

**DEPT. OF MARINE GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS**  
**School of Marine Sciences, Lakeside Campus**  
**Cochin University of Science and Technology**  
**Kochi-16, Ernakulum, Kerala**



**Outcome Based Syllabus for**  
**M.Sc. MARINE GEOLOGY**  
**Effective from 2024 Academic Year**

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## *1. About the Department:*

Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) was the first University in the Country to start a full-fledged post graduate programme in Marine Geology in the year 1976, taking into account the global advancement in general and national needs in particular in the field of Marine Geosciences. A three year M.Sc.(Tech) programme in Marine Geophysics was subsequently introduced in 1992 as a logical extension within the framework of a UGC funding of 1.27 crores to the existing Marine Geology programme, which has now been restructured into a 2-year MSc programme in Marine Geophysics. Both the programmes are complementary in nature and have been designed to aim at the development of manpower in the field of applied Geology and Geophysics with a special emphasis on offshore areas with a view to cater the needs of various research institutions and survey organizations as well as private companies engaged in oil and mineral exploration, seabed surveys, remote sensing and groundwater prospecting.

## *2. About the Programmes:*

The Earth, in particular the Ocean, is an unending mystery and needs to be answered.

How did the Earth originate? How the Oceans are formed? Was it due to a large collision of lithospheric plates or due to some other causes? Has the moon originated from the earth? What does the ocean bottom look like? Why are there some islands in the middle of the ocean? How and why do earthquakes occur? How do tsunamis form? Does the sea level change or was it the same for a long time? What is the role of the ocean on human survival? Where are the natural resources present? How to explore these resources?

Marine Geologists and Marine Geophysicists attempt to answer these questions and worse - they bring up more questions!

Oceans that cover one third of the earth's surface, hide many of the realities about the formation and evolution of the Earth. Even today vast amounts of the Earth's surface is created and destroyed beneath the oceans. The oceans give the opportunity to scour much of the surface of the earth unhindered by Geographical or political boundaries. Besides the Oceans are the store houses of both renewable and non-renewable resources - much more than the fast depleting deposits on the land.

## *3. Scope*

This curriculum and syllabi are applicable to the Marine Geology and Marine Geophysics M.Sc. programmes of the School of Marine Sciences of Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT).

#### 4. Definition of Keywords:

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):** As per the UGC Guidelines on Adoption of Choice Based Credit System and the CBCS implementation guidelines of CUSAT, the CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective or minor or soft skill courses).

**Outcome Based Education (OBE):** As per the Template of Outcome Based Education (OBE) Curriculum by UGC and implementation guidelines of CUSAT, OBE is starting with a clear picture of what is important for students to be able to do and achieve (Knowledge, Skill and Ability) then organizing the curriculum, instruction, and assessment to make sure this learning ultimately happens.

**Credit Based Semester System (CBSS):** As per the UGC Guidelines on Adoption of Choice Based Credit System and the CBCS implementation guidelines of CUSAT, under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree or diploma or certificate is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

**Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.

**PG Regulation:** The regulations and guidelines issued by CUSAT, from time to time, for the conducting master degree programmes in the University.

**Core Course (CC):** means a course that the student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete in order to receive the Degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course. Core courses ensure that students have a common base of knowledge and skills necessary to advance in their chosen field.

**Elective Course (EC):** Elective course means a course, which can be substituted by equivalent courses from the same or other Departments/Schools. Elective courses are optional courses that students can choose to take based on their interests, career goals, or academic requirements. Elective courses often cover specialised topics within a field of study, advanced subjects, or interdisciplinary areas that complement a student's primary knowledge framework.

**Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC):** The online courses that fully satisfy the guidelines of the Regulations for conducting MOOC of CUSAT.

## 5. Programme Objectives

The objective of the MSc Geology program is to equip students with the essential knowledge and skills required to excel in the field of Earth Sciences by providing a well-rounded education that encompasses geological principles, analytical techniques, and digital tools necessary for leadership roles in a rapidly evolving industry landscape. The M.Sc. Geology program focuses on preparing students for careers in geological exploration, resource management, environmental assessment, and research endeavours across various sectors globally. Moreover, the program emphasises the integration of the latest geological tools and techniques to address challenges posed by diverse geological environments, technological advancements, and environmental concerns. By fostering critical thinking, analytical skills, and innovative problem-solving abilities, the MSc Geology program aims to empower students to navigate the complexities of the modern geological landscape and contribute effectively to sustainable resource utilisation and environmental stewardship.

## 6. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) of M.Sc. Marine Geology

On successful completion of M.Sc. Marine Geology programme, graduates will be able to:

<b>PSO 1</b>	High quality academic/ research experience and expertise in Marine Geology.
<b>PSO 2</b>	Skill development in offshore and onshore resource mapping, exploration and development.
<b>PSO 3</b>	Expertise in field data collection, analysis and interpretation to study structure and tectonic evolution.
<b>PSO 4</b>	Ascertaining the paleoclimatic and paleoceanographic readings using different proxies.
<b>PSO 5</b>	Disaster management and environmental protection utilizing spatial and terrestrial observations.

## 7. Course Outcomes

Course outcomes are specific and measurable statements that define the knowledge skills and attitude learners will demonstrate by the completion of the course. These are mapped with PSOs in the respective syllabus.

## 8. Programme Monitoring

The M.Sc. programmes in the Department of Marine Geology and Geophysics shall be monitored by the Department Council as per the “Regulation for Post Graduate Programmes Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Offered by the University Departments/Schools/Centres” by CUSAT.

### 8.1. Programme Duration, Semesters and Credits

The M.Sc. programme has a duration of two years (four semesters). In order to complete the MSc programme, a student is required to obtain a total of 80 credits. The credit distribution of the M.Sc. programme is given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Courses	CC/EC	No. of Courses	Total Credit
1	Core Courses (Other than Summer Project / Dissertation & Viva Voce)	CC	26	56
	Summer Project / Dissertation & Viva Voce	CC	01	16
2	Elective Courses	EC	11	27
3	MOOC Course	CC	01	03
	<b>Total Courses</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>102</b>

Note: CC – Core courses and EC – Elective Courses

### 8.2. Delivery of Courses

Through a dynamic blend of traditional lectures, fieldwork, and experiential learning opportunities, students in the MSc Marine Geology program must be deeply engaged with real-world challenges and develop critical analytical skills. Fieldwork serves as a cornerstone, offering firsthand insights into complex marine geological and geophysical phenomena, encouraging strategic thinking, and honing decision-making abilities. Moreover, experiential learning components such as data analysis projects, and internships provide hands-on exposure, allowing students to apply theoretical knowledge in authentic research settings. This multifaceted approach is essential to cultivate a comprehensive understanding of marine geological and geophysical concepts, coupled with the agility and adaptability necessary for success in today's dynamic global marine environment.

### **8.3 Interdepartmental Electives**

The M.Sc. programme follows CBCS and thus the interested students may opt for elective courses offered by the allied Schools/Departments in CUSAT as inter-department elective course(s) subject to the regulations/guidelines prescribed in this regard by the University.

### **8.4 MOOC Course**

India's National MOOC platform 'SWAYAM' (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) was launched in July 2017. The objective of the programme is to make available the best teaching learning resources of an Institution to all, including the most disadvantaged. As per the UGC (Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM) Regulation 2016, Universities can identify courses where credits can be transferred on to the academic record of the students for courses done on SWAYAM. Up to 20% of the total credit in each semester can be based on online courses offered through SWAYAM Platform ([www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)). Courses delivered through SWAYAM are available free of cost to the learners, and students are advised to register for the final proctored exams, some of which come at a fee and attend in person at designated centres on specific dates, so as to get SWAYAM certificate. Universities/colleges approving credit transfer for these courses can use the marks/certificate obtained in these courses for the same. With this prelude, the curriculum based syllabus M.Sc. Marine Geology Programme is designed based on the Outcome Based Education.

It is mandatory for the students to register for a suitable MOOC (as recommended by Department Council from time to time), available in the SWAYAM platform ([www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)). The students can avail the courses at any time during the first three semesters, based on the availability of suitable courses at [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in) and should procure the required credits for MOOC before completion of the fourth semester. Grading of MOOC will be decided by the Department Council and University based on the results obtained from [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)

### **8.5 Summer Project / Dissertation**

Students of the MSc Marine Geology and Geophysics program shall undertake a Summer Project after completion of the third semester. The aim of this project is to provide students with an opportunity to gain practical experience in geological and geophysical research, familiarizing them with fieldwork techniques and problem-solving exercises relevant to their area of specialization.

The Summer Project shall be geological/geophysical study attached to a research institution and government agency engaged in research and exploration. Students will complete the project within 4 months, under the supervision of a faculty member assigned by the School/recognized institutions.

During the project, students will apply theoretical knowledge acquired during their coursework to address specific research questions or practical challenges in geology and geophysics. They will utilize research methodology tools in a systematic manner to collect, analyze, and interpret data,



culminating in a comprehensive report documenting their internship learning experience and study findings.

The evaluation of the Summer Project and the awarding of marks and grades shall be based on Continuous Assessment (CA) and a final project presentation. If a student does not achieve the required pass mark for the project, they may need to redo the project work and obtain a pass grade along with the next batch of students.

## 9. OUTCOME BASED SYLLABUS FOR M.Sc. MARINE GEOLOGY

**Dept. of Marine Geology & Geophysics**  
**Cochin University of Science and Technology**  
 (Effective from 2024 Academic Year)

### SEMESTER I

Course Code	Paper	Core/ Elective	Credit	Marks		Total
				CA	SEE	
24-316-0101	Mineralogy & Crystallography	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0102	Structural Geology & Engineering Geology	Core	4	50	50	100
24-316-0103	Igneous Petrology	Core	2	50	50	100
24-316-0104	Metamorphic Petrology	Core	2	50	50	100
24-316-0105	Invertebrate Paleontology and Stratigraphy	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0106	Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0107	Structural Geology (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0108	Mineralogy & Crystallography (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0109	Elective - 1	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0110	Elective - 2	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0111	Elective - 3	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0112	Elective - 4	Elective	2	-	100	100

### SEMESTER II

Course Code	Paper	Core/ Elective	Credit	Marks		Total
				CA	SEE	
24-316-0201	Geochemistry & Isotope Geology	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0202	Sedimentary Geology	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0203	Marine Micropaleontology and Paleooceanography	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0204	Remote Sensing & GIS	Core	3	50	50	100

24-316-0205	Indian Geology	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0206	Sedimentary Geology (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0207	Micropaleontology (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0208	Remote Sensing & GIS (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0209	Geochemistry (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0210	Elective - 5	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0211	Elective - 6	Elective	2	50	50	100

### SEMESTER III

Course Code	Paper	Core/ Elective	Credit	Marks		Total
				CA	SEE	
24-316-0301	Coastal Processes and Evolution	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0302	Marine Geology	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0303	Economic Geology and Marine Mineral Resources	Core	4	50	50	100
24-316-0304	Geophysics and Offshore Exploration	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0305	Groundwater Geology and Prospecting	Core	3	50	50	100
24-316-0306	Economic Geology and Marine Mineral Resources (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0307	Coastal Processes and Evolution (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0308	Marine Geology (Practical)	Core	1	-	100	100
24-316-0309	Geological Field Work	Core	1	50	50	100
24-316-0310	Elective – 7	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0311	Elective – 8	Elective	2	50	50	100
24-316-0312	Elective – 9	Elective	3	50	50	100
24-316-0313	Elective – 10	Elective	2	50	50	100
24-316-0314	Elective - 11	Elective	1	50	50	100

SEMESTER IV						
Course Code	Paper	Core/ Elective	Credit	Marks		Total
				CA	SEE	
24-317-0401	Project Work, Presentation and Viva Voce	Core	16	100	-	100
24-317-0402	MOOC Course***	Elective	03	-	100	100

Total number of credits for all the four semesters (Core Courses)	72
Minimum number of credits to be taken as Elective Course	05
Minimum number of credits to be taken as MOOC*** Course	03
Minimum number of credits required for the completion of M.Sc. Marine Geology Programme	80

### Elective courses offered by the Department<sup>#</sup>

Course Code	Paper	Core/ Elective	Credit
24-316-0109	General Geology*	Elective-1	3
24-316-0110	Physical Geology & Geomorphology**	Elective-2	3
24-316-0111	Environmental Geology & Disaster Management	Elective-3	3
24-316-0112	Computations in Earth Sciences (Practical)	Elective-4	2
24-316-0210	Well Logging and Reservoir Geophysics	Elective-5	3
24-316-0211	Sequence Stratigraphy	Elective-6	2
24-316-0310	Petroleum Geology and Coal Geology	Elective-7	3
24-316-0311	Mining and Exploration Geology	Elective-8	2
24-316-0312	Seismic Prospecting	Elective-9	2
24-316-0313	Geo-Statistics	Elective-10	3
24-316-0314	Geophysical Field Work	Elective-11	1

\* For Non Geology Graduates

\*\* For Geology Graduates

\*\*\* \*\* It is mandatory for the students to register for a suitable MOOC (as recommended by Department Council from time to time), available in the SWAYAM platform ([www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)). **The students can avail the courses at any time during the first three**

**semesters, based on the availability of suitable courses at [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in) and should procure the required credits for MOOC before completion of the fourth semester.** Grading of MOOC will be decided by the Department Council and University based on the results obtained from [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)

## 10. Syllabus for M.Sc. Marine Geology Programme

### 10.1 Semester I

<b>24-316-0101</b>	<b>MINERALOGY &amp; CRYSTALLOGRAPHY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the Physical, Chemical, optical properties of rock-forming minerals and crystalline forms	2
2	Analyse the systematic Categorisation of various silicate minerals	4
3	Apply the advanced techniques in mineral characterization and identification	3

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	1	2	1	2
CO2	1	3	2	1	-
CO3	1	3	2	2	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### Unit I:

Introduction to mineralogy: crystal chemistry, Bonding and packing in mineral, coordination number, Pauling's rules governing the ionic structures, Transformation of minerals- isomorphism, polymorphism polytypism, pseudomorphism, polysomatic. Introduction to phase diagram and solid solution series.

##### Unit II:

Crystallography: Crystal systems, introduction to symmetry, derivation of 32 classes of symmetry. 2D and 3D lattice, 14 Bravais lattice, introduction to space group. International System

of crystallographic notation and study of stereograms. ; Crystal Stereograms –Principles and construction Crystal defects, twinning and twin laws: common types of twins and their examples in minerals. Liquid crystals.

### **Unit III:**

Systematic Mineralogy: A detailed study of the important silicates (listed below) and nonsilicate mineral with reference to general and structural formulae, classification, atomic structure, polymorphs/structural states, solid solution and experimental work on pressure temperature stability of the minerals, modes of occurrence and alterations.

- a) Nesosilicates/Orthosilicates: olivine group, garnet group, aluminosilicate group (kyanite, andalusite, sillimanite), humite group, zircon.
- b) Sorosilicates: epidote group.
- c) Cyclosilicates: beryl, tourmaline, cordierite,
- d) Inosilicates: pyroxene group, amphibole group and wollastonite
- e) Phyllosilicates: mica group, kaolinite-serpentine group,
- f) Tectosilicates: silica group, feldspar group, zeolite and feldspathoid Structure, properties and paragenesis of following non-silicates: Spinel, Perovskite, Calcite and Dolomite.

### **Unit IV:**

Optical Mineralogy: Introduction to optics, Isotropic and anisotropic minerals, optical crystallography of uniaxial and biaxial crystals, indicatrix, pleochroism, interference figures, crystal orientation, 2V and 2E.

### **Unit V:**

Introduction to X-ray crystallography, and Bragg's equation. Powder method in X-ray crystallography. Electron probe micro analysis and scanning electron microscopy - principle, application and their utility in mineral sciences

### **References:**

- Mineralogy and Optical Mineralogy Dyar M. D., Gunter M. E., Tasa D., 2008, Mineralogical, Society of America, ISBN 978-0-939950-812.
- Mineralogy by Perkins Dexter, 2012, Pearson Education.

- Dana`s Textbook of Mineralogy (With Extended Treatise on Crystallography and Physical Mineralogy), by William E. Ford, 2006, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt.Ltd
- Optical Crystallography by Bloss, 1999, Mineralogical Society of America.
- Crystallography and Crystal Chemistry by Bloss, 1994, Mineralogical Society of America.
- Introduction to Optical Mineralogy by William Nesse, 2012, Oxford University Press,
- Minerals and Rocks-Exercises in Crystallography, Mineralogy and Hand Specimen Petrology by Cornelius Klein, 2007, Wiley publisher.
- Mineralogy by Berry, L.G., Mason, B. and Dietrich, R.V., 2004, CBS Publishers
- Introduction to the Rock-Forming Minerals by Deer W.A., Howie R.A. and Zussman J., 2013, Mineralogical Society of America.

<b>24-316-0102</b>	<b>STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY &amp; ENGINEERING GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 4</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	To give an in-depth knowledge of different geological structures associated with deformation processes	2
2	Basic concepts of the rheological properties of rocks and their control on the deformation processes	1
3	Geometric description of the structures observed in natural deformed rocks	2
4	Measurement of various orientation data from the structures, plotting them in suitable diagrams and making a quantitative analysis	3
5	Investigation on geological site investigations for engineering structures	5
6	Provide skills in geological mapping and making geotechnical measurements	3



**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	2	3	2	-
CO2	2	2	3	3	1
CO3	1	3	3	3	1
CO4	2	3	3	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	1	1
CO6	3	1	3	-	1

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.*

**Syllabus:****Unit I:**

Concept of stress and strain. Types of stress – lithostatic, comprehensive, shear, biaxial, triaxial, mean and deviatoric. Stress analysis – principal planes and axes. Strain – dilation and distortion, strain ellipse and strain ellipsoid. Types of strain – homogeneous and inhomogeneous simple and pure, rotational and irrotational. Stages of homogeneous strain.

**Unit II:**

Stages of rock deformation and factors affecting them – confining pressure strain rate, fluid medium and temperature. Competence and incompetency of rocks. Behavior of common rock types to stress.

**Unit III:**

Folds – definition and geometry of folded surface. Geometric classification and nomenclature. Mechanics of folding and genetic classification. Faults – geometry and nomenclature. Types of faults and fault systems. Dynamics of faulting. Conditions and factors affecting rupture. Deep crustal faults and transform faults. Recognition of faults and features along the fault plane.

**Unit IV:**

Shear Zones – types, geometry and mechanism of formation. Brittle, ductile and brittle –ductile

shears and associated structures. Thrusts – large – scale thrusts and their tectonic significance. Unconformities – classification, recognition and geological significance. Importance of unconformity in tectonostratigraphic correlation. Joints- geometry types and genesis. Tectonites: classification, tectonic fabric. Lineation – definition, types classification and origin. Foliation – definition and types. Axial plane foliation and its origin. Use of axial plane foliation and fracture cleavage in structural analysis.

#### **Unit V:**

Geological mapping – Techniques involved in mapping various types of geological terrain of undeformed to poly deformed nature. Petrofabric analysis – field and laboratory techniques involved in the construction of fabric diagrams and their interpretation.

#### **Unit VI:**

Importance of Geology in Civil Engineering; Study of geological structures, engineering Properties of rocks; Geological investigations of Civil Engineering importance, Geological considerations for selection of sites for dams, reservoirs and tunnels; Causes, effects and preventive measures for landslides; Seismicity as related to civil engineering construction, Seismic zone, Reservoir related earthquakes.

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- Fundamentals of Structural Geology, D. D. Pollard & R. C. Fletcher, 2005, Cambridge University Press
- An Outline of Structural Geology, B. E. Hobbs, W. D. Means & P. F. Williams, 1976, John Wiley and Sons Ltd
- Structural Geology by Marland P. Billings, 2000, Phi Learning.
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- Techniques of Modern Structural Geology. Vol. I. Strain Analysis, Ramsay, J.G. and Huber, M.I., 1983, Academic Press.
- Folding and fracturing of rocks, Ramsay, J.G., 1967, McGraw Hill. and Modern Developments, Ghosh, S.K., 1993, Pergamon Press.
- A Textbook of Engineering Geology 3rd Edition, Chenna Kesavalue N., 2018, Laxmi Publications

- A Textbook of Engineering Geology ,Gupte R. B., Pune Vidyarthi GrihaPrakashan
- Elements of Engineering Geology, Richy J. E., 1968, Pitman
- Engineering and General Geology, Parbin Singh, 2013, S.K. Kataria & Sons

<b>24-316-0103</b>	<b>IGNEOUS PETROLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understanding the Formation and classification of various igneous rocks	2
2	Geological occurrence, and tectonic setting of igneous rocks	3
3	Discuss the petrogenesis of major igneous rock types	4

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	3	-	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	3	-	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	2	3	1	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### Unit I:

Composition and constituents of magma; Forms - concordant and discordant structures; textures of igneous rocks;; Petrogenetic processes- magmatic differentiation, mixing of magmas, magmatic assimilation, Partial melting.

##### Unit II:

IUGS classification of igneous rocks and CIPW norm - Calculations and Plotting, Phaneritic Rocks – felsic, mafic, and ultramafic rocks – Aphanitic Rocks – Pyroclastic Rocks.

**Unit III:**

Gibbs Free Energy, Variations in the Gibbs Free Energy for a Phase with Pressure and Temperature, Variation in the Gibbs Free Energy for a Reaction with Pressure and Temperature, Uni-Bi-ternary Component Systems; Ternary Peritectic Systems, Ternary Systems with Solid Solution

**Unit IV**

Petrology and petrogenesis of major igneous rock types with Indian examples: granites and granitoid rocks, gabbro, basalt, syenite, anorthosites, Mafic- Ultramafic rocks, pegmatites, Lamprophyres and lamproites, Kimberlites, carbonatites.

**References:**

- An introduction to Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology, Winter J.D., 2001, Prentice Hall
- Principles of Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology 2nd Edition, Philpotts A. and Ague J.J., 2009, Cambridge University Press
- Petrography of Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks, Philpotts A., 1989, Prentice Hall
- The Petrology of the Igneous Rocks 13th Edition, F. H. Hatch and A. K. Wells, 2019, CBS Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd
- Petrology: The Study of Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic Rocks 2nd Edition, Raymond L.A., 2007, Waveland Pr Inc
- Igneous Petrology, Bose M.K., 1997, World Press

24-316-0104	<b>METAMORPHIC PETROLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understanding the evolutionary processes and reactions in metamorphism	2
2	Evaluation of grade and types of metamorphism	5
3	Advanced techniques in experimental petrology, geothermobarometry and relation between metamorphism and plate tectonics	3

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	1	1	-	1
CO3	2	1	3	1	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit 1**

Definition and concept of metamorphism: Factors controlling metamorphism, Limits of metamorphism, Types of metamorphism, Zone and grade of Metamorphism, Role of fluids. Application of phase rule in metamorphic mineral paragenesis. Metamorphic structures and textures, metamorphic differentiation.

**Unit II**

Concept of metamorphic facies. Classification of metamorphic rocks: Mineral facies classification of Eskola, Fyfe Turner and Verhoogen, Grade classification of Winkler. Baric types, Facies series. Graphical representation of metamorphic mineral assemblages, composition paragenesis diagrams. ACF and AKF diagrams and representation of metamorphic assemblages. Significance of tie lines. Principal Types of Phase Diagrams, AFM Diagram.

**Unit III**

Geothermobarometry– basic concept. Metamorphic P-T-t paths – clockwise and anticlockwise paths and their tectonic implications. Isobaric cooling and isothermal decompression– disequilibrium textures. Metamorphism in relation to plate tectonics - paired metamorphic belts. Polymetamorphism, metasomatism, granitization and migmatites– anataxis and retrograde metamorphism.

**Unit IV**

Overview through important metamorphic rocks with special references to charnockites and khondalites of South India. Role of anhydrous fluids in granulite metamorphism – Carbonic metamorphism, Fluid inclusions, importance of fluid inclusion in metamorphic studies. Ultra High Temperature (UHT) and Ultra High Pressure (UHP) metamorphism.

**References:**

- Philpotts A.R. and Ague J.J. (2009) Principles of igneous and metamorphic petrology (2nd edition). Cambridge University press, New York
- Philpotts A.R. (1994) Principles of Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology. Prentice Hall,
- Miyashiro A. (1994) Metamorphic petrology. Oxford University Press
- Bucher K. and Martin F. (2002) Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks (7th Ed.). Springer,
- Blatt H. and Tracy R.J. (1996) Petrology (Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic). W.H.Freeman and Co., NewYork
- Winkler H.G.F. (1976) Petrogenesis of Metamorphic rocks (4th ed). Springer, New York
- Yardley B.W. (1989) Introduction to Metamorphic Petrology. Longman, New York,
- Yardley B.W.D., Mackenzie W.S. and Guilford C. (1995) Atlas of Metamorphic Rocks and their textures. Longman Scientific and Technical, England

<b>24-316-0105</b>	<b>INVERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the past life of the Earth, physico - chemical conditions of fossilization	2
2	Describe the invertebrate fossils and their evolutionary history	4
3	Analyses of the paleoenvironmental and paleoecological conditions	4

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	1	1	3	2
CO2	2	1	1	3	2
CO3	2	1	1	3	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit I:**

Fossils and fossilization: Modes of fossilization, Physico-chemical conditions of fossilization, Significance of fossils, Organic evolution, isolation, variation and speciation, and extinction, Missing intervals in Geological Records.

**Unit II:**

Morphology, Evolutionary trends, geological history, chronostratigraphic and biostratigraphic uses of Brachiopods, trilobites, Pelecypods, Gastropods, Cephalopods, Graptolites and Echinoids. Adaptation and functional morphology of gastropods and bivalves. Coral reefs, their types, formation and significance.

**Unit III:**

Principles of stratigraphy: Geological time scale. Stratigraphic Classification: Litho, chrono and bio stratigraphic classification, Methods of stratigraphic analysis. Brief ideas of magneto-seismic- chemo- and event stratigraphy; Physical and biological Stratigraphic correlation techniques, Graphic correlation techniques. Code of stratigraphic nomenclature.

References:

- Principles of Paleontology, Raup, D M & Stanley
- Outline of Paleontology, Swinnerton W H
- Principles of Invertebrate Paleontology, Shrock R H and Twenhofel

- Invertebrate Paleontology and Evolution, Clarkson, ENK
- Principles of stratigraphy, Dunbar C S & Rodgers J
- Geology of India and Burma, Krishnan MS
- Geology of India Vol I & II, Ramakrishnan and Vaidyanathan, Geol. Soc. of Ind. 2008
- Stratigraphy principles and practice, Weller M
- Historical Geology & Stratigraphy of India, Ravindra Kumar G

<b>24-316-0106</b>	<b>IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC PETROLOGY (PRACTICAL).</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Familiarize with igneous and metamorphic rock types through macroscopic and microscopic examinations	2
2	Training in thin section preparation	4
3	Experimental calculations in igneous and metamorphic petrology	5

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	1	2	2	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	2	1	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### *Igneous Petrology*

- ❖ Thin section preparation of rock samples.
- ❖ Megascopic and microscopic studies of major igneous rock types, Thin sections studies concerning texture/structure, and interpretation of their origin, Petrology calculations such as CIPW norm and Niggli values.



*Metamorphic Petrology*

- ❖ Megascopic and microscopic identification of important metamorphic rocks from assemblages, reaction textures and structures.
- ❖ Graphical representation, plotting and interpretation of chemical data on ACF, AKF diagrams and simple thermobarometric calculations

<b>24-316-0107</b>	<b>STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Accurate geometric description of the structures observed in natural deformed rocks	2
2	Measurement of various orientation data from the structures, plotting them in suitable diagrams and make a quantitative analysis	4
3	Understanding deformation mechanisms at different scales	2
4	Preparation and interpretation of structural maps	5

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	3	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO4</b>	1	3	3	1	1

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Study and description of different kinds of megascopic folds in hand specimens
- ❖ Trigonometric methods in dip and apparent dip relations, thickness of strata, fault problems.

- ❖ Descriptive geometry applied to intersection of two planes, vertical and inclined faults, and structural contours
- ❖ Interpretation of structural maps. Stereographic methods in dip and apparent dip, plunge and intersection of planes and lines.

<b>24-316-0108</b>	<b>MINERALOGY &amp; CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Crystallographic properties to identify minerals	3
2	Identifying and characterizing mineral deposits	5

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	2	2	2	1	-
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	3	1	-

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

#### Syllabus:

- ❖ Macroscopic study of minerals from their physical properties
- ❖ Microscopic study of minerals and identification of growth textures, and optical properties
- ❖ Study of crystal models of different classes, Stereographic projections, Miller indices and zone axis calculations.

<b>24-316-0109</b>	<b>GENERAL GEOLOGY*</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understand the origin of different structures in igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks	2
2	Identify different rocks and rock forming minerals	4
3	Understand the weathering and erosional process of different geological agents and the associate landforms	2

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	2	3	2	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	3	1	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit I:**

Constituent materials of the crust - rocks, minerals, fossils, soil and fluid constituents

**Unit II:**

Primary structures: Stratification and other common primary structures in sedimentary and igneous rocks. Rock deformation: stress and strain – stages of deformation behaviour of rocks under stress

**Unit III:**

Mineralogy - elementary concepts of geometric crystallography - simple forms and combinations - physical and chemical characteristics of minerals and their classification. Brief study of common rock-forming and ore minerals.

**Unit IV:**

Rocks - classification, form, texture and mineralogy of common igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks/rock-groups. Petrogenetic processes – magmatism and related processes – deposition and lithification of sediments – Geological work of streams, glaciers, wind, sea and groundwater, Weathering – Physical and Chemical weathering- Sediment transport and erosion - metamorphic processes.

**Unit V:**

Geologic time scale – significance of study of fossils and geochronological methods in Geology.

**References:**

- Understanding Earth 4th Edition, Frank Press & Raymond Siever, 2003, W. H. Freeman
- Principles of Physical Geology, Arthur Holmes, 2016, Wiley
- Petrology for students, S. R. Nockolds, R. W. O'B. Knox, G. A. Chinner, 1978, Cambridge University Press 20-316-0108: PHYSICAL

\* For Non Geology Graduates

<b>24-316-0110</b>	<b>PHYSICAL GEOLOGY &amp; GEOMORPHOLOGY**</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understanding the basic concepts of physical geology which shape the surface	2
2	Define the geomorphic features and natural agents	3
3	Explain the development of various Geomorphic Units	2

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	2	1	3	1	2
<b>CO2</b>	1	1	2	1	2
<b>CO3</b>	2	1	3	1	2

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.*

**Syllabus:**

*Physical Geology*

**Unit I:**

Origin of the Earth – Geoid and Ellipsoid concepts on the shape of the Earth – seismology and internal structure of the Earth – composition of the Earth – Geological time scale.

**Unit II:**

Plate tectonics: Theories and concepts – major plates and plate movements – different types of plate margins – continent drift and polar wandering –seafloor spreading, geomagnetic reversals – hotspots – Supercontinent cycles – global tectonics.

Rheology and mechanical properties of the lithosphere – deformation of the lithosphere – Isostasy – types and distribution of Volcanoes – intensity, causes, focal mechanism, epicentral localization, and global distribution of earthquakes.

*Geomorphology*

**Unit III:**

Basic concepts of geomorphology: ancient and modern ideas – catastrophism – uniformitarianism, approach and ideas of geomorphology. Different models of evolution of landscape- Davis, Penck, King, Hack.

Fluvial Geomorphology: Laws of drainage, fundamental concepts of fluvial morphometry, Concept of grade, channel forms and processes, shape of channel, longitudinal slope, base level control relation between channel width, depth and current velocity.

**Unit IV:**

Geomorphic Processes and associated Landforms: Streams – Oceans and Coasts – Ground water – Deserts – Glaciers.

**Unit V:**

Mass movements: Hill slopes –different approaches to study of slopes and their evolution–slope movement and stability factors–types, causative factors, and classification of mass wasting – a case study of landslides in Kerala.

Soil forming process: Physical and chemical weathering – the dynamic soil– nature of soil–soil texture and classification –soil horizons.

**References:**

- Geomorphology: A systematic analysis of late Cenozoic landforms, Bloom A.L., 1978, Prentice-Hall
- Principles of Physical Geology 3rd Edition, Holmes A., 2016, Wiley
- Geomorphology in the tropics, Thomas M.F., 1994, John Wiley & Sons
- Regolith, Soils and Landforms, Oliver C.D. & Pain C.F., 1996, Wiley

\*\* For Geology Graduates

<b>24-316-0111</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY &amp; DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understanding and awareness of environmental	2
2	Investigation of Pollution and its impacts	5
3	Discuss geological hazards and mitigation measures	2

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	-	1	2	-	3
<b>CO2</b>	-	-	2	-	3
<b>CO3</b>	-	1	1	1	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

## ***Syllabus***

### **Unit-I**

Environmental Geology: definition and concepts of environmental geology; environmental problems: greenhouse effect, global warming, global boiling and its consequences, mitigation and adaptation; depletion of ozone layer, acid rain.

### **Unit-II**

Pollution and its impacts: Air pollution: causes, impact and remedial strategies; Noise pollution: causes, impact and remedial strategies; Water pollution: causes, impact and remedial strategies; groundwater pollution and health issues.

### **Unit-III**

Environmental analysis of mining activities: concept of eco-friendly mining, laws governing protection of environment and control of pollution, environmental impact assessment (EIA). Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

### **Unit-IV**

Disaster management: Definitions and concepts: Hazards, disaster and catastrophe, Types and classification, causes and factors affecting disasters. Impact of disasters. Human behavior and response during disaster; natural hazards: earthquakes, volcanic activities, floods, droughts, landslides.

### **Unit-V**

Disaster risk assessment, preparedness and mitigation: Management and mitigation of disasters. Risk analysis, evaluation vulnerability assessment, Hazard zonation mapping and modeling, risk reduction strategies.

### ***References:***

- Patrick, L.A., (2016), Natural Disasters, McGraw Hill
- Carla, W. M., (2013) Environmental Geology, McGraw-Hill Education.
- Subramaniam, V., (2001) Text Book in Environmental Science, Narosa International.
- Bell, F. G., (1999) Geological Hazards., Routledge, London.
- Krynine, D. H. and Judd, W. R., (1998) Principles of Engineering Geology., CBS Edition.

- Smith, K., (1992) Environmental Hazards., Routledge, London
- Bryant, E., (1985) Natural Hazards., Cambridge University Press.
- Keller, E. A., (1978) Environmental Geology., Bell and Howell, USA .
- Valdiya, K.S., (1987) Environmental Geology – Indian Context., Tata McGrawHill
- Vogelsang D., (1995) Environmental Geophysics – A Practical Guide. Springer

<b>24-316-0112</b>	<b>COMPUTATIONS IN EARTH SCIENCES (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the basics of programming languages	2
2	Formulate simple computer programs in Python	5
3	Data Analysis of geophysical datasets Using MATLAB	4
4	Experience in Generic Mapping Tool (GMT)	3

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	-	2	-	-
<b>CO2</b>	1	-	3	-	-
<b>CO3</b>	1	-	2	-	1
<b>CO4</b>	2	-	3	-	-

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.



**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Python: Introduction to python, variables, data types, reading and printing of files, mathematical operators, conditional statements, loop statements- while and for loop; scripting for geophysical problems
- ❖ Matlab: Introduction to Matlab; Arrays; vectors and matrices; Array indexing; linear and logical indexing; plotting commands for line, polar, rose, contour and others shapes, histograms and images; Matrix operations Example codes for geophysical problems.
- ❖ Introduction to Generic Mapping Tool, (GMT) and basic commands in GMT; psbasemap, psxy, pstext, psimage, pscontour and other plotting commands.

**10.2 Semester II**

24-316-0201	<b>GEOCHEMISTRY &amp; ISOTOPE GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Advanced knowledge in geochemistry with practical skills	2
2	Application of geochemistry to solve multi-disciplinary problems	3
3	Familiarize the geochronological methods	2

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	2	2	2
<b>CO2</b>	1	2	2	3	2
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	3	3	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit I**

Elemental abundance in the Universe and their origin; Lunar and Planetary Geochemistry; Geochemical structure and composition of the earth: Primary differentiation, Geochemistry of

hydrosphere, biosphere, and atmosphere. Geochemical cycle. Thermodynamic concepts in geochemistry; Chemical reactions of rocks at the surface of the Earth, Chemical Equilibrium, Solubility Products, Carbonates, colloids, Hydration, Oxidation, Eh-pH Diagrams

## **Unit II**

Goldschmidt's classification of elements, chemical equations, Units and conversions, major and trace element data, Grouping of trace elements, partition and bulk distribution coefficients, bivariate plots, and ternary diagrams, geochemical data interpretation for petrogenesis and tectonic setting.

Geochemistry of igneous rocks: Behavior of major and minor elements during magmatic crystallization, Goldschmidt's rules, Major and trace element geochemistry.

Geochemistry of sedimentary rocks: Goldich's stability series, physico-chemical factors in sedimentation.

## **Unit III**

Isotope Geochemistry: Stable isotope geochemistry of carbon and oxygen and its applications to geology; Radiogenic isotopes; Decay scheme of K-Ar, U-Pb and Rb-Sr and Sm-Nd; Petrogenetic Implications of Sm-Nd, Rb-Sr; Radiometric dating of single minerals and whole rocks

Analytical Geochemistry: Working principle, applications, demonstration of LA-ICP-MS and XRF including sample preparations.

## **References:**

- Principles of Geochemistry, Mason B. and Moore C.B., 1982, John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Using Geochemical data: Evaluation, presentation, Interpretation, Hugh R. Rollinson, 1993, Routledge publication.
- Introduction to Geochemistry, Krauskopf K.B., 1979, McGraw-Hill Inc., US
- Elements of Geochemistry, Miyake Y. 1965, Maruzen Co., Tokyo
- Geochemistry, Goldschmidt V.M., 1954, Clarendon Press
- Geochemistry for every one, Fersman A., 1958, Foreign Languages Publishing House
- Geochemistry of sediments : A Brief Survey, Degens E.T., 1965, Prentice-Hall
- Principles of Isotope Geology 2nd Edition, Gunter. F., 1986, John Wiley & Sons

<b>24-316-0202</b>	<b>SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understand the origin of sedimentary rocks and its characteristics	2
2	Ability to identify sedimentary structures in field	4
3	Familiarize the favorable environmental conditions for sedimentation	3

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	3	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	2	3	3	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit-I

Sedimentary processes: Weathering, transportation, deposition, diagenesis and lithification. Role of weathering and sedimentation in the evolution of continental crust, Importance of duricrusts and its types. Mode and mechanism of sediment dispersal: classification, source and transporting agents associated with sedimentary processes. Introduction to Quaternary Sedimentology.

#### Unit-II

Sedimentary textures: Fabric of sediments. Concept of particle size and grade scale. Udden Wentworth scale. Parameters of frequency distribution - mean, mode, sorting coefficient, skewness and kurtosis and their significance. Shape and roundness. Porosity and permeability. Mineral stability and concept of mineral as provenance indicators. Sedimentary structures: Structures of mechanical, chemical and biogenic origin. Flow regime concept.

### **Unit-III**

Sedimentary rocks and classification: Siliciclastic rocks- conglomerates, breccia, sandstones, mud rocks- their description, classification and diagenesis. Biogenic, chemical and other nonsiliclastic rocks – carbonate rocks- types, classification and their diagenesis. Siliceous, phosphatic and iron-rich and evaporite sediments and sedimentary rocks- varieties and formation environment.

### **Unit-IV**

Sedimentary environments and facies: Terrestrial sedimentary environments- alluvial fans, braided and meandering channels, lacustrine and aeolian environments. Coastal sedimentary environments- deltas, peritidal environments, beach and barrier complexes. Marine sedimentary environments- continental, shelf, slope, and rise environments, pelagic sedimentary settings.

### **Unit-V**

Tectonics and sedimentation: tectonic concepts of formation of sedimentary basins, formation of sedimentary basins in different tectonic settings, mineralization, classification of basins, tectonic control on formation of sedimentary rocks.

### **Unit-VI**

Sedimentary basins: Introduction to basin analysis and classification. Use of structures and textures in basin analysis. Economic significance of sedimentary rocks. Interpretation of depositional environments in sedimentary petrology, sedimentary rocks in paleoenvironmental reconstruction.

### **References**

- Tucker, M.E., (2011). Sedimentary Petrology. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Blackwell Publishing.
- Nichols, G. (2009) Sedimentology and Stratigraphy Second Edition. Wiley Blackwell.
- Pettijohn, F.J., (2004) Sedimentary rocks, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, CBS.
- Selly, R.C., (2001) Applied Sedimentology 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Prothero, D. R. and Schwab, F. (2004). Sedimentary geology. Macmillan.
- Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B., (1988) Sedimentary Structures, Unwin- Hyman, London.
- Blatt, M. and Murray (1980) Origin of sedimentary rocks. Prentice Hall Inc.

<b>24-316-0203</b>	<b>MARINE MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND PALEOCEANOGRAPHY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understanding various microfossils and their oceanographic and climatic significance	2
2	Acquire knowledge about various paleoceanographic proxies	2
3	Application of microfossils in oil Industry	3

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	2	1	1	3	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	2	1	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	1	3	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I:

Relationship of Micropaleontology with ocean sciences. Types of microfossils, Sampling and processing techniques, Surface ultra-structure study of microfossils.

#### Unit II:

Study of calcareous microfossils: foraminifera, calcareous nano planktons, ostracodes and pteropods. Study of siliceous microfossils: Radiolaria, marine diatoms and silicoflagellates - morphology, modern biogeography and their significance in Marine Geology. Phosphatic microfossils: Conodonts - morphology, geological history and stratigraphic significance.

**Unit III:**

Organic walled microfossils and their significance, outline morphology of spores, pollen, dinoflagellates and acritarchs; Factors controlling distribution of dinoflagellates, biostratigraphic significance of spores, pollen, dinoflagellates and acritarchs. Use of microfossil in oil Industry

**Unit IV:**

History and development of Paleoceanography, Methods of measuring properties of the sea, Surface, intermediate and deep ocean circulation; forces that produce and effects of circulation patterns in world oceans; Important phenomena associated with surface circulation; Formation and movement of deep and bottom waters

**Unit V:**

Major oceanographic events in the Cenozoic, opening and closing of the gateways, Paleoceanographic proxies: Proxies for temperature, sea level, nutrient content, thermocline thickened, productivity, denitrification, Role of oceanic deep thermohaline circulation in earth's climatic change.

**Unit VI:**

Glaciation and climate: Various methods to record global and regional climatic changes. Seasonality, orbital pacemakers and Milankovich pacemakers, Millennial, centennial and decadal climatic changes. Extreme climatic events and sea level changes, greenhouse gases and global warming

**References:**

- Principles of Micropaleontology, GlassnerMP
- Elements of Micropaleontology, BignotG
- Introduction to MarineMicropaleontology, Bilal U Haq
- Foraminiferal Genera &TheirClassification, Leoblich&Tappan
- ModernForaminifera, BauranK.SenGupta
- Use of Proxies in Paleoceanography, Fischer G and Wefer G
- Fossils and climate, Brenchley P J
- Paleoclimatology- Reconstructing climate of the Quaternary Raymond S radley
- Tracers of the sea, Brocker VS and Peg T H

<b>24-316-0204</b>	<b>REMOTE SENSING &amp; GIS</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understanding the basic concepts of geospatial technologies	2
2	Analyse various platforms, sensors and satellites	4
3	Basic concepts of GIS and its applications	2

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	2	3	2
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	1	2	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	3	1	3	3

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

Basics of remote sensing – Laws of Radiation, Sources of EMR, electromagnetic spectrum – interaction of EMR with atmosphere and Earth Surface. Sensing of EMR – visible, near infrared, thermal and microwave. Spectral signatures for water, land and vegetation

#### Unit II

Platforms and Sensors & Principles of Photogrammetry; Aircraft Surveys – low and high altitude flying; various types of Sensors- Active and Passive; Resolution - Spatial, spectral, radiometric & temporal. Orbits and platforms for earth observation. Multi spectral scanners (MSS). Satellite characteristics.

#### Unit III

Satellites – polar and geostationary. Indian satellites – spectral characteristics – present satellites atmospheric and terrestrial studies – data acquisition from satellites. Aerial photos – types, scale, resolution, properties of aerial photos, stereoscopic parallax, relief displacement; Principles of

photogrammetry;

#### **Unit IV**

Digital image processing - characteristics of remote sensing data, preprocessing, Enhancements (band ratioing, stretching, convolution and rotation, contrast enhancement, thresholding) & classification (Unsupervised and Supervised); Elements of photo and imagery pattern and interpretation, application in Geology.

#### **Unit V**

Principles and components of Geographic Information System (GIS), Issues of Spatial and nonspatial data collection, representation and standardization; Data collection; Data Organization (location, attributes, consistency, scale); Vector and Raster data; Metadata; Data Interoperability; Data standardization; Data Classification. Concept of Map Scale, Georectification; Projection and Datum, GIS for Analysis and Modeling of Spatial Phenomena: Overlay, Proximity and network analysis.

#### **Unit VI**

Remote sensing and GIS application in various earth science studies and allied topics – structure and tectonics, Lithological mapping, mineral resources, natural hazards and disaster mitigation, groundwater potentials and environmental monitoring; LULC mapping, coastal zone management, Marine Fisheries and wetland management

#### **Unit VII**

Hands-on sessions on Georeferencing of maps; Digitisation of the maps and creation of Point, Line and Polygon layers by using Arc GIS. Data downloading from satellites and other Geoscience Websites viz. Bhukosh, Google Earth Engine and Identification of Lineaments using Google Tools, SOI and so on. Contouring of works in Arc GIS GPS-Practical applications in the field

#### **References**

- Burrough, P. A., McDonnell R.A., Lloyd C. D.(2015): Principles of Geographical Information Systems, Oxford University Press.
- Kang-Tsung Chang (2013): Introduction to Geographic Information Systems 7th



Edition, McGraw- Hill

- Lillesand T., Kiefer J.C(2015): Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, Wiley
- Remote sensing of atmosphere and oceans, Deepak. A., 1980, Academic Press
- Rafel C Gonzalez and Richard E woods (2018): Digital image processing, Pearson India Education Services, Pvt. Ltd; Noida.
- Rao, D.P (1995): Remote Sensing for Earth Resources, Association of Exploration Geophysicists

24-316-0205	<b>INDIAN GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand geological successions of India	2
2	Understanding the boundary problems in evolutionary history of Indian stratigraphy	2
3	Explain the Geology of Kerala and origin of Mineral Resources of Kerala	3

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	3	2	1	1
CO2	1	3	2	1	1
CO3	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### Unit I:

##### *Pre-Cambrian Stratigraphy*

Tectonic framework of India :Cratons- Dharwar, Bastar, Singhbhum , Bunderkhant, Aravally;  
Mobile belts: Eastern Ghat, Pandian, Satpura. Proterozoic sedimentary basins, Precambrian – Cambrianboundary.

**Unit II:**

*Paleozoic Stratigraphy*

Paleozoic stratigraphy of the principal regions of India. Study of Gondwana Supergroup- Concept, classification, fauna, flora and age limits of Gondwana supergroup and related paleogeography, paleoclimate, depositional characteristics and igneous activities. Permian – Triassic boundary.

**Unit III:**

*Mesozoic Stratigraphy*

Marine Mesozoic Stratigraphy: Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous systems in the principal regions of India. Marine transgressional history of the Mesozoic. Deccan volcanic Province, Cretaceous / Tertiary boundary.

**Unit IV:**

*Cenozoic Stratigraphy*

Brief account of the Paleogene and Neogene systems in their type localities and their equivalents in the Indian subcontinent. Quaternary/ Tertiary Boundary.

**Unit V:**

*Geology and Mineral Resources of Kerala*

Introduction, Physiography, Geology and Economic Minerals

**References:**

- Principles of Stratigraphy, Dunbar C S & Rodgers J
- Geology of India and Burma, Krishnan MS
- Geology of India Vol I&II, Ramakrishnan and Vaidyanathan, Geol.Soc.of Ind.2008
- Stratigraphy principles and practice, Weller M
- Historical Geology Stratigraphy of India, Ravindra Kumar

<b>24-316-0206</b>	<b>SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Basic understanding of the sedimentary process	2
2	Structural studies on sedimentary rocks	4
3	Knowledge about different types of sedimentary environment species	3

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	1	3	1	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	3	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	2	3	3	3

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

### Syllabus:

- ❖ Detailed study of clastic and non-clastic rocks in hand specimens and thin sections
- ❖ The techniques in heavy mineral identification, separation using Isodynamic separator
- ❖ Grain-size Analysis by sieving method and using Particle size analyser

<b>24-316-0207</b>	<b>MICROPALEONTOLOGY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Identify various fossils and microfossils	3
2	Surface ultrastructure and geochemical studies using SEM and EDAX	5
3	Analyse foraminiferal depth biotops to interpret their occurrence	4

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	2	2	2	3	1
<b>CO2</b>	2	1	2	2	1
<b>CO3</b>	2	1	2	3	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Morphological characters of some of the important fossils belonging to trilobita, cephalopoda, bivalvia, brachiopoda and echinodermata. Study of ammonoid suture pattern, Study of functional morphology of gastropods and bivalves.
- ❖ Types of microfossils, collection, separation, and processing techniques of various microfossils. Identification of foraminifera, ostracoda, radiolarians, diatoms and pteropods from marine sediments.
- ❖ Foraminiferal depth biotopes, various water mass assemblages and their interpretation of various climatic events.

<b>24-316-0208</b>	<b>REMOTE SENSING &amp; GIS (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Ability to apply photogrammetry and GIS concepts	3
2	Working knowledge on raster to vector data conversions image processing and corrections	4
3	Preparation of various layers using geospatial techniques	5

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	3	2	-	3
CO2	1	3	3	2	3
CO3	1	2	2	1	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Map reading; Watershed delineation; Visual image interpretation, Generation of maps.
- ❖ Aerial photograph interpretation, Digital Image Processing-Variety types of correction, Image classification- supervised and Unsupervised
- ❖ Analog to Digital Conversion – Scanning methods, Geo referencing of the maps.
- ❖ Digitisation of maps, creation of Point, Line and Polygon layers using ARC GIS.
- ❖ DEM Generation; Data Editing-Removal of errors – Overshoot & Undershoot, Snapping Data Collection and Integration, Non-spatial data attachment working with tables; Dissolving and Merging
- ❖ Data downloading from satellites and from websites; Clipping, Intersection and Union; Buffering techniques; Spatial and Attribute query and Analysis Contouring and DEM; Advanced Analyses-Network analyses; Layout Generation and report
- ❖ Google Earth Engine and Identification of Lineaments using Google Tools.
- ❖

24-316-0209	<b>GEOCHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Measurement of physico-chemical parameters	4
2	Sample preparation and chemical analyses of the rocks and sediments	4
3	To handle major and trace element geochemical data, calculations, plotting, and interpretations	5

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	2	1	3	-
CO2	1	2	1	3	1
CO3	1	2	2	3	-

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.*

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Measurement of physico-chemical parameters: Eh, PH, turbidity, conductivity, salinity, alkalinity.
- ❖ Chemical analysis of rocks and sediments: Preparation of solution A and B Estimation of major, minor, and trace elements, Organic matter, and carbonate.
- ❖ Evaluation, presentation, and interpretation of major and trace element geochemistry data: data preparation and calculations, plotting data in various binary and ternary diagrams, and petrogenetic and tectonic setting interpretations.
- ❖ Sample preparation for XRD and ICP-MS analyses.

<b>24-316-0210</b>	<b>WELL LOGGING AND RESERVOIR GEOPHYSICS</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Explain the basic rock and fluid properties that can be measured- porosity, permeability, fluid saturation and resistivity	2
2	Describe the various resistivity logs that helps in calculation of the fluid saturation of the adjacent bed	2
3	The importance of radioactive logs and its techniques for the identification of lithology of the reservoir	3
4	The importance of sonic, nuclear magnetic logging for the identification of porosity of the adjacent bed	3

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	2	1	1	3	1
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	1	1	-
<b>CO3</b>	2	1	1	1	-
<b>CO4</b>	1	2	2	1	-

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit-I

Reservoir characteristics and objectives of well logging. Drilling fluids and its properties. Borehole characteristics, mud filtrate, Invasion, Flushed and Invaded zone. Logging operational field system and its procedure. Classification of logging techniques.

#### Unit-II

Electrical logging: Spontaneous Potential (SP) logging, origin, static SP, PSP, factors affecting the shape and amplitude of SP curve, Interpretation, Resistivity logging: Principles of normal and lateral logs, Determination of true resistivity. Focused logs-laterology and micrology.

Microlaterology, Flushed zone resistivity, mud cake and mud filtrate resistivities. Interpretation of these methods for the determination of porosity, permeability, saturation and various resistivities of the formation. Theory and interpretation of Induction logging, True resistivities, Electromagnetic propagation tool.

### **Unit-III**

Radioactive logging :Basic principles of radioactivity, Instrumentation and logging procedures, Natural Gamma ray logging, Neutron logging, Density logging, Neutron activation logging, Interpretation of radioactive logging, porosity determination.

### **Unit-IV**

Other Miscellaneous Logging Techniques: Principles of sonic logging: Velocity in form media logging procedures and their interpretation, Magnetic logging: Nuclear magnetic logging and their interpretation. Temperature logging, cementation bond logging. Caliper logging, Micro caliper logging perforation sidewall sampling. Dip meter logging.

### **Unit-V**

Interpretation of well log data: Identification of structural features, identification of lithology, identification of sedimentary features and facies recognition. Applications of the well Logging Methods.

### ***References***

- Formation evaluation, E.J. Lynch, 1962, Harper & Row.
- Handbook of well log analysis, S.J. Pirson, 1963
- The Fundamental of Well-log interpretation, O. Serra, 1984, Elseiver.
- The fundamental of well log interpretation, M.R.J. Wyllie, 1990, Academic Press.
- Schlumberger Log Interpretation Principles /Applications, Schlumberger
- Schlumberger Log Interpretation Charts, Schlumberger:
- The Geological Interpretation of Well Logs, Malcolm Rider, 1996, Gulf Pub. Co.
- Well Logging for Earth Scientists, Darwin V. Ellis and Julin M Singer, 2007, Springer



<b>24-316-0211</b>	<b>SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHY</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Recognize and interpret the stratigraphic surfaces and depositional sequences	5
2	Utilize sequence stratigraphic techniques to examine sedimentary basins	3
3	Analyze the stratigraphic record and reconstruct depositional environments	4

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	-	1
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	1	-	1
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	1	1	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit-I

Introduction to sequence stratigraphy: Definition and History of sequence stratigraphy, Transgression and Regression, Depositional sequences and their components- System tracts Lowstand system tract, Highstand system tract, Regressive system tract. Concepts of Overlap, offlap, toplap and onlap. Sequence boundaries and bounding surfaces.

#### Unit-II

High resolution stratigraphy: Stratotypes, Global boundary Stratotype Sections and Points, Code of stratigraphic nomenclature. Eustasy and tectonics. Mean sea level and sea level changes. Cyclic sedimentation, Types of unconformities and their significance.

### **Unit-III**

Sequence stratigraphy in hydrocarbon exploration: Applications of sequence stratigraphy in source rock exploration. Sequence stratigraphic analysis using well logs, seismic data, and outcrop studies.

### **Unit-IV**

Basin characterisation: Basin subsidence and sediment supply. Rates of sedimentary accumulation, Applications of sequence stratigraphy in different geological settings: rift basins, passive margins, foreland basin.

### ***References***

- Octavian, C., (2022) Principles of Sequence Stratigraphy. Elsevier Science.
- Andrew D. M., (2022) Stratigraphy: A Modern Synthesis. Springer International Publishing.
- Emery, D. and Myers, K.J., (1996) Sequence Stratigraphy. Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications.
- B.U. Haq., (1995) Sequence Stratigraphy and Depositional Response to Eustatic, Tectonic and Climatic Forcing, Springer.
- Boggs, S., (1995) Principles of Sedimentology and Stratigraphy. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.

### 10.3 Semester III

24-316-0301	COASTAL PROCESSES AND EVOLUTION	Core	Credit 3
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understanding the important coastal processes and classification	2
2	Detailed study about the coastal landforms	4
3	Analysing the methods for coastal zone management	4

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	3
CO2	1	1	2	1	3
CO3	1	1	1	1	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### Unit-I

Coastal zone: Definition and nomenclature. Historical developments in coastal evolution. Waves tides and currents: types and characterisation. Shore and shore dynamics: classification of shorelines, beaches and coasts, Sources and composition of beach materials, Factors controlling the character of the beach, beach cycles, Beach rock formation, beach profile studies and their application. Beach deposits including those of drowned beaches. Sediment transportation mechanisms: breakers and surf, wave refraction, reflection and diffraction, Rip currents and longshore currents, Littoral drift cells and sediment budget.

##### Unit-II

Coastal landforms: Classification of coastal landforms: Beach and near shore system. Formation of dunes, cliff, spit, bar, tombolo, isthmus and barriers, estuaries, deltas, mangroves, intertidal mud flats, marshes, coral reef islands and coastal lagoons. Beach profile studies and applications. origin of spits, bars and barriers. Evolution of transgressive and regressive barriers.

Coasts dominated by waves/ tides and rivers, deltaic coasts. Coasts of coral and other small islands. Mud banks: their nature, classification and coastal erosion.

### **Unit-III**

Hazards in coastal areas: Storm surges, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, Tsunamis and their geological impacts. Coastal flooding inundation and saline water intrusion. Anthropogenic impacts in coastal environments: Pollution and coastal contamination. Coastal development and urbanisation.

### **Unit-IV**

Coastal erosion and shoreline retreat: Causes of coastal erosion- man made and artificial. Processes of coastal cliff and platform erosion. Global warming, Sea level rise and its impact on the coastal environments. Mean sea level, sea level rise and climatic change impacts.

### **Unit-V**

Coastal zone management: Conservation and protection strategies, seawalls, groins and backwaters. Beach restoration techniques. Adaptation strategies for coastal communities. Coastal zone management Acts and amendments. Integrated coastal zone management approaches. Sustainable development practices in coastal areas. Evolution and tectonics of Indian coasts, Coastal wetlands.

### **References**

- Juan, A.M., (2022) Coastal Geology, Springer.
- Gulicher, A., (2011) Coastal and submarine morphology, Nabu Press.
- Tomoya, S., (2008) Coastal Processes, Concepts in Coastal Engineering and Their Applications to Multifarious Environments, World Scientific.
- David, Jr.R.A and Fitzgera, (2004) Beaches and coasts, <sup>1st</sup> Edition, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Colin, D.W., (2002) Coasts: Form, Process and Evolution, Cambridge University Press.
- Charlier, R.H. and De meyer., (1998) Coastal Erosion, Springer.
- Carter, R.W.G., (1997) Coastal Evolution: Late Quaternary Shoreline Morphology, Cambridge University Press.
- Shephard, F.P., (1973) Submarine Geology., <sup>3rd</sup> Edition, Harper and Row.

<b>24-316-0302</b>	<b>MARINE GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understand the growth and evolution of ocean basins and the role of plate tectonics	2
2	Ability to describe the geological and geophysical techniques for investigate seabed	4
3	Understand the driving forces behind the natural disasters in marine realm	2

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	2	3	2	2
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	2	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	1	2	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I:

History of Marine Geology, Scope and Applications of Marine Geological Investigations. Oceanic expeditions: Challenger expedition, Deep Sea drilling Project, Ocean drilling Programme, Joint Global Flux Studies (JGOFS), Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP). Sea floor sampling techniques and devices – snappers, grabs, coring devices, dredging, underwater photography, diving.

#### Unit II:

Ocean Floor topography-- Continental margins: continental shelf and slope, its origin, continental rise; Submarine canyon and their origin, Oceanic ridges: Ridges, fracture zones; Ocean basins: Abyssal plains, Abyssal hills, Seamounts and guyots, Deep sea channels, submarine trenches and its origin, fjords. Topography of the Indian Ocean floor with special reference to the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea

**Unit III:**

Coral reefs – their types and theory of atoll formation, Sea level changes, causes and evidences of sea level changes, Submarine volcanism, Tsunamis – causes and effects, turbidity currents

**Unit IV:**

Evolution of Oceans: Structure and evolution of Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Recent developments in the theory of seafloor spreading provide a framework for consideration of the concepts of north south reversals in the direction of the geomagnetic field. Use of magnetic reversals to determine the rate of seafloor spreading.

**Unit V:**

Marine sediments their classes, sources and transportation, deep sea sediments, brown clay, oozes, their distribution and age, sediments of Indian Ocean floor

**References:**

- Marine Geology., J.P.Kennet
- The earth beneath the sea, Shepard F.P.
- Submarine Geology, Shepard F.P.
- The Ocean floor, Hams petterson
- Plate Tectonics and crustal evolution, Condia K.C.
- Petrology of the ocean floor, R.Hekinin
- Geotectonics, Belonssov V.V
- Geology of Continental Margins, C.A.Burk&C.L.Drake
- Sea levels, land levels and tide gages, Emery & Aubrey
- Submarine Geology and Geophysics, E.F.Wittard&. Bradshaw R.

<b>24-316-0303</b>	<b>ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND MARINE MINERAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 4</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understands the genesis, economic value and distribution of mineral deposits	2
2	Ability to know the ore beneficiation processes and its relation to mineral economics	3
3	Understand the marine mineral resources, processes of evolution and occurrences	2

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	2	1	-
<b>CO2</b>	1	2	2	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	2	2	1	-

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

Syllabus:

#### Unit I:

Ore deposits and ore minerals; Magmatic processes of ore mineralization - Orthomagmatic, pegmatitic, pyro-metasomatic and hydrothermal deposits. Residual deposits, deposits associated with metamorphic rocks; Wall rock alteration. Oxidation and supergene sulphide enrichment

#### Unit II:

Study of the following metallic, non-metallic and mineral fuel deposits of India with reference to their origin, mode of occurrence, distribution and uses. Metallic mineral deposits: Iron, manganese, aluminium, chromium, nickel, gold, silver, atomic minerals. Non-metallic mineral deposits: Deposits of minerals used in refractories, ceramics, glass, abrasives, fertilizers and cements; Study of micas, asbestos and barites. Plate tectonics in relation to ore genesis, Metallogenic epochs and major metallogenic provinces with special reference Indian ore deposits

**Unit III:**

Marine Mineral Resources; Terrigenous, biogenous and chemogenous mineral deposits. Deposits of the continental margin and Continental Shelves. Placers- formations, mode of occurrence, mineral composition and distribution. Placer mineral deposits along the Indian coast. Phosphorites, Glauconites, Barium Sulphate concretions etc. Vein deposits and petroleum deposits underlying the sedimentary carpet of the shelves.

**Unit IV:**

Deposits of the deep seafloor: Physical and chemical aspects of polymetallic nodules and their formation, distribution and concentration. Manganese Crust and their occurrence and composition. Hydrothermal Sulphides, their location, formation and occurrence. Occurrence of hydrothermal activities at different regimes.

**Unit V:**

Minerals economics, Environmental Impact of mining. Fluid inclusion studies in ore mineralogy. Principles of mineral beneficiation: Beneficiation of ores by panning, jigging, tabling, electromagnetic method and flotation. Mineral economics: Strategic, critical and essential minerals. National Mineral Policy.

**References:**

- Mineral Deposits, Lindgen W., 1919. McGraw-Hill book Company.
- Ore petrology, Stanton R.E., 1972. McGraw-Hill book Company.
- Mineral wealth of the Ocean, A..K..Ghosh, R.Mukhopadhyay, 2000
- Marine Geology, J .P. Kennet, 1981, Prentice Hall
- Mineral resources of the sea, Mero J. L., 1965, Elsevier
- Economic Mineral Deposits, Jensen M. L. and Bateman, A. M., 1962, Wiley.
- Ore textures, Recognition and Interpretation, Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg, London. Roger Taylor, 2009,



<b>24-316-0304</b>	<b>GEOPHYSICS AND OFFSHORE EXPLORATION</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand and summarize the scientific principles of gravity, magnetic, electrical resistivity, seismic prospecting and its applications	2
2	Understand the working principle of position fixing in sea, Radio position fixing and satellite position fixing systems and comprehend various data acquisition and survey procedures in marine surveys, such as bathymetry, gravity and magnetic etc	2
3	Be acquainted with various data processing and reduction steps in bathymetric, marine gravity and magnetic surveys	3
4	Have insight about various principles of offshore mining and drilling techniques and various platforms used for marine exploration and exploitation	4
5	Understand Law of the sea, EEZ management. Jurisdiction in the sea	2

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	1	3	1	-
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	3	2	-
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	3	3	-
<b>CO4</b>	1	3	2	1	1
<b>CO5</b>	1	1	1	2	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit I**

Elementary principles and practices on Gravity and Magnetism, Instruments and techniques used for Gravity and Magnetism surveys: Gravity and Magnetic data reduction steps and interpretation techniques. Electrical Resistivity Methods: Principle, instruments, survey techniques. Seismic refraction: principles, survey methods. Geophysics in offshore and geotechnical survey: pipeline identification: magnetic, Shallow gas identification: shallow seismic.

**Unit II**

Bathymetry and sea-bed imaging: Introduction to Bathymetry and Seabed imaging, Principle of Sonar system, single beam and multibeam echo sounder. Side scan sonar imaging. Bathymetric charts. Engineering and geological application

**Unit III**

Exploration methods for different resources: petroleum and natural gas exploration. Placer deposits. Manganese Nodules. Offshore Mining, Dredging and Drilling: Ocean dredging and mining methods: drilling methods, re-entry problems, Offshore structures: Fixed platform, Floating structures: drill platforms, drill ships, submersible platforms, production platforms, ROVs and underwater servicing. Dredging and other mining techniques. Deep sea mining, Method of extracting nodules and gas hydrates

**Unit IV**

Law of the sea. UN conventions on the law of the sea (UNCLOS). International Tribunal for the law of the sea, EEZ management. Jurisdiction in the seas. Piracy. International seabed authority. Maritime delimitation and dispute settlement. Arctic and Antarctic Ocean research activities.

**References:**

- Principles of Geophysical Prospecting, Dobrin M.B
- The Sea, Vol. III, Hill M.M (Ed)
- Geophysical Prospecting for Oil, Jaksky L.L
- Introduction to Geophysics, Howell B.H
- Geophysics, Parasnis D.S.

<b>24-316-0305</b>	<b>GROUNDWATER GEOLOGY AND PROSPECTING</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understand the concepts of hydrology and groundwater provinces of India	2
2	Familiarize the groundwater recharge methods and management	4
3	Applications of various geophysical methods in groundwater exploration	3

### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	-	3	1	1	2
<b>CO2</b>	-	1	1	-	2
<b>CO3</b>	-	3	2	1	2

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

Occurrence and distribution of groundwater Origin of water on Earth; global water cycle and budget; residence time concept, geologic formations as aquifers; confined and unconfined aquifers; groundwater table mapping and piezometric nests; porosity, void ratio, effective porosity and representative porosity range; primary and secondary porosities; groundwater zonation; specific retention, specific yield; groundwater basins; springs.

#### Unit II

Groundwater movement and well hydraulics Groundwater flow concepts; Darcy's Law in isotropic and anisotropic media and validity; water flow rates, direction and water volume in aquifers; permeability and hydraulic conductivity and ranges in representative rocks; Bernoulli equation; determination of hydraulic conductivity in field and laboratory; concept of groundwater flow through dispersion and diffusion; transmissivity and aquifer thickness.

**Unit III**

Water wells and groundwater levels Unidirectional and radial flow to a well (steady and unsteady); well flow near aquifer boundaries; methods for constructing shallow wells, drilling wells, well completion; testing wells, pumping test, slug tests for confined and unconfined aquifers; fluctuations in groundwater levels; stream flow and groundwater flows; groundwater level fluctuations; land subsidence; impact of global climate change on groundwater. Ground Water Provinces of India

**Unit IV**

Groundwater exploration Surface investigation of groundwater- geologic, remote sensing, electrical resistivity, seismic, gravity and magnetic methods; subsurface investigation of groundwater- test drilling, resistivity logging, spontaneous potential logging, radiation logging.

**Unit V**

Groundwater quality and management Groundwater composition, units of expression, mass-balance calculations; rock-water interaction (chemical equilibrium, free energy, redox reactions and cation/anion exchanges), graphic representation of chemical data; groundwater hardness, microorganisms in groundwater; water quality standards; sea-water intrusion; groundwater issues due to urbanization; solid and liquid waste disposal and plume migration models; application of isotopes (H, C, O) in groundwater; concepts of artificial recharge methods; Roof Top Rain water harvesting and filter bed designing; managing groundwater resources; groundwater basin investigations and management practices. Saline Water Intrusion and Ghybem - Hertzberg relationship. Groundwater Vulnerability studies - DRASTIC, GALDIT and WQI. Application of Statistics in the Interpretation of Water Chemistry Data

**References**

- Davis S.M, dWest,1969,Hydrology, JohnWiley Sons.
- Telford, W. M., Geldart, L. P., & Sheriff, R. E. (2012). Applied geophysics.2<sup>nd</sup>Edition Cambridge university press.
- Todd, D. K., & Mays, L. W. (2004). Groundwater hydrology.John Wiley & Sons.
- Walton, W. C. (1970). Educational Facilities in Ground-Water Geology and Hydrology in the United States and Canada, 1963. Groundwater, 2(3), 21-25.
- Ward, R. C., & Robinson, M. (1967). Principles of hydrology (No. 551.49/W262). New York: McGraw-Hill.

- Karanth K. R. (1989): Hydrogeology, Tata McGraw Hill Publ.
- Reddy AGS (2020): A Text Book on Water Chemistry. Nova Science Publishers, Inc, NY
- Raghunath H. M (1990): Groundwater, Wiley Eastern Ltd.,

<b>24-316-0306</b>	<b>ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND MARINE MINERAL RESOURCES (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Identification of ore minerals, through hand specimens and mounted sections	2
2	Analyse and Application of Fluid inclusion studies in economic mineralogy	4

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	2	1	2	-
<b>CO2</b>	1	2	1	3	-

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

- ❖ Macroscopic studies of ore minerals
- ❖ Microscopic studies of mounted ore sections
- ❖ Thin section preparation, ore mounting and fluid inclusion wafers
- ❖ Microthermometry of fluid inclusions in ore minerals

<b>24-316-0307</b>	<b>COASTAL PROCESSES AND EVOLUTION (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Sampling and mapping coastal materials and landforms	4
2	Beach profiling and interpretation	5
3	Sea Level variation study	4

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

<b>CO/PSO</b>	<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	3	1	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	1	2	1
<b>CO3</b>	1	1	1	2	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Mapping of coastal landforms, field demonstration and sampling of coastal materials.
- ❖ Beach profile measurements, time variation graph, interpretation of profile variation in different seasons and on different beaches set up.
- ❖ Sea Level curve preparation and interpretation.
- ❖ False colour composite image studies of coasts understanding and interpretation.

<b>24-316-0308</b>	<b>MARINE GEOLOGY (PRACTICAL)</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Marine Geological equipment handling and bathymetry preparation	3
2	Different type of marine geological analysis	4
3	Computation and interpretation of grain size data	5

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	2	3	2	3
CO2	1	1	3	1	1
CO3	1	1	3	2	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:**

- ❖ Operation of different sampling equipment for marine geological work, Preparation and interpretation of Bathymetric charts
- ❖ Size analysis: Sieve techniques and pipette analysis; Graphical representation, statistical computations and interpretation of grain size data

<b>24-316-0309</b>	<b>GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Proficiency in field techniques like mapping, rock identification and systematic sampling	5
2	Understanding of geological processes and interpretations	4
3	Application of knowledge in real-world geological exploration, mining and industry	3

<b>24-316-0310</b>	<b>SEISMIC PROSPECTING</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the principles of seismic prospecting-types of elastic waves and different types of velocity	2
2	Knowledge about the various energy sources and receivers used for land and marine surveys	2

3	Experience the field procedures to conduct the survey both on land and marine and the steps for the initial processing of the datasets	4
4	Understand the various seismic processing steps to be taken to enhance the signal and eliminate the noise	4
5	Familiarise the various interpretation techniques and methodologies	3

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	1	1	1
CO3	3	3	3	1	2
CO4	1	1	1	1	2
CO5	1	1	1	1	2

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, “-” = No correlation.

**Syllabus:****Unit I:**

Motivation for Seismic Prospecting, Oil Exploration, Mining and Engineering Application, Principles and Physical Basis of Seismic prospecting: Types of Elastic Waves, Expression for wave velocities, Reflection and Refraction of normally and oblique incident rays, Snell's Law, Critical refraction, Reflection and Transmission coefficients, Diffraction, seismic waves attenuation-geometrical spreading, intrinsic attenuation, scattering. Elastic wave velocities of rock, factors affecting the velocities. Different types of velocity.

**Unit II:**

Geometry of ray paths, refraction and reflection. Horizontal layers and dipping layers, NMO and dip move out. Seismic data acquisition –Energy sources for land and marine surveys-Dynamite, Thumper, Dinoseis, Vibroseis, Land air gun, Pinger, Sparker, Boomer, Airguns, waterguns. Land receivers-Electromagnetic Geophones and its performance, damping coefficient. Marine receivers-hydrophones and streamers. analog and digital recording, dynamic range.



**Unit III:**

Seismic reflection surveys: Field layout and shooting procedures for land and marine surveys, split spread and end-on spreads, CDP procedures for land and marine surveys stacking charts. 3-D surveys, vertical seismic profiling single channel and multichannel surveys. Refraction surveys, field procedures- fan shooting, broad-side shooting, long refraction profiles., reduction of data, interpretation, marine refraction, sonobuoy surveys, analysis of refraction records, interpretation of reversed and unreversed profiles, delay time methods, masked layers and hidden layers.

**Unit IV:**

Static and dynamic corrections, velocity determination, preparation of seismic sections, migration analysis of analogue records. Automatic processing of digital seismic data, demultiplexing, TAR, velocity analysis, stacking, deconvolution, frequency filtering, AVO analysis, seismic section plotting, display types, picking of events marking, Isochronmaps, Isopach maps, geological interpretation, synthetic seismogram. High resolution reflection seismic soundings, dispersion studies and amplitude analysis.

**Unit V:**

Application of reflection and refraction methods: Seismic stratigraphy: geological sea level change model. Depositional patterns, seismic sequences, seismic facies, reflection character concepts, exploration for minerals, oil and gas, groundwater engineering surveys. Structural traps and stratigraphic traps: identification of geological structures like anticlines, faults, salt domes etc. Pitfalls in interpretation. Bright spot, seismic attributes, hydrocarbon indicators.

**Unit VI:**

Ground-Penetrating Radar Introduction, Electromagnetic Theory, Physical properties, EM wave properties, GPR Instrumentation, Modeling of GPR Responses, Survey Design, Data processing, Interpretation, Case Studies and Pit falls.

**References**

- Interpretation theory in Applied Geophysics, F.S. Grant and G.F West, 1965,
- Seismic stratigraphy, Robert E Sheriff, 1980, Springer

- Seismic Data Processing Vol I and II, Oz. Yilmaz, 1987, Society of Exploration Geophysics.
- Exploration Seismology, Sheriff & Geldart, 1995, Cambridge.
- Applied Geophysics, Telford W.M., Geldart L.P. and Sherif R.H., 1997, Cambridge.
- Exploration Geophysics, M. Gadallah and R. Fisher, 2009, Springer
- Introduction to Geophysical Prospecting, Milton B. Drobrin and Carl H. Savit, 2014, McGraw Hill.
- Marine Geophysics, Jones E.J.W., 2016, Wiley.

<b>24-316-0311</b>	<b>PETROLEUM GEOLOGY AND COAL GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 3</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the origin, characteristics and geological settings of fossil fuels	2
2	Familiarize various exploration techniques for coal and petroleum exploration	3

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	1	3	1	3	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	1	3	3

*Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.*

#### **Syllabus:**

##### **Unit I:**

The occurrence of petroleum: surface occurrence, subsurface occurrence. The origin of petroleum: Inorganic and organic origin; Transformation of organic matter into petroleum: bacterial activity, heat and pressure, catalytic reaction, radioactivity.

**Unit II:**

Reservoir rocks, classification – fragmental reservoir rocks, chemical reservoir rocks, marine and non-marine reservoir rocks; characteristics, relationship between porosity and permeability. Reservoir fluids (water, oil and gas): distribution and characters, Oil field water: physical properties of oil fieldwaters.

**Unit III:**

Structural traps for oil and gas accumulation: traps caused by folding, faulting and fracturing; Primary and secondary Stratigraphic traps, combination traps, salt domes, cap rock. Migration and accumulation of petroleum: Geologic framework of migration and accumulation, primary and secondary migration

**Unit IV:**

Coal Geology – Formation of Coal, Coalification process, in-situ and transported theories about origin of coal. Microscopic and Megascopic constituents. Macerals and its types. Microlithotype and Lithotype. Impurities in Coal. Different varieties of Coal. Humic and sapropelic coal. Concept of coal maturity and ranks of coal. Thermal maturity indicator – Vitrinite reflectance.

**Unit V:**

Classification of coal - Peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite coal. Analysis for the assessment of coal quality - Proximate and ultimate analysis. Spatial and temporal distribution of coal in India – Gondwana and Tertiary coal occurrences.

**Unit VI:**

Application of gravity, magnetic, seismic and well logging methods for exploration of petroleum.

**References:**

- Petroleum Geology, North P.K.1985
- Petroleum Formation&Occurences, Tissot B.P. &Wette D.A.1984
- Elements ofPetroleumGeology, Selley R.C.1998
- Sedimentary Organic matter – Organic facies &palynofacies, R.V. Tyson,1995
- PetroleumDevelopmentGeology, Dickey P.A.1986
- Petroleum in theMarineEnvironment, Petrakis L. & WeisF.T.
- Petroleum Exploration &Explorationpractice, B. Sahay1994
- Stach, E., (eds.), 1975, Stach’s Textbook of Coal Petrology, Gebruder Borntraeger, Berlin

- Thomas, L., 2012, Coal Geology, Wiley India Pvt Ltd, Delhi.
- Sharma N.L. and Ram K.S.V. (1966) Introduction to the geology of Coal and Indian Coal fields. Oriental Publishers

<b>24-316-0312</b>	<b>GEO-STATISTICS</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	To carry out the analysis of spatially distributed data, providing insights into spatial patterns, trends, and relationships within a geographical area	4
2	Understanding the methods which enable the estimation of values at un-sampled locations based on the values observed at sampled locations	2
3	To be able to analyze the techniques facilitate the creation of spatial maps and visualizations that represent the spatial distribution of variables	4

#### CO – PSO Mapping Table:

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	-	1	1	2	1
<b>CO2</b>	1	1	1	1	1
<b>CO3</b>	-	1	2	3	1

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

#### Syllabus:

##### Unit I

The nature of geological populations. Kinds of variability of geological data: natural variability, sampling variability, preparation variability and analytical variability. Measures of central tendency: mean, mode and median. Measures of variability: sum of square, variance, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis.

**Unit II**

Population distribution: normal, poisson and binomial distribution, population density function. Principles of statistical inferences on the basis of sampling distributions chi-square, t and F distributions, and their use in geology.

**References**

- "Geostatistics: A Tool for Geographers" by Arun Chatterjee and Harish K. Sharma: This book provides an introduction to geostatistical methods tailored for geographers and researchers working in India.
- "Geostatistics for Environmental Applications: Proceedings of the Workshop on Geostatistics for Environmental Applications, Bangalore, India, 17-21 February 1991" edited by M. D. Prasad and P. K. Sen:
- "Geostatistics for Natural Resources Evaluation" by Pierre Goovaerts Publisher: Oxford University Press Year: 1997

24-316-0313	<b>MINING AND EXPLORATION GEOLOGY</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 2</b>
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No	Outcomes	Bloom's Level
1	Understand the fundamentals of resource evaluation, estimation and exploration	2
2	Evaluation of socio-environmental factors in mining operations	5
3	Familiarize the emerging trends in the mining industry and techniques	3

**CO – PSO Mapping Table:**

CO/PSO	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
<b>CO1</b>	2	2	2	3	2
<b>CO2</b>	1	3	2	1	2
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	-	1	3

Note: Correlations Levels: 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, "-" = No correlation.

***Syllabus:***

**Unit-I**

Introduction to Mining Geology: Overview of the mining industry and its significance in the global economy. Historical development and key milestones in mining geology. Important Geophysical, Geochemical, Remote sensing and GIS applications in exploration.

**Unit II**

Mining Methods and Engineering: Features of a mine. Surface mining techniques: open-pit mining, strip mining. Underground mining methods: room and pillar, longwall, block caving. Mine design, planning, and optimization. Geotechnical considerations in mining operation.

**Unit III**

Mineral Processing and Metallurgy: Principles of mineral processing: comminution, flotation, gravity separation. Extractive metallurgy techniques for refining ores into marketable products. Environmental considerations in mineral processing.

**Unit IV**

Environmental impacts of mining activities: habitat destruction, land degradation and soil erosion, water and air pollution, human-wildlife conflict, and the loss of biodiversity. Mine Closure and Reclamation: Planning for mine closure and post-mining land use. Techniques for site rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration.

***References***

- James P., (2022), Text-Book of Mining Geology for the Use of Mining Students and Miners, Creative Media Partners, LLC.
- Beth T., (2016) Mining Geology: Exploration and Management, Syrawood Publishing House
- Marat A., (2016) Applied Mining Geology, Springer.
- Deshmukh, S.R., (2010) Elements of Mining Technology, Denett& Co.
- Roger, M., (2010) Geological Methods in Mineral Exploration and Mining, Springer Heidelberg Dordrecht London New York.

<b>24-316-0314</b>	<b>GEOPHYSICAL FIELD WORK</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit 1</b>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Bloom's Level</b>
1	Understand the basic principles of surveying, field procedures, handling with Toposheets and GPS	2
2	Acquire knowledge about the principles of gravity, magnetic, electrical resistivity and seismic instruments and their calibrations	3
3	To be acquainted with various survey procedures, data acquisition, data processing and interpretation of gravity, magnetic, electrical resistivity and seismic surveys	3
4	To generate different gravity, magnetic, electrical resistivity and seismic sections and their interpretation in terms of subsurface geology	5

## 10. Semester IV

<b>24-316-0401</b>	<b>PROJECT WORK , PRESENTATION AND VIVA VOCE</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Credit 16</b>
<b>24-316-0402</b>	<b>MOOC COURSE***</b>	<b>Elective</b>	<b>Credit</b>

\*\*\*It is mandatory for the students to register for a suitable MOOC (as recommended by Department Council from time to time), available in the SWAYAM platform ([www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)). **The students can avail the courses at any time during the first three semesters, based on the availability of suitable courses at [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in) and should procure the required credits for MOOC before completion of the fourth semester.** Grading of MOOC will be decided by the Department Council and University based on the results obtained from [www.swayam.gov.in](http://www.swayam.gov.in)