at the end of each semester. The candidates failing in any subject(s) will be permitted to appear for each failed subject(s) in the subsequent examination.

4. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

This scheme of examination of a different semester shall be as follows:

**B.Sc.GEOLOGYCOURSESTRUCTUREUNDERCBCS
(FORCANDIDATES ADMITTEDFROMTHEACADEMICYEAR2021ONWARDS)**

I-SEMESTER							
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAMHRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
I	TamiloranyotherLang uagePaper-I	6	3	3	25	75	100
II	English- ICommunicativ e English	6	3	3	25	75	100
III	CoreI-GeologyPaper- I	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core II GeologyPracticalP aper-I*	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Allied ChemistryPaper- I(or)AlliedMaths Paper-I	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Allied ChemistryPractica IPaper-I*	2	-	-	-	-	-
IV	SkillbasedElectivec ourse-I (Select anyonefromthelist- 1)	2	3	2	25	75	100
	Valueeducation	1	3	2	25	75	100
	Professional English-Physical Science-I	6	3	4	25	75	100

s*ExaminationswillbeattheendofIIsemester

II SEMESTER							
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAM HRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
I	Tamil or any other Language Paper-II	6	3	3	25	75	100
II	English – II Communicative	4	3	3	25	75	100
	English Language Proficiency for Employability-Effective English	2	3	2	25	75	100
III	Core III – Geology Paper-II	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core IV - Geology Practical Paper – I*	3	3	5	40	60	100
	Allied Chemistry Paper-I (or) Allied Maths Paper-II	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Allied Chemistry Practical Paper – I* (or) Allied Maths Paper-III	2	3	4	40	60	100
IV	Skill based Elective course-I (Select any one from the list-1)	2	3	2	25	75	100
	Environmental Studies*	1	3	2	25	75	100
	Professional English-Physical Science-II	6	3	4	25	75	100

Continued from I semester and Examinations will be at the end of

I semester Total Credit for I and II Semester = 55 credits

Total Marks for I and II Semester = 1700 Marks

III SEMESTER							
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAM HRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
I	Tamil or any other Language Paper-III	6	3	3	25	75	100
II	English Paper-III	6	3	3	25	75	100
III	Core V- Geology Paper-III	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core VI- Geology Practical Paper-II*	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Allied Physics Paper-I	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Allied Physics Practical Paper-I*	2	-	-	-	-	-
IV	NMSDC- Digital skills for Employability – Microsoft Office Essentials	2	3	2	25	75	100
	Non-Major Elective Course-I	2	3	2	25	75	100

*Examinations will be at the end of IV semester

IV SEMESTER							
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAM HRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
I	Tamil or any other Language Paper-IV	6	3	3	25	75	100
II	English Paper-IV	4	3	3	25	75	100
III	Core VII- Geology Paper – IV	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core VIII- Geology Practical Paper-II*	3	3	5	40	60	100
	Allied Physics Paper –II	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Allied Physics Practical Paper-I*	2	3	4	40	60	100
IV	NMSDC- Employability Skills- Microsoft	2	3	2	25	75	100
	Non-Major Elective Course-II	2	3	2	25	75	100
	Add on course- Internship(Field visit and Report preparation)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued from III semester and Examinations will be at the end of IV semester

Total Credit for III and IV Semester = 45

credits Total Marks for III and IV Semester = 1400 Marks

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VSEMESTER								
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAMHRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION			
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL	
III	CoreIX- GeologyPaper-V	5	3	4	25	75	100	
	CoreX- GeologyPaper - VI	5	3	4	25	75	100	
	CoreXI- GeologyPaper- VII	5	3	4	25	75	100	
	CoreXII- GeologyPaper- VIII	5	3	4	25	75	100	
	CoreXIII- GeologyPractical- III	3	3	-	-	-	-	
	CoreXIV- GeologyPractical- IV	3	3	-	-	-	-	
IV	NMSDC- Marketing and Design Tools(Other Arts) - Digital Marketing	2	3	2	25	75	100	
	SkillbasedElectivec ourse-VI (Selectany one from the list-1)	2	3	2	25	75	100	

*Examinations will be at the end of VI semester

VI SEMESTER							
PART	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTION HRS/WEEK	EXAMHRS.	CREDITS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		
					INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
III	CoreXV- GeologyPaper – IX	5	3	4	25	75	100
	CoreXVI- GeologyPaper– X	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core XVII - GeologyPaper–XI	5	3	4	25	75	100
	Core XVIII - GeologyPaper–XII	5	3	4	25	75	100
	CoreXIX- GeologyPractical- III*	3	3	5	40	60	100
	CoreXX- GeologyPractical- IV*	3	3	5	40	60	100
IV	SkillbasedElectivec ourse-VII (Selectanyonefrom the list-1)	2	3	2	25	75	100
IV	NMSDC - Aerial Surveying & Mapping Techniques	2	2	2	25	75	100

*ContinuedfromIIIsemesterandExaminationswillbeattheend ofVIsemester

TotalcreditforVandVISemester

=48credits

CreditsTotalMarksforVand VISemester

=1300Marks

TotalCredit for3years

=148Credits

TotalMarks for3 years

=4400Marks

5. QUESTIONPAPERPATTERNFOREXAMINATION

Time:3 Hour

MaximumMarks:75

Part-A(15x1=15Marks)

(AnswerallQuestions)(Threequestionsfromeachunit)

Part-B(2 x5=10Marks)

(Answeranytwo Questions) (Onequestionfromeachunit)

Part-C(5x10=50Marks)

(AnswerallQuestions) (Onequestionfromeachunitwithinternalchoice)

6. MINIMUMPASSINGMARKS

Theory

InternalAssessment:25marks

UniversityExamination:75Marks

EVALUTIONOFIA		PASSINGMINIMUM	
Test	15Marks	IA(40%)	10Marks
Assignment	05Marks	UE(40%)	30Marks
Attendance	05Marks	Total	40Marks
Total	25Marks		
UE	75Marks		

Practical-

InternalAssessment:40marks

UniversityExamination:60marks

EVALUTIONOFIA		PASSINGMINIMUM	
Fieldvisit,CollectionsandReport	15 marks	IA(40%)	16marks
ModelExam	05marks	UE(40%)	24marks
RecordSubmission	15 marks	Total	40marks
Attendance	05marks		

Total	40 marks		
UE	60 marks		

7. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Candidates who secure not less than 60% of the aggregate marks in the whole examinations shall be declared to have passed in First Class. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed in Second Class. Candidates who obtain 75% of the marks in the aggregate shall be deemed to have passed in First Class with Distinction provide they pass all the examinations prescribed for the course at first appearance.

Candidates who pass all the examinations prescribed for the course in the first attempt and within a period of three academic years from the year of admission to the course alone are eligible for University Ranking.

EVALUATION OF CREDITS:

LETTER GRADE	CUMULATIVE GRADE POINTS AVERAGE	GRADED DESCRIPTION	RANGE OF MARKS
S	10	Outstanding	90-100
A	9	Excellent	80-89
B	8	Very Good	70-79
C	7	Good	60-69
D	6	Average	50-59
E	5	Satisfactory	40-49
RA	0	Re-Appear	0-39

$$GP = \frac{(\text{Marks obtained in course} \times \text{credit})}{100}$$

$$GP = \frac{\text{Total grade point earned in a semester}}{\text{Total credits registered in a semester}}$$

$$GPA = \frac{\text{Sum of grade point earned}}{\text{Sum of credits registered}}$$

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CLASSIFICATION:

CGPA	9 and above	I Class with Distinction
CGPA	Between 7 and 8.9	I Class
CGPA	Between 5 and 6.9	II Class

The above classification shall be given for overall performance including Non-Major Electives and Skill based Courses. i.e., For Performance in the Part III only.

8. MAXIMUM DURATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF UG PROGRAM

The maximum duration for the completion of UG Program shall not exceed twelve semesters.

9. COMMENCEMENT OF THIS REGULATION

These regulations shall take effect from the academic year 2021-2022 and thereafter.

10. TRANSITORY PROVISION

Candidates who were admitted to the UG course of study before 2017– 2018 shall be permitted to appear for the examinations under those regulations for a period for three years i.e. up to and inclusive of the examination of April/May 2021. Thereafter they will be permitted to appear only under regulations then in force.

11. SUBJECT AND PAPER CODES

PAPER	SUBJECT	PAPER CODE
Core Paper-I	Physical Geology and Geodynamics	21UGY01
Core Paper-II	Geomorphology and Structural Geology	21UGY02
Core Paper-III	Palaeontology	21UGY03
Core Paper-IV	Stratigraphy	21UGY04
Core Paper-V	Crystallography	21UGY05
Core Paper-VI	Mineralogy	21UGY06
Core Paper-VII	Igneous Petrology	21UGY07
Core Paper-VIII	Sedimentary and Metamorphic Petrology	21UGY08
Core Paper-IX	Economic Geology	21UGY09
Core Paper-X	Photogeology and Remote Sensing	21UGY10
Core Paper-XI	Mining and Engineering Geology	21UGY11
Core Paper-XII	Hydrogeology and Environmental Geology	21UGY12
Core Practical-I	Structural Geology and Surveying	21UGYP01
Core Practical-II	Palaeontology and Stratigraphy	21UGYP02
Core Practical-III	Crystallography and Mineralogy	21UGYP03
Core Practical-IV	Economic Geology and Petrology	21UGYP04
Skilled Based Elective Courses	List of Courses	
	Mapping Techniques in Geology	21UGYS01
	Gemology and Gemstone Evaluation	21UGYS02
	Field Hydrogeology and Techniques	21UGYS03
	Water Quality Analysis	21UGYS04

	GraniteExplorationandExploitation	21UGYS05
	GeostatisticsandComputer Application	21UGYS06
	RemotesensingandGIS	21UGYS07
	MinesandMineralLegislationof India	21UGYS08
	IntroductiontoGeoinstrumentation	21UGYS09
	Cartography	21UGYS10
	Geology for CompetitiveExami nation	21UGYS11
	PrinciplesofSurveying	21UGYS12
ListofNonmajorElective Courses	ListofCourses	
	Oceanography	21UGYN01
	Climatology	21UGYN02
	BasicGeochemistry	21UGYN03
	BasicGeophysics	21UGYN04
	Geohazards	21UGYN05
	GroundwaterManagementand RainwaterHarvesting	21UGYN06

ALLIEDGEOLOGYPAPERSFORB.Sc.,GEOGRAPHY (3rd and4th Semester)

SUBJECTPAPER	PAPERCODE
AlliedGeologyPaper-I	21UGYA01
AlliedGeologyPaper-I	21UGYA02
Allied GeologyPracti cal-I	21UGYAP01

**B.Sc. APPLIED
GEOLOGY SEMESTER-I
CORE-I-**

PHYSICAL GEOLOGY AND GEODYNAMICS 21UGY01

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Geology is the study of the Earth as a whole.
2. Physical Geology introduces different topics which define geology as a branch of Physical Geology.
3. The teaching and learning methodology involves class lectures, practicals and laboratory demonstrations. To impart knowledge of various tectonic features and their evolution.
4. Understand the formation of continent and ocean and distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes.

PHYSICAL GEOLOGY

UNIT-I

Geology: Scope and Importance, Branches of Geology. Stellar System- Solar System: Planets, Satellites, Asteroids, Meteorites and Comets. Origin of the Earth: Theories of Origin - Nebular, Planetesimal, and Tidal Hypotheses – Earth in the Solar System: Size, Shape, Mass, Density, Rotational and Revolution parameters. Parts of the Earth - Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere and their Composition.

UNIT-II

Age of the Earth: Age determination Methods:- Indirect method: Salinity method, Sedimentation Method, Tree-Ring or Growth rings, Lichenometric Method and Direct Method: Ur-Pb Method, K-Ar Method, Rb-Sr Method, C14 Method, Interior of the Earth: Structure and Composition of Crust, Mantle and Core.

UNIT-III

Earthquake: Definition, Focus, Epicenter. Measurement of Earthquake: Seismograph, Seismogram-Richter's scale, Magnitude, Intensity. Earthquake belts of the world with a special reference to India. Volcanoes: Definition, Types, Causes and Effects, Volcanic Products, Volcanic Landforms, Distribution of Volcanoes, Volcanoes in India

GEODYNAMICS

UNIT-IV

Dynamic Earth: Isostasy, Orogeny and Epeirogeny. Origin and Evolution of Oceans, Geosynclines, Profile of Continental Margins, Island Arcs. Sub-Marine, Topography features, Principles of Geodesy, Neotectonics.

UNIT-V

Continental Drift, Seafloor Spreading Theory and Evidences: Plate Tectonics – Convergent Boundaries, Divergent Boundaries, Transform Boundaries.

Oceanic Trenches, Volcanic Arcs, Mid-Ocean Ridges, Paleomagnetism and its application.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. PorterandSkinner(1992),PrinciplesofPhysicalGeology,JohnWiley.
2. ArthurHolmes(1992),PrinciplesofPhysicalGeology,Vol.1,ChapmanandHall,London
3. Mahabathra,G.B.(1994),TextbookofPhysicalGeology,C.B.Spublishers,Delhi.
4. V.Radhakrishnan(1996),GeneralGeology,V.V.P.Publishers,Tuticorin.
5. ParbinSingh(2000),AtextbookofEngineeringandGeneralGeology,S.K.Katariaandsons,Delhi.
6. P.C.SanjeevaRaoandD.BhaskaraRao,TextbookofGeology2004,DiscoveryPublishing House,NewDelhi.
7. P.K.Mukerjee(1997),TextbookofGeology,WorldPress.

REFERENCEBOOKS

PorterandSkinner1992PrincipleofPhysicalGeology,IVJohnWiley&sons.

**B.Sc. APPLIED
GEOLOGYSEMESTERII
COREII-
GEOMORPHOLOGYANDSTRUCTURALGEOLOGY21UGY02**

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. Thedynamic instabilityof thelithosphere, continuous and discontinuousdeformationtakesplace withintherocksinsolidorsemi-solidstate.
2. Todecipherthefundamentals ofstructuresandtheunderlyingphysicalprocessesofrockdeformationandgeotectonicstounderstandlandformsandtheirevolution.
3. Toeducatethestudentsabouttheconceptrockdeformation.
4. Tounderstandqualitativeaspectsofbrittleandductiledeformationprocesses,anddescriptiveanalysis.

GEOMORPHOLOGY**UNIT-I**

Meaning - Scope - Geomorphic Processes: Internal and External Processes - Diastrophism and Denudation, Internal Process - Faults, Folds and Cracks, Volcanism and Earthquakes: Types and Distribution. External Processes- Weathering: Physical, Chemical and Biological. Mass Wasting: Soil Creep, Landslide, Rockfall, Rockslip and Mudflow.

UNIT-II

Geological Work of River: Sources of Stream Water – River Profile – Geological work – Methods of river Erosion – Rate of River Erosion – Features of Stream Erosion – Sediment Transport by River, Deposition by River. Drainage Patterns and its types. Major Rivers in India.

Lakes: Description, classification, Origin, Geological function, Distribution and Indian lakes.

Geological Work of Groundwater: Description, Chemical Work of Groundwater,

Deposition by Groundwater, Mechanical work of Groundwater.

Geological Work of Wind: Wind Erosion and its Landforms, Sediment Transport by Wind and its Landforms, Deposition by Wind and its Landforms - Sand Dunes and their Types.

UNIT-III

Geological Work of Glaciers: Glacial Morphology – Types of Glaciers – Geological Work of Glaciers – Glacial Erosion – Rate of Glacial Erosion – Features of Glacial Erosion – Glacial Transport and Glacial Deposits – Morphological notes on Glacial Deposits.

Geological Work of Sea: Definition of Continental Shelf, Continental Slope, Abyssal Plain, Continental Rise and Sub-Marine Canyons. Marine Erosion and Features of Marine Erosion – Marine Deposition – Coral Reefs. Applied Geomorphology: Application in various fields of Earth Science Mineral Prospecting, Geohydrology, Civil Engineering and Environmental Studies, Geomorphology of India.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

UNIT-IV

Introduction and Scope of Structural Geology. Introduction of Topographical and Geological Map and Map Scale, Outcrop, Configuration of Rocks – Igneous Sedimentary Rocks - Principle of Geological Mapping, Map Reading, Projection Diagrams. Shear Zones: Brittle and Ductile Shear zones, Geometry and Products of Shear Zones; Stress-Strain Relationships for Elastic, Plastic and Viscous Materials. Measurement of Strain in Deformed Rocks. Behaviour of Minerals and Rocks under Deformation Conditions.

UNIT-V

Folds: Definition- Parts of Folds -Types of Folds-Classification of Folds- Recognition of Folds.

Faults: Definition-Types of Faults-Classification of Faults-Recognition of Faults.

Joints: Definition-Types of Joints-Classification of Joints.

Unconformity: Definition-Types-Recognition of Unconformities-Distinguishing Faults from Unconformity. Superposed Deformation. Mechanism of Folding, Faulting and Progressive Deformation. Origin of Lineation and Foliation.

TEXTBOOK:

1. Richard Huggett, (2007), Fundamentals of Geomorphology. II Edition. Routledge N. Y.
2. Ritter, D.F., Kochel, R.C., Miller, J.R., (2002), Process Geomorphology, Waveland press.
3. H.S. Sharma (1990). Indian Geomorphology. Concept Pub. Co., New Delhi.
4. Robert, S.A. and Suzanne, P.A. (2010), Geomorphology – The mechanics and chemistry of landscapes. Cambridge University Press.
5. Thornbury, W.D., (2004), Principles of Geomorphology, II Ed. Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.
6. Billings, M.P. Structural Geology: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, U.S.A.

7. Novin, C.M. Principles of Structural Geology John Willey, New York.
8. Gokhale, N.W. Theory of Structural Geology, CBS Publishers.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. V. V. Belousov - Structural Geology, Moscow
2. P. C. Bedgley - Structural and Tectonic Principles: Harper & Row, New York.
3. E. W. Spencer - An Introduction to Structural Geology: McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Park, P. G. - Fundamentals of Structural Geology, John Willey & Sons.

B.Sc. APPLIED GEOLOGY SEMESTER II CORE PRACTICAL I - STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND SURVEYING 21UGYP01

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Contour Maps and their Interpretation. Exercises to Predict Trends of the Outcrop of Horizontal, Vertical and Incline Beds with Respect to Topography – Reading of solid conformable maps – Deciphering Dip and Strike of Outcrops – Construction of map when three points over a bedding plane are given - Construction of vertical sections order of superposition – Vertical thickness of formations.

Reading of solid fold and fault maps construction of vertical sections – Determination of throw of vertical faults. Reading of unconformable solid maps – Construction of sections. Reading of solid maps of areas when more than one structure is involved – Determination of comparative ages of structures and intrusions - Geological history.

Determination of true dip & apparent dip and thickness by calculation and graphical method.

Description of features in Survey of India's (SOI) Toposheet: Extramarginal, marginal, intramarginal information, major conventional signs and symbols, physical and socio-cultural features.

SURVEYING

Chain surveying: Open traverse and closed traverse. Prismatic compass surveying: Determination of the distance between two inaccessible stations. Radiation method, method of Intersection –

Plane table surveying: Determination of the distance between two inaccessible stations.

Radiation method, method of Intersection – Leveling: Rise and fall method -

Clinometer Compass and Brunton Compass: To find out dip and strike of

the beds. GPS: Fundamentals and applications.

**B.SC. APPLIED
GEOLOGYSEMESTER-III
CORE III -
PALAEONTOLOGY21UGY03**

COURSEOBJECTIVES:

1. To make the participant to acquire knowledge on ancient life, skills on identification and documentation of paleontology.
2. The knowledge in palaeontology is to equip the students for understanding.
3. To educate various aspects biological events such as origin of life, evolution, mass extinctions, radiations, paleo-ecology, exceptional preservation, and functional morphology.
4. To prepare the students for professional job perspective in the field of basic palaeontological research, to benefit them in the preparation of various exams.

UNIT-I

Definition of Palaeontology – Scope of Paleontology- Geological Time Scale. Definition of fossils – Types of fossils - Nature and Modes of Preservation of fossils: Body fossils and Unaltered hard parts, Altered hard parts, Petrification, Permineralisation, Carbonization, Mould and Casts, Tracks, Trails, Borings. Uses of fossils – Stratigraphic Indicators – Climatic Indicators - Indicators of Paleogeography
Indicators of Evolution and Migration of life forms – Indicators of New deposits of Coal and Petroleum – Life through ages. Significance of Fossils - Introduction to Chronostratigraphy - Lithostratigraphy – Biostratigraphy.

UNIT-II

Invertebrate Palaeontology: Phylum Mollusca: Class Pelecypoda - General morphology – Dentition type - Shell form - Ornamentation, Classification, Geological history. **Class Gastropoda:** General morphology - Types of coiling – Dextral and Sinistral – Shell form - Ornamentation, Classification, Geological history. **Class Cephalopoda:** Sub Class: Nautiloidea, Ammonoidea - General morphology - Patterns: Nautilitic, Goniatitic, Ceratitic and Ammonitic – Shell forms – Ornamentation – Classification, Geological history and Coleoidea – Morphology and Geological history of a Belemnite shell.

UNIT-III

Phylum Arthropoda: Class Trilobita -

General Morphology: Classification Geological history and. **Phylum Porifera** – A short account of sponges.

Phylum Coelentrata – **Class Anthozoa** – General Morphology - Shapes of Corals - Classification – Geological distribution.

Phylum Hemichordata – **Class Graptozoa** –

General Morphology, Classification, Geological distribution.

UNIT-IV

Phylum Brachiopoda: General morphology – Shell forms - Ornamentation, Classification, Geological history Distinguish between Lamellibranches and Brachiopods. **Phylum Echinodermata:** Class **Echinoidea:** General morphology: Periproct, Corona, Peristome. Classification – Regular and Irregular Echinoids and Geological history. Class **Crinoidea-** Morphology- Geological history. Class **Blastoidea-** Morphology- Geological history.

UNIT-V

Phylum Protozoa – Class **Sarcodina:** Order **Foraminifera:** General morphology – Dimorphism- Forms of Foraminiferal tests- Ornamentation- Geological history.

Phylum Arthropoda - Class **Crustacea:** Sub-Class: **Ostracoda** – Morphology – Classification and Geological history.

Vertebrate Palaeontology: Classification of Animal kingdom - Habitats and Habits of animals- A brief outline of the Classification of Vertebrates – Evolution of Fishes, Horses, Elephants and Man. Dinosaurs – Evolution and Extinction of Dinosaurs.

Paleobotany: General classification of Plant kingdom – Gondwana Indian Plant fossils – A brief account of the following Plant fossils: Glossopteris, Gangamopteris, Ptilophyllum, Calamites, Lepidodendron and Sigillaria. Introduction to Spores and Pollens. Significance and Paleoclimatic conditions of Gondwana flora. Applications of Micropalaeontology.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Henry Woods Invertebrate palaeontology – Cambridge.
2. Romer, A.S. Vertebrate palaeontology, Chicago press.
3. Arnold, C.A. An introduction to Palaeobotany., MC-Graw Hill.
4. B.U. Hag and A. Boersma (1978), Introduction to marine Micropalaeontology, Elsevier, Netherlands
5. Jain, P.C. and Anatharaman, M.S. An introduction to Paleontology, Vishal Publications.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Raup, D.M. and Stanely, M.S. Principles of Palaeontology, CBS Publishers.
2. Moore, R.C., Laliker, C.G. & Fishcher, A.G. Invertebrate Fossils, Harper brothers
3. Shrock, R.R. and Twenhofel, W.H. (1953), Principles of invertebrate Palaeontology, A modern publication Easton.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
SEMESTER-IV
COREIV–STRATIGRAPHY21UGY04

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. To understand basic knowledge about Indian Stratigraphy.
2. To train the student to understand the processes of formations of timescale stratigraphy and significance of fossils.

UNIT-I

Stratigraphy-Definition-Principles of Stratigraphy: Law of Superposition, Uniformitarianism, Faunal succession, Correlation and Contemporaneous. Geological Timescale and their Divisions. Stratigraphic Unit. Homotaxis, Homotaxial and Synchronous Beds. Physiographic divisions of India,

UNIT-II

Precambrian Stratigraphy: Archean of Dharwar Province, Archean of Singhbhum - Orissa, Archean of Eastern Ghats, Archean of Aravalli, Archean of Tamil Nadu - Sathyamangalam Group, Bhavani Gneissic Complex, Anorthosite Complex. Mineral Wealth of Archean India, The Ep-archean unconformity, Stratigraphy of Cuddapah - Economic minerals of Cuddapah System and Vindhyan System - Kurnool Group - Economic minerals of Vindhyan System.

UNIT-III

Palaeozoic Stratigraphy: Distribution of Palaeozoic rocks in India, Cambrian, Carboniferous and Permian of Salt Range, Palaeozoic of Kashmir Valley. Palaeozoic of Spiti Valley and Palaeozoic rocks of Peninsular India.

UNIT-IV

Mesozoic Stratigraphy: Importance of Gondwana Super Group and Gondwana Plant beds in Tamil Nadu. Triassic of Spiti, Kashmir - Salt range - Jurassic of Cutch, Cretaceous of Tiruchirappalli and Narmada Valley - Thiruvakkarai Wood Fossil, Pondicherry. Age of Deccan traps - Bagh Beds - Lameta Beds.

UNIT-V

Cenozoic Stratigraphy: Geological Event during Cenozoic Era, Rise of Himalaya, Neogene of Siwalik System. Tertiary of Assam - Karewa formation, Tertiary rocks of Tamil Nadu - Cuddalore Sandstone, Importance of Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus Apes. Pleistocene Glaciations - Mineral Wealth of Tertiary rocks of India.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Krishnan, M.S. (2003), Geology of India and Burma, 6th Edition, CBS.

3. Ravindrakumar, K.R. Stratigraphy of India.
4. Lemon, R. Y. (1990), Principles of Stratigraphy, Merrill Publishing Co.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Pascoe, E. H. (1968) - A Manual of the Geology of India and Burma, Govt. of India Publications.
 2. Gregory, J. W. and Barret B. H - General Stratigraphy.
-

**B.Sc. APPLIED GEOLOGY
SEMESTER-IV
CORE PRACTICAL PAPER-
IIPALAEONTOLOGY AND
STRATIGRAPHY-21UGYP02**

PALAEONTOLOGY

Megascopic identification and description of the following fossils:

Pelecypoda: Arca, Meretrix, Pecten, Cardita, Alectryonia, Spondylus, Inoceramas, Gryphaea, Exogyra, Radiolites, Ostrea, Unio, Venus, Cardium.

Gasteropoda: Natica, Turbo, Trochus, Turritella, Cerethium, Conus, Voluta, Murex, Fusus, Physa, Bellerophon.

Cephalopoda: Nautilus, Goniatites, Ceratites, Acanthoceras, Scholenbachia, Perispinctus, Hamites, Scaphites, Baculites, Turrilites and Belemnites. **Echinodermata:**

Pentremites, Cidaris, Hemicidaris, Micraster, Holaster, Hemiaster, Stygmatophygus.

Arthropoda: Trilobita: Paradoxides, Calymene, Phacops, Trinucleus. **Brachiopoda:** Spirifer, Productus, Terebratula, Rhynchonella, Atrypa, Athyris, Orthis.

Graptolites: Phyllograptus, Tetragraptus, Didymograptus, Diplograptus, Monograptus.

Corals: Calceola, Zaphrentis, Favosites, Halysites.

Plant fossils: Glossopteris, Gangamopteris, Ptillophyllum, Lepidodendron, Sigillaria and Calamites.

Micro Fossils: Lagena, Nodosaria, Textularia, Operculina, Elphidium, Ammonia. **Diagrams**

: Paradoxides, Pentremites, Trigonia, Arca, Meretrix, Murex, Turritella, Nautilus, Spirifer.

STRATIGRAPHY

Stratigraphy - Arranging the different Indian Stratigraphic horizons in

accordance with age, Stratigraphic position, Fossil content and Order of Superposition.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
SEMESTER-V
COREV-
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY21UGY05

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. The course's specific aim is to acquaint students about Crystal structures and their classification into unit systems and symmetry classes.
2. To acquaint students about various laws of crystallography governing the consistency of Crystal structures with respect to specific chemical composition. 3. To introduce how minerals form. To explain chemical composition, bonding and internal structure of minerals.

UNIT-I

Definition of Crystal – Morphological Characters of Crystal – Faces – Forms – Edges, Solid angles – Interfacial angle. Contact Goniometer and its uses. Symmetry Elements – Crystallographic axes – Crystal notation – Parameter system of Weiss and Miller indices – axial ratio – laws of crystallography – The law of constancy of symmetry, the law of constancy of interfacial angles and the law of rational indices. Symmetry in General - Planes of Symmetry - Axes of Symmetry - Centre of Symmetry – Relation of Geometrical to Crystallographic symmetry - Pseudo symmetry - Crystallographic axes - Systems of crystallization.

UNIT-II

Crystals Forms - Introduction of Holohedral, Hemihedral, Hemimorphic and Enantiomorphic.

Isometric System: Normal, Pyritohedral, Tetrahedral, Plagiohedral classes with reference to well-

developed crystals of Galena, Spinel, Garnet, Fluorite, Diamond, Pyrite, Tetrahedrite, Boracite, and Cuprite.

Tetragonal System: Normal, Hemimorphic, Tripyramidal, Pyramidal - Hemimorphic Sphenoidal, Trapezohedral, Tetrahedral classes with references to well-developed crystals of Zircon, Rutile, Cassiterite, Vesuvianite, Apophyllite, Shellie, Melonite, Wulfenite and Chalcopyrite.

UNIT-III

Hexagonal System: Hexagonal Division: Normal, Hemimorphic, Tripyramidal, Pyramidal, Hemimorphic, Trapezohedral classes with references to well-developed crystals: Beryl, Zincite, Apatite, Calcite, Corundum, Tourmaline, Phenacite and Quartz. Rhombohedral Division: Rhombohedra, Rhombohedral-hemimorphic, Trirhombohedral, Trapezohedral classes.

UNIT-IV

Orthorhombic System: Study of the Symmetry elements, Forms and typical minerals of Normal, Hemimorphic and Sphenoidal classes with special reference to well-developed crystals of Barite, Olivine, Topaz, Staurolite, Sulphur, Calamine, Struvite and Epsomit

e.

MonoclinicSystem:StudyoftheSymmetryelementsandFormsoftheNormal class.

TriclinicSystem:StudyoftheSymmetryelementsandFormsoftheNormalclass.

UNIT-V

Twinning : Definition – Evidence of Twinning- Laws of Twinning- Composition plane- Twinning plane - Twinning axis –Types of twinning - Simple Repeated (Polysynthetic)ContactandPenetrationtwinning–SecondaryTwinning.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Dana,F.S.(1955),Atextbookofmineralogy-AsiaPublishingHouse-Willey.
2. Wade,F.A.&Mattox,R.B.Elementsofcrystallographyandmineralogy,HarperBros(1960).
3. Phillips,P.C.(1956),AnintroductiontocystallographyLongmansgreen&co.,
4. Kerr.P.F.OpticalMineralogy.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. Phillips,W.R.OpticalMinerlogy,GriffenD.T.(1986).
 2. Walhstrom,E.F.(1960),Opticalcrystallography–JohnWiley.
 3. Winchel,A.N.(1968),Elementsofopticalmineralogy,part1&2WileyEastern.
 4. SmithH.G.Mineralsundermicroscopy–Murby.
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**B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
SEMESTER-V
COREVI–
MINERALOGY21UGY06**

COURSEOBJECTIVES:

1. Tostudythephysicalchemicalandopticalpropertiesofrockformingminerals.Thecoursewill lay the foundation for the broader understanding of the geology by imparting thebasicknowledgeabouttherockformingminerals.
2. Tolearnaboutmineralstheirformation,complexity,association,identificationofthebasici deaofmineralinteraction.

UNIT-I

DefinitionofMineralandMineraloid,ScopeofMineralogy,Propertiesofminerals:Physical,Chemical,Optical.

PhysicalPropertiesofminerals:Basedoncohesion:Form,structure,Cleavage,Hardness,Fracture,Tenacity,Specificgravity. Jollybalanceandbeambalance.

BasedonLight:Colour,Streak,Lustre,Transparency,Fluorescence,Phosphorescence.BasedonHeat:Electricity,andMagnetism.

BasedonSenses:Taste,Odour,feel.

ChemicalPropertiesofminerals:Isomorphism,PolymorphismandPseudomorphism.Outlineofblowpipetests.

UNIT-II

Mineralogy, Structure, Chemical Composition, Optical and Physical Properties, Modes of Occurrence and Industrial uses of the following group of minerals: **Quartz Group:** Description, General Characteristics, Crystalline Varieties, Cryptocrystalline Varieties, Amorphous Varieties.

Feldspar Group: Introduction, Crystal System. Alkali Feldspar: Orthoclase, Microcline, Perthite. Plagioclase Feldspar: Plagioclase Series.

UNIT-III

Mineralogy, Structure, Chemical composition, Optical and Physical properties, Modes of Occurrence and Industrial uses of the following group of minerals: **Feldspathoid Group:** Leucite, Nepheline, Cancrinite, Sodalite, Hauynite, Noseilite, Lazurite.

Pyroxene Group: Orthopyroxene, Clinopyroxene, Clinoenstatites, Pigeonite, Diopside-Hedenbergite, Augite, Wollastonite, Aegirite, Jadeite, Spodumene, Rhodonite.

UNIT-IV

Mineralogy, Structure, Chemical composition, Optical and Physical Properties, Modes of occurrence and Industrial uses of the following group of minerals: **Amphibole Group:** Anthophyllite, Cummingtonite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Barkevekite, Glaucophanite, Ribbeckite, Arfvedsonite.

Mineralogy, Structure, Chemical composition, Optical and Physical Properties, Modes of occurrence and Industrial uses of the following group of minerals: Olivine Group, Micaceous Group, Garnet Group and Zeolite Group.

UNIT-V

Optical Mineralogy: Optical system—light—ordinary light, polarised light. The parts of Polarizing Microscope. Refraction: Snell's law. Optical properties of minerals: Refractive index (RI) Dispersion—total reflection—birefringence, Isotropic and Anisotropic, Double Refraction, Uniaxial and Biaxial Minerals, Optical Indicators—Optic axis—Optical sign.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Berry, L.G., Mason, B.H. and R.V. Dietrich (1983), Mineralogy: Concepts, Descriptions, Determinations. W.H. Freeman & Co., 612p.
2. Dana, E.S. (2011), A Text-Book of Mineralogy, Read Books Design Publishers, London.
3. Dana, J.D. (2012), Manual of Mineralogy, Merchant Books Publishers, New York.
4. Erni, H. (2010), Mineralogy Simplified, Forgotten Books Publishers, London, 436
5. Mason, B. and Berry, L.G. (1978), Elements of Mineralogy, W.H. Freeman & Co.
6. Nesse, W.D. (2014), Introduction to Mineralogy, Oxford University Press, USA.
7. Paul F. Kerr (1984), Optical Mineralogy, McGraw-hill book company New York.

**B.Sc. APPLIED
GEOLOGY SEMESTER-V
CORE VII-
IGNEOUS PETROLOGY 21UGY07**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To understand characteristics and genesis of Igneous rocks.
2. To understand igneous processes, physical and chemical characteristics of magma and various rock types its geological setting, petrogenesis, classification, and natural characteristics, textures and structures.
3. To identify mineral assemblages, textural and chemical composition of mineral.

UNIT-I

Introduction to Petrology – Igneous Rocks-Magma- Definition, Types and Origin: Basaltic, Andesitic, Rhyolitic magma–Rock Cycle- Plutonic, Hypabyssal and Volcanic rocks formation-Composition and Constitution of magma- Primary and Parental magma. Forms of Intrusive igneous rocks: Concordant and Discordant forms-Forms of Extrusive igneous rocks.

UNIT-II

Textures: Definition-

Types: Crystallinity, Crystallites, Microlites, Devitrification, Granularity.

Shape of Crystals – Equigranular Texture: Allotriomorphic,

Hypidiomorphic, Panidiomorphic, Microgranular, Orthopyric, Felsitic texture. Inequigranular Texture: Porphyritic, Poikilitic, Ophitic, Intergrowth, Directive overgrowth, Reaction texture.

Structures: Definition-

Types: Vesicular and Amygdaloidal, Block lava, Ropy lava, Pillow structure, Flow structure, Sheet joints, Mural joints, Columnar joints, Rift and Grain, Reaction Rims, Xenolithic structure.

UNIT-III

Physical properties of magma: Crystallization of Unicomponent magma- Binary magma: (Di-An) Eutectic system, (Al-An) Solid solution system– Ternary system (Ab-An-Di). Bowen reaction series, Diversity of Igneous rocks – Magmatic differentiation: Fractional crystallisation, Liquid immiscibility, Assimilation.

UNIT-IV

Classification of Igneous Rocks: CIPW classification, Mineralogical classification, Megascopic (or) field classification, Tyrrell tabular classification, - Classification based on the Alkali to Plagioclase feldspar.

UNIT-V

Petrography and Petrogenesis of the following Acid and Intermediate rocks: Granite, Granodiorite, Syenite, Diorite, Rhyolite, Dacite, Trachyte, Andesite, Pegmatite and Aplite. Basic, Ultrabasic and Ultramafic rocks: Gabbro, Dolerite, Basalt – Monomineralic rocks: Dunite, Pyroxenite, Anorthosite.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Tyrrell, G.W. (1978), The principles of petrology – Chapman and Hall Ltd., London.
2. Bowen, N.L. The Evolution of the Igneous Rocks – Dover publication, Inc, New York.
3. Barth, F.W. (1962), Theoretical petrology - Wiley.
4. Walstrom, E.E. (1961), Theoretical Igneous petrology, Wiley.
5. Turner, F.J. and Verhoogen. J (1960), - Igneous and Metamorphic petrology – McGraw Hill.
6. Hatch, F.H. Wells, A.K. (1949), Petrology of Igneous Rocks, Thomas Murby & Wells,
7. Johannesen, A (1962) Descriptive petrography of Igneous Rock.

**B.Sc. APPLIED
GEOLOGY SEMESTER-V
CORE-**

VIII SEDIMENTARY AND METAMORPHIC PETROLOGY 21UGY08

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To impart knowledge of formation of sedimentary rocks.
2. To train the student to understand the mode of formations, transportation and deposition of the sediments and also about the processes modifying these sediments after their burial.
3. To infer the metamorphic agents, kinds and formation of metamorphic rocks.
4. To understand implications of various physico-chemical parameters in formulating metamorphic history of rocks

SEDIMENTARY PETROLOGY

UNIT-I

Sedimentary Formation: Description and formation of Sedimentary Rocks- Mechanical deposits, Chemical deposits, Organic deposits and Pelitic deposits

Environmental Formation: Facies- Continental- Transitional- Marine. Sedimentary Process: Weathering- Disintegration and Decomposition, Erosion, Transportation, Deposition, Lithification and Diagenesis.

UNIT-II

Sedimentary Classifications: Brief study of F.J. Pettijhon and Tyrrell classification of sedimentary rocks into Residual, Mechanical, Chemical and Organic deposits. **Textures of Sedimentary Rocks:** Origin of grains, Size, Shape, Packing, Fabric and Crystallization of grains. **Structures of Sedimentary Rocks:** Mechanical, Chemical, Organical.

UNIT-III

Petrographic details of important Silicic and Carbonate rocks such as Conglomerate, Breccia, Shale, Sandstone, Clay, Limestone, Dolomite, Coal-Iron ores of Sedimentary Origin- Gypsum- Rocksalt- Flint- Chert and Phyllite. Sedimentary Basins of India and Tamilnadu.

METAMORPHICPETROLOGY**UNIT-IV**

Definition, Agents and Kinds of Metamorphism –Metamorphic Grade, Zone, Facies.TexturesandStructuresofMetamorphism.ClasssificationofMetamorphicRocks. Cataclastic Metamorphism and its Products.Retrograde Metamorphism.ThermalMetamorphismofPeliticSediments,PureandImpureCalcareousrock s.AbriefstudyofFlaser,Mylonite,Hornfels,Marble,Ophicalcite.

UNIT-V

Dynamo Thermal Metamorphism of Pelitic Sediments.Plutonic Metamorphism.Petrography and Origin of Charnockites – Metamorphic Differentiation –PneumatolyticInjection Metamorphism – Anataxis and Palingenesis.Brief study of Slate, Phyllite,Quartzite, Schist.Gneiss, Granulite, Leptynite, Charnockite, Eclogite, Amphibolite,Schorl,Adinole,Lit-Par-Lit–gneissandMigmatite.

TEXTANDREFERENCEBOOKS

1. Tyrrel,G.W-Principlesofpetrology,AsiaPublishingHouse.
2. Huang,W.T.-Petrology,MCGrawHill
3. Pettijhon,F.J.-SedimentaryRocks,Harper&Bros.
4. Harker,A.-PetrologyforStudents,Cambridge,
5. Turner.F.J.&Verhogen.J.-IgneousandMetamorphicPetrology,McGrawHill.
6. Williams,H,Turner,F.j.&Gillibert,C.M.-Petrography,Freeman.
7. Winkler,A.G.F.-PetrogenesisofMetamorphicRocks,McGrawHill.

B.SC. APPLIED**GEOLOGYSEMESTER-VI****COREIX-****ECONOMICGEOLOGY21UGY09****COURSEOBJECTIVES:**

1. Tostudymineraldepositsandprocessesofformationofdepositsandthenatureofdiffere ntmineraldeposits,itsgenesisanddistributionofmajororeminerals.
2. Tounderstandthegeneticcontrolsofphysicalandchemicalprocessesofformationinvarious geologicalsettings.
3. Toprovidetheknowledgeongeologicalprocessesresponsibleformineralandoreforma tion,weatheringandothersecondarymineralizationprocesses.
4. Tofamiliarizemodeofoccurrenceofeconomicminerals,metallicandnon-metallicminerals.

UNIT-I

Economic Geology -Definition and Scope.Concept of Ore minerals, Gangue minerals.Tenor, Grade and Ores.Classification of Mineral Deposits.Outline of Lindgren's andBateman's Classifications.Controls of Ore Localization – Structural Controls-Stratigraphic, Physical and Chemical – Brief study of Metallogenic Epochs andProvinces–GeologicThermometers.

UNIT-II

Magmatic processes. – Mode of formation – Early magmatic processes and Deposits, Disseminations. Segregations and Injections – Late magmatic processes and deposits – Residual liquid segregation and Injection – Immiscible liquid segregation and Injection – Sublimation. Contact Metasomatic processes – Effects – Resulting mineral deposits.

Hydrothermal processes – Principles – Factors affecting deposition – Wall rock alteration – Minerals Sequence – Cavity filling deposits, Fissure veins, Shear zone, Stock-work, Saddle reef, Ladder vein, Fold cracks, Breccia filling, Solution cavities, Ore space and Vesicular filling – Replacement deposits, The process and Deposits – Criteria of replacement.

UNIT-III

Sedimentary processes and Cycles – Principles involved in Sedimentation – Cycles of Iron and Manganese, Weathering Processes – Principles – Concentration Process and Deposits – Mechanical Concentration Principles – Eluvial, Alluvial, Beach and Aeolian placers. Oxidation and Supergene Sulphide Enrichment – Solution and deposition in the Zone of Oxidation – Secondary Sulphide Enrichments – Gossans and Capping.

Metamorphic processes – Formation of Graphite, Asbestos, Talc, Soapstone and Sillimanite group of minerals.

UNIT-IV

Mineral Resources of India – Ore mineralogy, Association, Genesis, Modes of occurrence, origin and Indian Distribution of the following Metallic Ore Deposits – Copper, Gold, Silver, Uranium, Thorium, Beryllium, Zirconium, Tin, Lead and Zinc.

UNIT-V

Mineralogy, mode of occurrences, uses and distribution in India of the following Metalliferous deposits – Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum, Titanium, Aluminum, Chromium. Refractory minerals, Industrial minerals, Abrasive minerals, Ceramic mineral and Fertilizer, Pigments minerals. Fossil fuels – Coal – Uses, Classification, Constitution, Origin and Distribution in India. Petroleum – Composition, Uses, Theories of Origin, Oil Traps and Important Oil fields of India.

Mineral Economics: Concepts – Strategic – Critical and Essential Minerals – Demand and supply – Mineral Conservation and substitution. Outline of National Mineral Policy (NMP) and Mineral Concession Rules (MCR).

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Bateman Allan (1962), *M. Economic Mineral Deposits*, Asian Publishing House, 2nd Edition
2. Lindgren, W. (1993), *Mineral Deposits*, McGraw Hill.
3. Coggin, B. and Dey, A. K. (1955), *India's Mineral Wealth*.
4. Park, C. F. and Macdiarmid, R. A. (1970), *Ore deposits*, Freeman.
5. Krishnaswamy, S. *India's Mineral Resources*, Oxford and IBH.
6. Deb, S. (1980), *Industrial Minerals and Rocks of India*, Allied.

7. Gokhale, K.V.G.K. & Rao, T.C. (1978), Ore deposits of India, their distribution and processing, Thomson.

**B.Sc APPLIED
GEOLOGY SEMESTER-
VI
COREX-
PHOTO GEOLOGY AND REMOTE SENSING 21UGY10**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To understand the aerial photography and Preparation of Photo-geologic Maps. Mosaic controlling factors of aerial photograph.
2. To know about Electro-Magnetic Spectrum, Space platforms and Elementary idea about active and passive sensors.
3. Application of photo-geology and remote sensing in geological studies.
4. To impart knowledge of environmental geology, natural hazards and basic concepts of remote sensing and GIS.

PHOTO GEOLOGY**UNIT-I**

Definition and Scope of Remote Sensing in Geology. Electromagnetic Spectrum – Definition and Components. Energy sources and radiation – Outline of Interaction of Electromagnetic Spectrum with Atmosphere and Earth surface features – Spectral Signatures – Atmospheric Windows.

UNIT-II

Types of Remote Sensing: Based on 1) Energy sources: Active and Passive. 2) Platforms: Aerial and Satellite and 3) Sensors: Optical, Thermal, and Microwaves. 4) RADAR. Aerial Remote Sensing- Types of Aerial Photographs: Vertical and Oblique. Scale of Aerial Photographs – Flight Procedures. Stereoscopes: Pocket and Mirror Stereoscopes.

UNIT-III

Photo Interpretation Elements. Mosaics: Controlled and Uncontrolled Mosaics – Advantage and Disadvantages – Application of Mosaics in Geology Studies. Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles of Optical Remote Sensing: Satellite Orbiting Mechanisms – Brief account of Multi Spectral Scanning – Along track and Across track scanings. Types of Resolution – Data Acquisition and Interpretation.

REMOTE SENSING**UNIT-IV**

Aerial Photography: Types of Aerial Photographs, Geometry of Aerial Photographs: Oblique, Vertical and Stereopair. Scale of Photograph: Determination of Scale-relief displacement – Stereoscopes-Parallax bar.

UNIT-V

Thermal Remote Sensing: Thermal Radiation Principles – Atmospheric Windows –
Advantages and Disadvantages. SLAR –

Principle and Applications. A short account of LANDSAT, SPOT, India Remote Sensing Satellites and Indian Space Missions.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Curran, P.B. (1985), Principles of Remote Sensing, ELBS, London.
 2. Drury, S.D. (1993), Image Interpretation in Geology, Allen & Unwin, London.
 3. Miller, V.C. (1961), Photogeology McGraw Hill, New York.
 4. Pandey, S.N. (1989), Principles and Applications of Photogeology, Wiley Eastern, Delhi.
 5. Sabins, F.F. (1974), Remote Sensing Principles and Interpretation, Freeman, New York.
 6. Reddy, A. (2010), Principles of Remote Sensing and GIS, CBS, Delhi.
 7. Gupta, R.P. (2003), Remote Sensing Geology, Springer, New Delhi.
 8. Lillis and, T.M. & R.W. Kiefer (2000), Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, Wiley.
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**B.SC. APPLIED
GEOLOGY SEMESTER-VI
CORE XI-**

MINING AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY 21UGY11

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the basic fundamental concepts of various mining methods, their terminologies, and the type of sampling adopted, explosives used in the mine, and to have a basic knowledge about mine machineries.
2. To provide the knowledge of geological investigation for site selection of engineering projects.
3. To understand the rock type and their engineering properties, suitability of site conditions for Dam, tunnel, roads and highways.
4. To develop concept and applied aspect of geology in various civil or engineering projects.

MINING GEOLOGY

UNIT-I

Sampling-Principles - Types- Collection of sample-Core Sample and their Preservation. Mining Terminology: Exploitation-Development-Shaft, Level, Adit, Hanging Wall, Foot wall, Drive, Cross-Cut, Tunnel, Raise, Winze and Chute. **Drilling:** Percussion-Rotary-Miscellaneous drilling methods-Geological Logging of Borehole samples. **Methods of breaking rocks – Explosives:** Low, High, Sheathed, Permitted, Liquid Oxygen and Miscellaneous.

UNIT-II

Mining Methods: Opencast Mining- Loading by Manual, Machines, Glory Hole and Kaoline Mining. **Underground Mining:** Stoping-Open stopes, Overhand: Timbered, Filled, Shrinkage, Mitchell Slicing System and Caving Methods.

UNIT-III

Alluvial Mining – Pan and Batea-Rocker-Longtom-Sluicing-Derrick and Cableway -
Hydraulicking-Drift and Dredging. **Coal Mining:** Pillar methods- Longwall advancing-
Longwall retreating-Horizon mining and Miscellaneous: Underground hydraulic mining -
Strip mining.

ENGINEERINGGEOLOGY**UNIT-IV**

Introduction to Engineering Geology: Scope, Engineering properties of rocks,
RockDiscontinuity.PhysicalcharactersofBuilding,DecorativestonesandConcreteaggregates
and Roadmaterials.

Soils-

PhysicalandEngineeringProperties.SoilFormation,ProfileandClassification.Soilerosionand
Itscontrol.AnaccountonSoilGroupofIndia..

Dams:Definition,Types,Geologicalconditions,SiteinvestigationsandDamfoundations.Asho
rtnote onimportantIndianDams.

Reservoirs - Definition, Selection of Reservoir sites and Groundwater
conditions.ProblemsinReservoirs:Sedimentations,Slopecontrol,LeakageandSeismicity.Sho
rtaccountofIndianand Tamilnadu reservoirs.

UNIT-V**Tunnels-**

Definition,PartsofaTunnel,Tunnelinginhardandsoftrocks,GeologicalinvestigationandGrou
ndwaterconditions.

Roads-

ComplicatedregionsforRoads,Geologicalproblemsafterroadconstruction.Improvementof
Sites-Soilstabilization.

Foundations-Definition, Geological investigations and groundwater
problems.**Landslides-**

Definition,Slopestability,SlopefailureandSafety.SlopeControl,Geologicalfactors,Ground
water conditionsandRemedialmeasures.

MassMovements-Causes,Types,MonitoringandControlsofmassmovements.

TEXTBOOKS

1. R.N.P.Arogyasamy,CoursesinminingGeology,Oxford&IBHPublishingCo.
2. Mckinstry-MiningGeology.
3. K.K.Chatterjee-AnIntroductiontoMineralEconomics.
4. R.K.Sinha&N.L.Sharma-MineralEconomics.
5. ThomasR.T.(1979)–AnIntroductiontoMining–Methun.
6. REFERENCEBOOKS
7. Bell, F.G. (2005), Fundamentals of Engineering Geology, B.S.
PublicationsHyderabad.
8. Krynine,P.D.&W.R.Judd(1956),PrinciplesofEngineeringGeology&Geotechnics,CBS
,Delhi.
9. Legget,R.F.&A.W.Hatheway(1988),GeologyandEngineering.3rdEd.McGrawHill,N

**B.SC. APPLIED
GEOLOGYSEMESTER-VI**

**COREXII-HYDROGEOLOGYANDENVIRONMENTALGEOLOGY21UGY12
COURSEOBJECTIVE:**

1. To impart knowledge of basic hydrogeology including groundwater origin, occurrence and distribution.
2. To train students on basics of well hydraulics, method of exploration, water budget and management.
3. To impart theoretical, practical and field knowledge pertaining to Hydrogeological domain.
4. To understand the relationship in between water and rock interaction and salt water intrusion and its remedial measures in the coastal aquifers.

HYDROGEOLOGY

UNIT-I

Definition of Hydrology and Hydrogeology – Hydrological cycle -Origin of Groundwater- Water bearing formations: Aquifers, Aquiclude, Aquifuge and Aquitards. Types of Aquifers: Unconfined, Semi-confined, Confined and Perched – Vertical distribution of groundwater – **Springs:** Types, Geological conditions favoring development of springs. Artesian wells and Piezometric surface. Rock properties affecting groundwater. Types of Openings, Porosity, Specific yield, Specific retention and Permeability. Determination of permeability in field and lab.

Groundwater movement – Darcy's law and its applications –

Groundwater occurrence in Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks.

UNIT-II

Groundwater investigation - Electrical Resistivity Methods: Wenner's and Schlumberger's electrode arrangements. **Wells:** Outline of Dug wells, Tubewells, Jetted wells, Infiltration galleries and Collector wells – Well design and development – Fluctuations of groundwater

– Groundwater recharge methods. Suitability for drinking and irrigation purposes – Seawater intrusion: Causes, Consequences and Preventive and Control measures.

UNIT-III

Groundwater Quality: Analysis of p^H -TDS-TSS-Specific Conductance- Hardness- Mineral characteristics- Expression of Analysis: Cations, Anions. Groundwater resources of Tamilnadu including its quality. The latest drinking and irrigation water standards of WHO and BIS – Waterborne diseases. Groundwater Recharge:- Recharge Methods -Basin method, Stream channel method, Ditch or Furrow method, Flooding method, Irrigation method, Pit method and Recharge well method. Rainwater Harvesting Systems.

ENVIRONMENTALGEOLOGY

UNIT-IV

Classification of Natural Resources -Renewable and Non-Renewable resources.**Water Resources:** Surface and Groundwater-Uses and Exploitation. Flood, Drought,Dams,BenefitsandProblems.

Mineral Resources: Resource and Exploitation, Effects of Extraction on Environment.**Land Resources:** Land as a resource, Land degradation, Man induced landslides, Soilerosion and Desertification. Role of Individual in Conservation Natural Resources,Equitableuseofresourcesforsustainablelifestyle.

UNIT-V

Ecosystem: Concept of an ecosystem, Structure and function of an ecosystem.Forest,Grassland, Desert, Aquatic Ecosystem. Cause, effects and control measures of Waterpollution, Air pollution and Mine pollution- Marine pollution- Noise pollution.Cause,Effects and Control measures of Thermal pollution- Nuclear hazards-Solid andRadioactivewastemanagement.Roleofindividualinpreventionofpollution.DisasterManagement: Floods, Earthquakes,LandslidesandSoilerosion.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Todd,D.K.and L.W.Mays(2004),GroundwaterHydrology,JohnWiley&Sons.
2. Davis,S.N.&Deweist.,R.J.M.(1966),Hydrogeology,JohnWiley&Sons,NewYork
3. Ragunath,H.M.(2007),Groundwater,NewAgeInternationalPublishers,Delhi
4. Karanath,K.R.(1987),GroundwaterAssessment,Development&Management,TataMcGrawHill.
5. Ramakrishnan,S.(1998),Groundwater,K.G.GraphArts,Chennai.
6. REFERENCESBOOKS
7. Valdiya, K.S (1987), Environmental Geology – Indian Context. Tata McGraw-Hill.,Delhi.
8. Kellar,E.A.(1979),EnvironmentalGeology,Charles.MerrillPublishingCo.ohio.
9. Lundgren,I.(1986),EnvironmentalGeology,PrenticeHall.

B.Sc. APPLIED GEOLOGYSEMESTER-VI

COREPRACTICAL-IIICRYSTALLOGRAPHYANDMINERALOGY21UGYP03 CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

DescriptionofformspresentanddeterminationofMillerindicesofthefollowing:
CRYSTALMODELS:

IsometricSystem:NormalClass–

Galena,Fluorite,Magnetite,Garnet,andLeucite,Copper-Pyritohedralclass–
Pyrite,TetrahedralClass–Tetrahedrite.

TetragonalSystem:NormalClass–Zircon, Vesuvianite,Cassiterite,andRutile. Tripyramidal–
Scheelite,MeioniteSphenoidalClass–Chalcopyrite.

Hexagonal System: Normal Class – Beryl, Tripyramidal – Apatite, Hemimorphic –
Zincite,RhombohedralNormal –Calcite,TrapezohedralClass–Quartz.

OrthorhombicSystem:Normal–

Barite,Sulphur,Stibnite,Topaz,Staurolite,andAragonite.Hemimorphic–
Calymene,SphenoidalClass–Epsomite.

MonoclinicSystem:Normal–Gypsum,PyroxenesandAmphiboles.

TriclinicSystem:Normal–Axinite,Albite,andRhodonite.

TwinCrystals:ContactandPenetrationtwinsofFluorite,IronCrossTwinofPyrite,Kneetype twin of Cassiterite, Polysynthetic twin of Aragonite, Cyclic twin of Cerussite,SwallowTailofGypsum,TwinsofCarlsbad,Baveno,Manebach,AlbitelawofAlbite.

MINERALOGY

Megascopicidentificationanddescriptionofthefollowing:

Quartz Group: Quartz, Chalcedony, Opal, Agate, Flint, Jasper, Amethyst, Rosequartz,Chert.

Feldspar Group: Orthoclase, Microcline, Albite, Oligoclase, Labradorite.**FeldspathoidGroup:**Adularia,Sanidine,Nepheline,Sodalite,Ilapislazul.

PyroxeneGroup:Enstatite,Bronzite,Hypersthene,Augite.

AmphiboleGroup:Hornblende,Actinolite,Tremolite.

OlivineGroup:Olivine,Serpentine.

MicaGroup:Muscovite,Biotite,Phlogopite,Lepidolite,Vermiculite.

Other Minerals: Chlorite, Epidote, Garnet, Apophyllite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Talc,Steatite,Beryl,Kaolin,Cordierite,Apatite,Andalusite,Staurolite,Sillimanite,kyanite,To uraline,Topaz,Calcite,DolomiteFluorspar.

OpticalMineralogy:

Microscopicidentificationanddescriptionofthefollowing: Quartz,Orthoclase, Albite,Oligoclase, Andesine, Labradorite, Anorthite, Nepheline, leucite, Sodalite,Hypersthene,Augite, Diopside, Aegirine, Hornblende, Tremolite, Actinolite, Glaucophane, Riebeckite,Muscovite, Biotite, Phlogopite, Olivine, Serpentine, Chlorite, Epidote, Garnet, Apatite,Zircon, Sphene, Magnetite,Tourmaline, Calcite, Dolomite, Andalusite, Staurolite,Sillimaniteand Cordierite

Geochemistry:

Identificationofthefollowingmineralpowdersbysimpleblowpipetests:Apatite,Barite,Calcite, Celestite, Cerusite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Gypsum, Chromite, Haematite,Magnesite, Magnetite, Psilomelane, Pyrolusite, Siderite, Sphalerite, Strontianite,Witherite,Stibnite,IlmeniteandWolframite.

B.Sc. APPLIED GEOLOGYSEMESTER-VI COREPRACTICALPAPER– IVECONOMICGEOLOGYANDPETROLOGY21UGYP04

ECONOMICGEOLOGY

IndustrialMinerals:

Megascopicidentificationanddescription,Indianoccurrencesandusesofthefollowing:

Magnesite,Gypsum,Asbestos,Fluorite,Calcite,Graphite,Barite,Talc,Witherite,Strontianite, Anhydrite, Bauxite, Halite, Dolomite, Aragonite, Kaolin, Garnet,Corundum,PhosphateNodule,Coalanditsvarieties.

FeOres: Magnetite, Hematite, Limonite, Pyrite, Marcasite and Siderite.

CuOres: Chalcopyrite, Cuprite, Bornite, Malachite, Azurite, Native Copper.

MnOres: Pyrolusite, Psilomelane, Rhodochrosite, and Rhodonite.

PbOres: Galena, Cerussite, Anglesite.

ZnOres: Smithsonite, Sphalerite.

SnOre: Cassiterite.

As and Sb Ores: Realgar, Orpiment, Stibnite.

Miscellaneous Ores: Wolframite, Molybdenite, Bauxite, Chromite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Cinnabar.

Radioactive Ores: Monazite, Zircon, Pitchblende, and Pyrochlore.

PETROLOGY

Megascopic identification of the following rocks:

IGNEOUS ROCKS:

Granite, Graphic granite, Pegmatite, Aplite, Schorl Rock, Granite Porphyry, Syenite, Syenite porphyry, Diorite, Gabbro, Anorthosite, Dunite, Pyroxenite, Dolerite, Dolerite Porphyry, Basalt, Trachyte, Rhyolite, Obsidian, Pumice, Scoria.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS:

Conglomerate, Breccia, Sandstone, Arkose, Shale, Shelly Limestone, Laterite, Peat, Lignite.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS:

Slate, Phyllite, Schists, Gneisses, Quartzite, Marble, Amphibolite, Eclogite, Leptynite, Charnockite, Khondalite, and Basic Granulite.

Microscopic identification and description of the following rocks:

IGNEOUS ROCKS:

Mica Granite, Hornblende Granite, Tourmaline Granite, Schorl Rock, Aplite, Graphic Granite, Mica Syenite, Hornblende Syenite, Nepheline Syenite, Diorite, Gabbro, Norite, Dunite, Peridotite, Granite – porphyry. Syenite – Porphyry, Diorite – Porphyry, Dolerite, Minette, Vogasite, Anorthosite, Trachyte, Andesite, Basalt, Phonolite, Volcanic Breccia, Vitrophyre.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS:

Conglomerate, Breccia, Sandstone, Arkose, Shale, Shelly Limestone.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS:

Slate, Chlorite Schist, Mica Schist, Kyanite Schist, Staurolite Schist, Garnetiferous Schist, Glaucophane Schist, Granulite, Charnockite, Eclogite Amphibolite, Leptynite, Khondalite, Cordierite, Gneiss, Garnet–Sillimanite Gneiss, Calc Granulite.

B.SC.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE
COURSE PAPER IN MAPPING TECHNIQUES IN GEOLOGY
21UGYS01

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To impart knowledge of geological field survey.
2. To train the student to understand functioning of necessary instruments required during geological field survey.

UNIT-I

Definition and Scope of Mapping in Geology. Geologic Field Notes: Field Equipments: Clinometer and Brunton Compass- Geological Hammer- Pocket lens- Streak plate- Hand magnet- Measuring tape.

UNIT-II

Field Observations- Measuring Attitudes of Structural features: Dip and Strike of beds - Fold- Fault- Unconformity- Foliation- Lineation- Joints.

UNIT-III

Topographic Maps: Definition of Topography- Parts of Topographic map – Features represented, Map Enlargement, Reduction and Preparation of Base map – Height / elevation datum in topographic maps.

UNIT-IV

Introduction to Scale in Topographic Maps – Aerial Photographs. Global Positioning System (GPS)- Estimating location and Relative Height. Preparation of Geological Maps and its Interpretation.

UNIT-V

Sampling and Collection- Minerals, rocks, fossils. Geological Report- Cross Section- order of superposition.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Compton, R.R. (1962), Manual of Field Geology, Wiley, New York
2. Mathur, S.M. (2001), Guide to Field Geology, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
3. Freeman, T. (1999), Procedures in Field Geology, Blackwell Science Oxford, U.K.
4. Dutro, T.J. (1989), AGI Data Sheet, American Geological Institute, Alexandria Virginia U.S.
5. Lahee, F.H. (1961), Field Geology, CBS, Delhi.
6. Davis, G.H. (1985), Structural Geology of Rocks and Regions, Wiley, New York.
6. McClay, (1995), Mapping of Geological Structures, Geological Soc. Publication House Barth, U.K.

B.SC.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER
IIGEMMOLOGYANDGEMSTONEEVALUATION21UGYS02

COURSEOBJECTIVES:

1. To learn and to examine the nature, quality, rarity of gemstones. To understand the physical and optical properties of gemstones.
2. To summarize the origin, classification of gems.
3. To give an idea about the gem testing instruments.
4. To gain knowledge and to provide skill to become a successful gemologist.

UNIT-I

Definition and Scope of Gemmology – Minerals as Gemstones – Classification of Gemstones – Characteristic and Desirable Features of Gemstones. Basic Physical and Optical properties of Gemstones – Optical Classification of Gemstones.

UNIT-II

Gem Testing: Introduction to Gem Mineral Equipment and Instruments: Polarizer – Refractometer – Pycnometer – Use of Heavy liquids. Non-destructive methods in gem Identification. Gem Simulants and Proxies. Artificial Gemstones and Substitutes.

UNIT-III

Gemstone Cutting: Cutting Instruments: Diamond Saw – Blade. Preliminary Observations – Rough Cutting of Gemstones – Sizing and Shaping of Raw stones – Styles of Cutting: Rounding, Cabochon, Flat, Square, Rectangle, Crown, Brilliant, and Laser Sculpting.

UNIT-IV

Weight Standard Schemes used in Gemology – 4Cs Scheme for Diamonds. Polishing of Gemstones – Polishing Angles and limits. Polishing Equipments. Feasibility and Economics of Gem Industries in India with special reference to Tamil Nadu. Grading, Valuation and Pricing of Gems.

UNIT-V

Gemstone Prospecting: Host rocks – Gemstone Mineralization – Deposits. Exploration Techniques and Exploitation. Gemstone Occurrences in India and with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

REFERANCEANDTEXTBOOKS

1. Karanth, K.V. (2000), Gem and gem industry in India, Memoir 45, Geological Society of India, Bangalore.
2. Anderson, B.W. (1990), Gem testing (10th edition), Butterworth Scientific, London. Babu, T.M. (1998), Diamonds in India, Geological Society of India, Bangalore.

3. Hall, C. (1994), Gemstone, Dorling Kindersley, London, Deer, W. A., Hore, R.,

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER IV WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS
21UGYS04

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To impart knowledge of basic water quality analysis.
2. To train students on basics of laboratory methods using quality of water.
3. Study about Recycling of water, Waterborne diseases, Reverse Osmosis (RO) System and Desalination of water.

UNIT-I

Physical Properties of Water: Color, Odor, Taste, Temperature, Turbidity and Viscosity. Methods of Analysis of Physical Properties. World Health Organization (WHO) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

UNIT-II

Chemical Properties of Water: p^H -Alkalinity, Acidity and their Measurements, Ionization Potential, Gas solubility, Precipitation and Dissolution of Ions, Equivalent Weight and its measurement, Colloids and Coagulation, Insoluble Components and their Measurements.

UNIT-III

Laboratory Methods of Analysis: Standard Solutions – Determination of p^H – Hardness – Dissolved Oxygen – BOD – COD, TDS-TSS. Determination of F, Cl, N, P, K, Na, Ca, Mg, Fe, $CaCO_3$, HCO_3^- & Trace metals.

UNIT-IV

Utility of Standards required for Potable, Agricultural and Industrial Purposes. Tools used for assessing the quality of water.

UNIT-V

Water Pollution: Urban, Industrial pollution and Remedial measures. Arsenic and Fluoride Content in water. Recycling of water, Waterborne diseases, Reverse Osmosis (RO) System and Desalination of water.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Davis, N.S., Dewiest, R.J.M. (1996), Hydrogeology, John Wiley, New York.
2. Todd, D.K., (2002), Groundwater 3rd edition, John Wiley, Singapore.
3. Freeze, R.A., Cherry, J.A. (1979), Ground Water, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Sawyer, C.N., McCarty, P.L. (1878), Chemistry for Sanitary Engineers, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill, New York.
5. APHA, (1980), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, 15th edition, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER V GEO
STATISTICS AND COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS 21UGYS06

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To understand the description of statistical parameter employed to analyse.
2. To synthesize geological data for accurate and authentic interpretation.

GEOSTATISTICS

UNIT-I

Geoscience Systems and Statistics: Numerical data in Geoscience. Frequency distribution: Mean Median, Mode, Dispersion and Measures of Central Tendency: Merits and Demerits. Measures of Dispersion: Skewness and Kurtosis, Addition, Multiplication and Division.

UNIT-II

Sampling and Sampling plan in Geoscience: Theoretical basis and sampling: Sample Random Sampling Systematic and Stratified and Clusters sampling: Standard Errors. Null Hypothesis. Correlation and Regression Analysis in Geoscience.

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

UNIT-III

Introduction to Computer – Elements of Computer: Hardware and Software. Hardware: Input devices: Keyboard, Mouse – Output devices: Monitor, Printer – Memory – Primary: -RA, RAM and Secondary Memory: Hard Disk, Floppy & CD.

UNIT-IV

A short account on: Algorithm – Flowcharts, Programming languages – Operating Systems – DOS – Windows – DBMS. Computer applications in Geology: Flowcharts for simple Programmes – Geological aspects in Windows.

UNIT-V

Introduction to GIS Software in GIS, Utility of computer Software in Geological studies – Bar diagram, Pie diagram, Pie diagrams, Scatter diagram, X-Y plots.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Balagurusamy, Introduction to Computers.
2. Saroj K. Pal (1985) – Statistics for Geoscientists: Techniques and applications, concept publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. C. Davis (1975), Statistics and data analysis in Geology, John Wiley & Sons.
4. Gupta, G. V. (1995), Basic Statistics, Chand.
5. Ravichandran, D. (2001), Introduction to Computers and communication, Tata Mc

GrawHillPublicationLtd.,

6. REFERENCEBOOKS

7. D.F. Merriam (1989), Edited Statistical Analysis: A Computer Oriented Approach, Computer Application in the Earth Sciences, A.A. Affi. An International Symposium Pienum Press, New York.
 8. Robert L. Miller (1982), Statistical analysis in the Geological Sciences, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
 9. Palk, S.K. (1998), Statistics for Geoscientist Techniques and Applications.
 10. Gregory, S. (1963), Statistical Methods and the geographer Longman & London.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER V I REMOTE SENSING AND GIS
21UGYS07

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To impart knowledge and application of remote sensing and GIS in Geology. 2. To learn basic of aerial remote sensing and its applications.

To understand the physics of electromagnetic spectrum and learn satellite remote sensing. To have training in GIS components, models and applications

REMOTE SENSING

UNIT-I

Definition and Types: Aerial, Satellite and Radar, Development of Space Programmes - History and Organization Associated with Remote Sensing in India and in other Countries.

UNIT-II

Remote Sensing: Sources of Energy, Electromagnetic Radiations (EMR) Atmospheric Windows, Energy Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth. Types of Platforms: Active and Passive. Remote Sensing Methods, Ideal Remote Sensing Systems.

UNIT-III

Fundamentals of Aerial Remote Sensing: Components of Aerial Camera, Types of Aerial Photographs, Marginal Information of Aerial Photographs, Elements of Photo Interpretation.

GIS

UNIT-IV

Fundamentals of Satellite Remote Sensing: Types of Satellites: Geo-Stationary and Sun-Synchronous Satellites, Resolution: Spatial, Spectral, Radiometric and Temporal, Types of Data Products, Marginal Information of Satellite Images.

UNIT-V

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Meaning- Developments- Raster and Vector Data- Data Integration- Global Positioning System (GPS) Advantages and Limitations of GIS and GPS.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. Barret,E.C.andCurtie,L.F.(1990),IntroductiontoEnvironmentalRemoteSensing,ChapmanandHall,London.
 2. Cambell,James B.(1987),IntroductiontoRemoteSensing,TheGuilford Press,NewYork.
 3. Lillesand,T.M.andKieper(1987),RemoteSensingandImageInterpretation,JohnWillyand Sons,NewYork.
 4. Lueder, D.R. (1959), Aerial Photographic Interpretation, McGraw Hill Book, ce.,NewYork.
 5. Wolf,P.R.(1974),Elements ofPhotogrammetry,McGrawHill,NewYork.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER VIII
MINERALS LEGISLATION OF
INDIA 21UGYS08

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. The course aims to provide an overview of the legal and policy framework on the mining sector in India.
2. To understand the procedure for obtaining mineral concession of regulation and development.

UNIT-I

Introduction to Mineral Economics; Essential, Critical and Strategic minerals - Demand and Supply - National Mineral Policy - Problems and Prospects - Industrial policy Resolutions, 1956 - Schedule - A, Schedule - B, Energy policy, Forest policy.

UNIT-II

Essential - Strategic and Critical minerals - Minor minerals - Major minerals. Evolution of National Mineral Policy - Ideal Scope of a Mineral Policy - Categories of Minerals for Grant of Concessions.

UNIT-III

Procedure for Obtaining Mineral Concession - Termination, Surrender and Determination of Mining Lease - The Oil fields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948 - The Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957.

UNIT-IV

Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 - The Mining Leases (Modification of terms) Rules, 1956 - Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1958. The Coal mines Act, 1974 - Coal mines Regulation, 1957.

UNIT-V

The Atomic Energy Act, 1957 – The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 – The Mines Act, 1952 – Mines Rules, 1955 — Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 – Mineral Taxation and Incentive measures – Incidence of Taxes – Depletion Allowance – Simplification of Taxation laws.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. An Introduction to Mineral Economics – K.K.Chatterjee.
 2. Mineral Economics-R.K.Sinha&N.L.Sharma.
 3. Industrial Minerals and Rocks of India (1980)–S.DeB, Allied Publishers.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY**LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSES PAPER****IX INTRODUCTION TO****GEOINSTRUMENTATION 21UGYS09****COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

1. To train the students to understand functioning of necessary instruments required during geological field survey.
2. To impart knowledge and application of field photographic techniques and GIS in Geology.
3. To train the students description handling and application of the following equipments.

UNIT-I

Basic Equipments: Description, Handling and Application of the following equipments: Hammers, Chisels, Hand lenses, Clinometer, Brunton Compass, Jacob's staff, Pedometer.

UNIT-II

Survey Equipments: Chain survey, Plane Table, Prismatic Compass, Theodolite, GPS. Field Photographic Techniques, Spot Analysis Kit for water and Soil test.

UNIT-III

Geophysical Survey Equipment: Gravimeters, Magnetometers, Resistivity Survey Equipments, Seismic Survey Equipments, Scintillation counter, Well logging Instruments.

UNIT-IV

Pocket Stereoscope, Mirror Stereoscope, Stereometer, Pantograph, Rotometer, Plotting Equipments. Petrological Microscope, Ore Microscope, Photomicrograph Equipment, Stereomicroscope.

UNIT-V

Geochemical Equipment: p^H & Eh meters, Potentiometers, TDS determination, Chromatographic Techniques, AAS spectrometer, ICP-MS, XRF-XRD.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. FieldGeology-S.M.Mathur
 2. FieldGeology-Gokhale
 3. FieldGeology-F.Lahee4
 4. FieldGeology-R.Compton
 5. Surveying-Punmia
 6. Geophysics-Telford
 7. Geophysics–RamachandraRao
 8. Mineralogy-Dennan
 9. TextBookofSurveying-S.K.HusainandM.S.Nagaraj.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LISTOFFSKILLBASEDELECTIVECOURSESPAPERXCARTOGRA
PHY
21UGYS10

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. Tounderstandthevariouspurposes,rolesandrepresentationofcartography.Togainan dpracticelanguageinthe creativedesignprocess.
2. Togainandpracticeskillsincartographicdesign,representationandproducedinaGISen vironment.
3. Tobeabletocreatedigitalmapsinformatsreflectingthepurpose,contentandfunctionof inputdata.

UNIT-I

Cartography - Nature, Scope and Content of Cartography - Arts and Science ofCartography-Cartographyasasystemofcommunication-Maps-Classificationandtheiruses-Growth,DevelopmentandModemtrendsin cartography.

UNIT-II

Map Drawing and Measuring Techniques - Map Setting – The Earth and System of Co-ordinates-BaseMap-CompilationandGeneralizationofMaps.

UNIT-III

Symbolization: Types of Cartographic Symbols - Point, Line, and Area symbols - QualitativeandQuantitativeDataGeneralization.

UNIT-IV

MapDesignandLayout:GeneralDesignProblems-PrinciplesofCartographicdesignandDesign of Map Symbols - Lettering – Lettering Methods, Positioning of letters -Geographicalnames.

UNIT-V

MapReproduction-ProcessofMapProduction–PhotographicSystems-Multiple

ReproductionProcesses-ComputerApplicationinCartography-ComputerMapping-Remote Sensing and Cartography - Uses of Air photographs and Satelliteimages inCartography.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. Misra,R.P.andA.P.Ramesh-FundamentalsofCartography
 2. Robinson-ElementsofCartography
 3. Keats,J.S-CartographicDesignandProduction.
 4. Raiz-Principles ofCartography.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY

LISTOF SKILLBASEDELECTIVECOURSES PAPERXIGEO LOGY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS21UGYS11

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. To impart knowledge of objective geology for various competitive examination, know about various question paper pattern information.

UNIT-I

Types of Competitive examinations: State and Central Competitive examinations – TNPSC, UPSC (Civil Services, GSI, IFS), UGC-CSIR, ONGC, AMD, Coal India Ltd etc.

UNIT-II

Awareness of syllabus prescribed for various competitive examinations. Objective and descriptive type of questions. Preparation strategies - Collection of previous question papers - Internet and library search for information.

UNIT-III

Scope and limits of Objective type examinations - Pattern and Style of Objective type Questions - Level of difficulty and Standard Expected - Long Term study and Planning. Preparation strategies for short answer and short essay type examination.

UNIT-IV

Study methods - Objective type - Short essay type. Examination techniques: - Pre-Exam preparation - Writing / Choosing Questions from Simple to Complex (or) very known to partly known before Answering/writing Answers - Time Concept and Examination Ethics.

UNIT-V

Interview-Basic English, Mathematical Ability, Logical Reasoning and Mental Aptitude

-
Group Discussion, Technical Interview and Management Round. Dress Code and Physical Fitness.

REFERENCESBOOKS

1. Julka and Ravi Misra (2003), Geo informa – for the cause of promoting Geoscience, Technology Publications, Dehradun.
 2. Maddox, H. (1985), How to study, Rup Publications, Delhi
 3. Barrass, R.C. 2001, Study, Routledge study guides, Chapman & Hall, 4. Srivastava
 4. A.P. (1994), Scoring high in examinations, Hearting Laboratory Publications, Delhi.
 5. Barles Rob, (1992), Successful study for degrees, Routledge, London.
 6. Sayeed, A. (2002), Trends in Objective Geology, CBS, Delhi
 7. Jhulka, A. (1992), Objective Geology, CBCS, Delhi,
 8. Bopche, A. (1999), Objective Geology, Dhanpat Rai, Delhi.
-

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSES PAPER
XIIPRINCIPLES OF SURVEYING
21UGYS12

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. The systematic investigation of geology for the purpose of creating a geological map and contour and cross-section.
2. To know about survey types and methods for field and ground.
3. To train the students to understand the survey equipments.
- 3.

UNIT-I

Surveying - Definition - Scope and Content - Types of Surveying - Area measurement - Height determination - Advantages of Survey.

UNIT-II

Chain Survey - Accessibility - FMB - Methods of Chain Survey - Triangulation - Open and Closed traverse - Plotting of chain survey and Results.

UNIT-III

Prismatic Compass - Parts of Prismatic Compass - Accessories - Traverse - Plotting of Prismatic Compass - Errors and its Corrections – Bowditch's method of correction - Calculation of bearings from included angles.

UNIT-IV

Plane Table - Equipments - Methods of Plane Table Survey - Preparation work for the Plane Table Survey - Leveling and Orienting the Table - Resection Points - Trial and Error Method - Tracing Paper Method - Advantages and Disadvantages of Plane Table Survey.

UNIT-V

Height measurement - Determination of Height - By Dumpy level - Parts of Dumpy level - Methods of dumpy level survey - Height measurement by Indian Clinometer and Abney level.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. LekhRaj&RaghunandanSingh-Mapworkandpracticalgeography.
 2. Jayachandran–PracticalGeography.
 3. ZamirAlvi-ATextbookofPracticalGeography.
 4. PijushkantiSahaandParthaBasu-AdvancedPracticalGeography.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LISTOFNON-MAJORELECTIVECOURSESPAPER-
IOCEANOGRAPHY
21UGYN01

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. Toimpartbasicknowledgeofmorphologicalandstructuralfeatures,andoperatingproce
ssesinseaandoceanbasins.
2. Totrainthestudentstoinunderstandingthemarineeconomicresources.

UNIT-I

Oceanography: Scope, Content, Significance, Distribution of Land and Sea -
HypsometricCurve, Surface Configuration of the Ocean Floor: Continental Shelf,
Continental Slope,Deep SeaPlain,OceanicDeepsandSubmarineCanyons.

UNIT-II

Relief Features of the Major Oceans: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean – Horizontal
andVertical Distribution of Seawater Temperature. Salinity: Factors Affecting Salinity
andDistribution.

UNIT-III

Ocean Water Circulation: Factors Influencing Ocean Circulation - General Circulation
ofOcean Currents, Currents of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean, Waves and
Tides:DefinitionandTypes,Tsunamis: OriginandEffects.

UNIT-IV

Marine Deposits: Classification and Distribution - Coral Reefs types -Conditions for
theGrowth.

UNIT-V

MarineResources:Types-DistributionandUses-TidalEnergy-
RoleofNationalInstituteofOceanographyinIndia.

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. Anikouchine, W. A. and Sternberg, R.W. (1973), The World Oceans -
AnIntroductiontoOceanography,EnglewoodCliffs.
2. Garrison,T.(1998),Oceanography,WadsworthCo,USA.
3. Gerald,S.(1980),GeneralOceanography:AnIntroduction,JohnWiley&Sons,NewYork.

4. King, C.A.M. (1972), *Beaches and Coasts*, E. Arnold, London; King, C.A.M. (1975), *Oceanography for Geographers*, E. Arnold, London.
 5. Ramasamy, G. (1970), *Oceanography (Tamil Edition)*, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Chennai.
 6. Sharma, R.C. and Vatel, M. (1970), *Oceanography for Geographers*, Cheytanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
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B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF NON-
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER IN CLIMATOLOGY
21UGYN02

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the meteorology and earth radiation balance.
2. To know the behaviour of meteorological parameters.
3. To learn the concept of EL Nino impact and weather forecasting.
4. To study the climate changes over geological period and its impact.

UNIT-I

Definition and Significance of Climatology - Rotation and Revolution of the Earth, Solstice, Equinox and Seasons, Elements of Weather and Climate, Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere, Isolation: factors affecting Isolation, Global energy budget, Horizontal and Vertical Distribution Inversion of Temperature and factors affecting them.

UNIT-II

Atmospheric Pressure: Diurnal and Seasonal Variations – Vertical and Horizontal distribution and factors affecting - Pressure Gradient - Coriolis force and Deflection. Winds: Causes and Types - Jetstream, planetary winds, Monsoon and Local winds.

UNIT-III

Atmospheric moisture and Precipitation: Humidity types - Condensation - Cloud types - Precipitation and Rainfall: Types and measurements.

UNIT-IV

Air Masses and Fronts: types, Classification and Properties - Atmospheric Disturbances: Tropical, Temperate Cyclones, Thunderstorms and Tornadoes - Origin, Development and associated weather conditions.

UNIT-V

Climatic Classification: Need and Basis of Climatic Classification - Koppen's Climatic Classification - Weather forecasting: Observation, Types and Uses.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Critchfield, H. (1975), *General Climatology*, Prentice-

Hall, New York. Das, R. K. (1968), The Monsoons, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

Mather, J. R. (1974), Climatology, McGraw Hill, New York.

Patterson, S. (1969), Introduction of Meteorology, McGraw Hill Book Co., London. Stringer, E. T. (1982), Foundation of Climatology, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi. Trewartha, G. T. (198), An Introduction to Climate, International Students Edition, McGraw Hill, New York.
Kumaraswamy, K., et al. (2003), Climatology (Tamil Edition), Grace Publishers, Kumbakonam.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSES PAPER-
III BASIC GEOCHEMISTRY
21UGYN03

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To impart basic knowledge of elemental and isotopic concentrations, classification and behaviour of elements in the crust, continental lithospheric mantle and mantle.
2. To train the students to understand the behaviour of geochemical elements in different igneous rock types.

UNIT-I

Origin, Abundance and Distribution of elements in the Universe Solar System and Earth – composition of Crust, Mantle, Core, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere:
Geochemical classification of Elements.

UNIT-II

Basic Crystal Chemistry: Minerals as chemical compounds-bonding – Ionization Potential-Electronegativity-
Periodic Table of elements: Periodic law and its utility.

UNIT-III

Geochemical processes and their geochemical signatures - Processes controlling chemical composition of Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary rocks.

UNIT-IV

Geochemistry of REE, Trace elements, stable and radiogenic isotopes and their applications.

UNIT-V

Geochemistry to mineral exploration: Elements, dispersion and halo around an ore body-sampling methodology-analytical techniques: AAS-ICP-MS- Gravimeter – Chromatography flame photometry-DTA.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Krouskoph, K.C. and D.K. Bird (1995) Introduction to Geochemistry, 3rd Ed Wiley, New York.
2. Mason, B. and C.B Moore, (1992), Principles of Geochemistry, 4th Ed Wiley,

New York.3. Rollinson, H. (1993), Using Geochemical Data evaluation, preparation and interpretation, Longman, Singapore.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LISTOFNON-MAJORELECTIVE
COURSESPAPERIVBASICGEOPHYSICS
21UGYN04

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. To impart knowledge of Geophysics and applications of physics in geology
2. To enhance knowledge and applications of geophysics in exploration of earth resources.

UNIT-I

Definition and scope of Geophysics. Resistivity, Electrical conduction through rocks, Range of Resistivity for Rock Sand Minerals. Measurement of Earth Resistivity: Measurement of Earth Resistance, Potential Distribution, Electrode Configuration, Configuration factor, Wenner Array, Lee Partitioning Array, Schlumberger Array, Dipole Arrays, Gradient Array.

UNIT-II

Seismic properties of rocks, Densities of various layers of earth (Lithosphere). Distribution of density and pressure within Earth. Survey Procedure: Electrical Profiling, Resistivity Sounding (VES), Precautions.

UNIT-III

Heat flow: Definition – Units – Origin – Causes. Geotherms: Continental and Oceanic. Heat flow measurements. Earth's magnetism: Definition – Parts of earth's magnetic field – Variation of Earth's field – Magnetic properties of rocks and minerals – Basic outline of Palaeomagnetism.

UNIT-IV

Geochronology: Definition – Methods – Limitations – Radioactivity schemes – Concordia and Discordia ages.

UNIT-V

Isostasy: Definition – Scope – Different Theories and limitations of Isostasy. Introduction to Geophysical tools.

REFERENCEBOOKS

Lowrie, W.F. (2008) Fundamentals of Geophysics, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge U.K.

Anderson, D.L. (2007) Theory of Earth, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge U.K., Holmes A.L. (revised by Duff & Others), (1995) Physical Geology, 5th edition ELBS, London.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LISTOFNON-
MAJORELECTIVECOURSESPAPERVGEOHAZARDS
21UGYN05

COURSEOBJECTIVES:

1. To explain students about the physical and geological processes causing geohazards. To discuss the methods for quantifying geohazards.
2. To understand the possible consequences as well as risk and disaster management.
3. To make them aware about landslides, floods, tsunamis and earthquakes, for which the geological and physical processes were to be discussed.
4. To discuss potential interlinkages between different types of geohazards, disaster prevention and management and quantification and communication of uncertainties.

UNIT-I

Geological Hazards:

Introduction to Natural Hazards. Earthquakes: Causes and Measurements – Earthquake Hazards and Risks – Earthquake Prediction and Control – Earthquake Case Histories – Tsunami.

UNIT-II

Volcanoes, Magma, and Volcanic Eruptions- Volcanic Landforms, Volcanoes and Plate Tectonics – Volcanic Hazards, Beneficial Aspects, and Predicting Eruptions- Volcanic Case Histories.

UNIT-III

Landslides – Mass Wasting and Mass – Wasting Processes – Slope Stability, Triggering Events, Mass Wasting Hazards – Subsidence: Dissolution & Human Related Causes.

UNIT-IV

The Ocean-Atmosphere System – Thunderstorms & Tornadoes – Tropical Cyclones – Hurricane – Tornadoes – Windstorms – Lightning – Drought – Frost and Freezes – Wild Fire.

UNIT-V

Coastal Zones – Coastal Erosion – River Systems & Causes of Flooding – River Flooding – Flooding Hazards, Prediction and Human Intervention. Extra-terrestrial Hazards. Meteorites & Impacting Events.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Montgomery, C.W. (2008), Environmental Geology, McGraw Hill 8th Edition.
2. Abbott Patrick, L. (2006), Natural Disasters, McGraw Hill, Boston, MA.
3. Bryant, E. (2005), Natural Hazards, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.

B.Sc.APPLIEDGEOLOGY
LIST OF NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSES PAPER
VGROUNDWATERMANAGEMENTANDRAINWATERHARVESTING
21UGYN06

COURSEOBJECTIVE:

1. To impart knowledge of global and national scenario of water resources and associated challenges.
2. To familiarize about occurrence and movement of sub-surface water. Also to train students about various groundwater management techniques.
3. To understand the importance of rainwater harvesting for water supply and will learn about different types of rainwater harvesting systems.
4. To get familiar with different potential uses of rainwater and understand the advantages and limitations.
- 5.

UNIT-I

Groundwater development – Dynamic Equilibrium in Natural Aquifers – Groundwater budget–management Potential of Aquifers–Safe yield–Water law– Legal concepts.

UNIT-II

Parameters of groundwater balance – Conjunctive and Consumptive use. Modeling Techniques in groundwater management. Groundwater resource evaluation in India. Estimation of recharge components.

UNIT-III

Sampling of Geological material: Types of geological samples – Precaution – Collection and marking of samples and their location – Storage of samples – Outline of Methodology – followed in Mineral, Core, Rocks and Fossils sampling. Report writing: (purpose and scope) – Style – Clarity – Drawings and Diagram – Section.

UNIT-IV

Groundwater Mining and Cyclic storage. Rainwater, Surface water and groundwater interactions. Problems and remedial methods. Watershed management.

UNIT-V

Rainwater harvesting: Definition and types – stormwater harvesting – rooftop harvesting – ground water recharge – storage tanks – check dams – quality developments. Consumptive and Conjunctive use of water.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Todd, D.K., (2002), Ground Water, 3rd edition, John Wiley, Singapore.
2. Fetter, C.W. (1990), Applied Hydrogeology, 2nd edition, CBS, New Delhi.

3. Karanth, K.R. (1980), Ground Water Assessment, Development and Management, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

4. Chaturvedi, M.C. (1987), Water Resources Systems Planning and Management, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
 5. Davis, N.S., DeWiest, R.J.M. (1979), Hydrogeology, John Wiley, New York.
 6. Freeze, R.A., Cherry, J.A. (1979), Ground Water, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
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**B.Sc. APPLIED
GEOLOGY GEOLOGICAL FIELD
WORK**

It is an integral part of the course students should be taken to a field training during the academic year.

FIRST YEAR

Students should be taken to the local area for studying Geomorphological, Structural aspects of geology. The duration of the trip may be a week and submit a report to the department.

SECOND YEAR

Students should be taken to nearby area and familiarize Paleontological and Stratigraphical aspect, collect geological samples from the field and display at the time of their practical examination for internal evaluation. The duration may be a week.

THIRD YEAR

A visit to geologically interested and mineralized zones within Tamil Nadu includes mine visit, geological mapping, minerals, rocks collection and display at the time of their practical examination for internal evaluation. The duration may be for two weeks.

**B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY ALLIED
GEOLOGY PAPERS**

Allied Geology paper-1 (21UGYA01)	Third Semester
Allied Geology paper-2 (21UGYA02)	Fourth Semester
Allied Geology Practical (21UGYAP01)	Fourth Semester

ALLIED GEOLOGY-I (21UGYA01)

UNIT-I

General Geology: Definition and scope of Geology. Origin of solar system: Nebular and Planetary hypotheses. Introduction and outline of constitution and composition of earth's interior. Brief account of the important methods of determining the age of the earth. Earthquakes and their effects. Short note on seismograph and seismogram. Richter's scale of earthquake intensity. Brief account of volcanoes.

UNIT-II

Structural Geology: Definition and scope of Structural Geology. Concept of rock Outcrop-Definition of Dip and Strike of Rock formations. Folds: definition and parts of a fold. Brief description of the following fold types: Anticline, Syncline, Symmetrical, Asymmetrical, Isoclinal and Recumbent folds. Brief description of the following fold systems: Anticlinorium and Synclinorium. Faults: definition and parts of a fault. Brief description of the following types faults: Normal, Reverse, Strike, Dip, Oblique, Parallel and Step Faults, Brief outline of Joints and Unconformities.

UNIT-III

Crystallography: Definition of crystallography and crystals. Morphological characters of crystals: Faces – Forms – Edges. Symmetry elements of crystals: Axis, Plane and Centre of symmetry. Miller's Indices. Study of the following Crystal Systems: Normal Classes of the Cubic, Tetragonal, Hexagonal, Orthorhombic, Monoclinic and Triclinic systems.

UNIT-IV

Mineralogy I: Definition of Mineralogy and Mineral. Outline of physical properties of minerals: Color, form, luster, Hardness, Cleavage, fracture and Specific gravity. Description of the following minerals: Quartz. Orthoclase – Microcline – Albite – Labradorite - Anorthite. Nepheline – Leucite-Sodalite. Enstatite - Hypersthene – Augite – Diopside.

UNIT-V

Mineralogy II: Description of the following minerals: Hornblende – Actinolite Tremolite. Muscovite – Biotite – Chlorite. Topaz-Olivine - Serpentine – Talc. Tourmaline – Beryl – Apatite – Corundum. Garnet-Diamond. Garnet – Beryl – Topaz – Apatite – Staurolite – Sillimanite – Epidote – Tourmaline – Corundum – Diamond.

REFERENCE AND TEXT BOOKS

1. Parbin Singh, B. (2005), A Textbook of Engineering and General Geology S.K. Kataria & Sons, Delhi.
 2. Mukherjee, P.K. (1984), A Textbook of Geology, World Press, Kolkata.
 3. Mahapatra, G.B. (1994), Textbook of Physical Geology, CBS Publishers, Delhi.
 4. Mahapatra, G.B. (2000), General Geology, CBS Publishers, Delhi.
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B. Sc.
GEOGRAPHY ALLIED GEOLOGY PAPERS
ALLIED GEOLOGY –
II (21UGYA02)

UNIT-I

Palaeontology: Definition of Palaeontology and fossils. Outlines of modes of preservation in sedimentary rocks. Brief account of the uses of fossils. Study of the morphological characters and geological age of the following fossil groups: Pelecypods, Gastropods, Cephalopods, Brachiopods, Corals, and Trilobites.

UNIT-II

Stratigraphy: Definition and scope of Stratigraphy. Outline of the Geological Time Scale. Brief account of the following geological formations in India: Dharwar Group, Cuddapah Group, Vindhyan Group, Gondwana Group, Cretaceous formations of Tiruchirappalli and Karewa Formation.

UNIT-III

Igneous Petrology: Definition of Igneous Petrology and Igneous rocks. Forms of Igneous rocks: Sill, Lopolith, laccolith, Phacolith, Dyke, and Batholith. Brief description of the following igneous rocks: Dunite, Pyroxenite, Gabbro, Dolerite, Syenite, Granite, Pegmatite, Aplite, Andesite, and Basalt.

UNIT-IV

Sedimentary Petrology: Definition of sedimentary rocks and sedimentary petrology. Primary structures of sedimentary rocks: Common bedding, cross-bedding, current-Bedding, graded-bedding. Surface structures: Ripple marks, Mud-cracks, and Rain prints. Brief description of the following sedimentary rocks: Sandstone, Arkose, Grit, Shale, and Limestone.

Metamorphic Petrology: Definition of metamorphic rocks. Metamorphism and metamorphic process. Agents of metamorphism. Brief description of the following sedimentary rocks: Sandstone, Arkose, Grit, Shale, and Limestone. Brief description of the following metamorphic rocks: Slate, Phyllite, Schist, Gneiss, Marble, Quartzite, Granulite, and Amphibolite.

UNIT-V

Economic Geology: An outline of the following processes of ore formation: Magmatic – Hydrothermal – Placer – Marine Evaporites. Brief description of the physical properties and Indian occurrences of the following ore and industrial minerals: Graphite, Bauxite, Magnesite, Hematite, Magnetite, Chromite, Gold, pyrolusite, pyrite, Galena, Asbestos, Gypsum, Chalk, Calcite, Dolomite, Barite, and Kaolin. Brief description of the

following coal types: Peat, Lignite, Bituminous, and Anthracite. Brief introduction to petroleum, its origin and occurrence in India.

REFERENCEANDTEXTBOOKS

1. ParbinSingh,B.(2005),ATextbookofEngineeringandGeneralGeology,S.K.Katari a&Sons,Delhi.
 2. Mukherjee,P.K.(1984),ATextbookofGeology, World Press,Kolkata.
 3. Mahapatra,G.B.(1994),TextbookofPhysicalGeology,CBSPublishers,Delhi.
 4. Mahapatra,G.B.(2000),GeneralGeologyCBSPublishers,Delhi.
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**B.SC.GEOGRAPHYALLIEDGEOLOGYPAPERSA
LLIEDGEOLOGYPRACTICAL**

Crystallography: Simple forms of the Normal classes of the different crystal systems and models representing the following minerals: Cubic system: Galena, Fluorite, and Garnet. Tetragonal system: Zircon, Cassiterite. Hexagonal system: Beryl. Orthorhombic system: Barite, Sulfur, Staurolite. Monoclinic system: Gypsum. Triclinic system: Axinite.

Mineralogy: Identification and physical description of the following minerals: Quartz Group: Rock crystal, Chalcedony, Agate, Jasper, Flint. Feldspar Group: Orthoclase, Microcline, Albite, Perthite. Pyroxene Group: Augite, Hypersthene. Amphibole Group: Hornblende, Tremolite, Actinolite. Mica Group: Muscovite, Biotite, Chlorite. Other silicate minerals: Olivine, Garnet, Beryl, Tourmaline, Staurolite. Non silicates: Corundum, Apatite. Ore minerals: Magnetite, Chromite, Bauxite, Pyrolusite, Pyrite, Galena, Hematite. Industrial Minerals: Talc, Asbestos, Magnesite, Barite, Gypsum. Coal varieties: Peat, Lignite, Bituminous, and Anthracite.

Petrology: Identification and physical description of the following rocks: Igneous rocks: Granite, Pegmatite, Syenite, Diorite, Gabbro, Dolerite, Dunite, Pyroxenite. Metamorphic rocks: Slate, Mica schist, Chlorite schist, Hornblende gneiss, Garnet-mica gneiss, Granulite, Marble. Sedimentary rocks: Sandstone, Conglomerate, Arkose, Grit, Shale, Limestone.

Fossils: Identification and Morphological description of the following fossils: Pelecypods: Meretrix, Arca, Pecten, Ostrea. Gastropods: Turritella, Natica, Turbo, Conus. Cephalopods: Nautilus, Acanthoceras. Brachiopods: Terebratula, Spirifer. Trilobites: Calymene, Paradoxides. Corals: Calceola, Lithostrotion. Plant Fossils: Glossopteris, Ptilophyllum.

Geological Maps: Geological map drawing exercises: drawing strike lines and determining dip amounts. Outcrop completion on geological maps with conformable series of beds. Preparation of geological cross sections for conformable series of beds.
