

5. Geology

Scheme :
Min. Pass Marks : 36
Paper-I : Stratigraphy and geology of India :
Paper-II : Economic Geology & Mineral Economics :

Max. Marks : 100

Marks : 50

Marks : 50

Marks : 50

Practical Marks : 50

PAPER-I : Stratigraphy and Geology of India

Section-A

Stratigraphy and its relation with other branches, aims and principles of stratigraphy, environment of deposition facies, Lithology, Homotaxis and contemporaneity.

Standard stratigraphical scale.

Imperfection in geological records, principles of correlation.

Palaeogeography of India in Permo-carboniferous period, Physiographic subdivisions of India.

Stratigraphical divisions in India and their equivalents.

Section-B

Stratigraphy, distribution, lithology, structure, correlation and Mineral riches of the following: Archaeans, Cuddapahs and the Vindhya with special reference to Rajasthan.

Distribution, succession, climate, sedimentation, correlation, fossil content and mineral resources of the Gondwana Supergroup.

Section-C

Triassic Period : Triassic of Spiti—lithology, succession and fossil content.

Jurassic Period : Jurassic of Kachchh, Western Rajasthan—Bagh Beds and Lameta Ghat Series—lithology, succession and fossil content.

Deccan traps—origin, composition, distribution and age; Intertrappean beds—succession, lithology fossils content and distribution.

Tertiary Period : Subdivisions, lithology, distribution, succession, and fossils.

Siwalik Supergroup—distribution, lithology, depositional environment and fossils; typical vertebrate fossils.

Pleistocene of Assam. Peninsular India and Kashmir Pleistocene and Recent glaciation.

Tectonic frame work of India.

Practical

Neat drawing of the standard stratigraphical scale, showing against each division or division of the typical lithographic units, the type fossils, the faunal assemblages, their population and ranges etc.

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Syllabus : B.Sc. Part-III.

Neat drawings of the paleogeographical maps of India during Permo- Carboniferous period. Plotting of various geological formation in outline map of India.

Neat drawing of the structural and tectonic map of India.

Identification and description of the following rocks: Banded Hematite, Quartzite, Khondalite, Charnockite, Gondite, Vindhyan Sandstone, Products Limestone, Barakar Sandstone, Golden Oolite, Dhosa Oolite, Nummulitic Limestone, Fenestella Shale, Gondwana Shales with plant impressions.

PAPER-II : Economic Geology and Mineral Economics

Note : The paper will contain nine questions having three questions in each section. Candidates are required to attempt five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section.

Section-A

Economic Geology and its relationship with various branches of Geology, Magma and its relationship with mineral deposits, Ore and gangue minerals. Historical development of Economic Geology, Processes, of Mineral formation : Magmatic, Hydrothermal, Contact metasomatic, Evaporation, Oxidation and supergene enrichment, Sedimentation, Mechanical concentration, Residual concentration and Metamorphism.

Section-B

Classification of mineral deposits : outlines of Lindgren's and Bateman's classification, Important ores, Composition physical properties, mode of occurrence, association, origin, distribution in India & uses of the following metals, gold, silver, copper, lead iron, manganese, chromium and aluminum. Examples from Indian stratigraphic record. Environmental implications of exploitation of mineral resources.

Section-C

Important industrial minerals : Model of occurrence, physical properties, chemical composition and distribution in India—Refractory, Abrasives, Ceramics, Cement, Gemstones, Glass, Paint, and Fertilizers.

Coal, petroleum and radioactive minerals : their occurrences, distribution and origin-oil traps.

Building stones : characters, distribution and mode of occurrence.

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Mineral wealth of Rajasthan.
Strategic, Critical & essential minerals; National Mineral policy; Conservation and substitution.
Mineral concession rules; marine mineral resources; and Law of Sea.

Practical

Drawing of neat diagram depicting the following :

- (a) Gossan Oxidation zone and supergene enrichment zone.
- (b) Structural traps for oil accumulations.
- (c) Stratigraphical trap for oil accumulation.

Systematic study, identification, description, mode of occurrences and uses of the following minerals -

Haematite, magnetite, limonite, siderite, pyrites, pyrrhotite, pyrolusite, psilomelane, chromite, ilmenite, wolframite, chalcophyrite, Cuprite, malachite, azurite, galena, sphalerite, cassiterite. Magnesite, bauxite, beryl, realgar, orpiment, stibnite, molybanite, cinabar, barite, Pitchbende, asbestos, muscovite, graphite, sillimanite, Kyanite, zircon, clays, garnet, corundum, gypsum, talc, apatite, rock phosphate, calcite, coal and its varieties.

In an outline map of India plotting of occurrence of the following minerals :

Copper ore, Pb-Zn Ag ore, Chrome ore, Manganese ore, Aluminum ore, Atomic minerals, rock-phosphate, Mica, diamond, Iron, ore, coal, Gold :

Distribution of important minerals in the outline map in Rajasthan. Plane table and chain survey.

Field training : Field work for at least 10 days duration at the places of geological interest pertaining to the theory papers in the states of Rajasthan/Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh and report thereon along with the submission of field specimens.

Book Recommended :

1. Batman, A.M. : Introduction to economic mineral deposits.
2. Wadia, M.D. : Minerals of India, Book Trust of Publ.
3. Rao, T.C. and Gokhle, K.V.G.K. : Ore deposits of India, their distribution and processing.
4. Krishna Swamy, S. : India's Economic Oxford & I.B.H. Publishing Co., New Delhi.

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