University of Rajasthan
Jaipur

SYLLABUS

M.Sc.
(GEOLOGY)
(ANNUAL SCHEME)
2015-2017
SYLLABUS
SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSES OF STUDY

M.Sc. GEOLOGY

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

M.Sc. (Previous) Examination,
M.Sc. (Final) Examination,

2015-17
NOTICE

1. The Ordinance governing the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Fine Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce and Law are contained in a separate booklet. The students are advised to refer to the same.

2. Changes in Statutes/Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/Syllabi and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or re-making and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change.

3. All court cases shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan University headquarters at Jaipur only and not any other place.

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SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
(Annual Scheme)

Each Theory Paper 3 Hrs. Duration 100 Marks
Dissertation/Thesis/ Survey Report/Field Work, if any. 100 Marks

1. The number of papers and the maximum marks for each paper/practical shall be shown in the syllabus for the subject concerned. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory part as well as in practical part (wherever prescribed) of a subject/paper separately.

2. A candidate for a pass at each of the Previous and the Final Examinations shall be required to obtain:
   (i) Atleast 36% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination, and
   (ii) Atleast 36% marks in practical(s) wherever prescribed at the examination, provided that if a candidate fails to secure atleast 25% marks in each individual paper at the examination and also in the dissertation/Survey report/field work, wherever prescribed, he shall be deemed to have failed at the examination notwithstanding his having obtained the minimum percentage of marks required in the aggregate for that examination. No division will be awarded at the Previous and the Final Examination. Division shall be awarded at the end of the Final Examination on the combined marks obtained at the Previous and the Final Examination taken together, as noted below:

   First Division 60% of the aggregate marks taken together of the Previous and the Final Examination.
   Second Division 48%

All the rest will be declared to have passed the examination.

3. If a candidate clears any Paper(s)/Practical(s)/Dissertation prescribed at the Previous and/or Final Examination after a continuous period of three years, then for the purpose of working
out his division the minimum pass marks only viz. 25% (36% in the case of practical) shall be taken into account in respect of such Paper(s)/Practical(s)/Dissertation are cleared after the expiry of the aforesaid period of three years; provided that in case where a candidate required more than 25% marks in order to reach the minimum aggregate as many mark out of those actually secured by him will be taken into account as would enable him to make up the deficiency in the requisite minimum aggregate.

4. The Thesis/Dissertation/Survey Report/Field Work shall be type-written and submitted in triplicate so as to reach the office of the Registrar atleast 3 weeks before the commencement of the theory examinations. Only such candidates shall be permitted to offer Dissertation/ Field Work/Survey Report/Thesis (if provided in the scheme of examination) in lieu of a paper as have secured atleast 55% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the previous examination in the case of annual scheme irrespective of the number of papers in which a candidate actually appeared at the examination.

N.B. Non-collegiate candidate are not eligible to offer dissertation as per provisions of O. 170-A.

M.Sc. (GEOLGY)

Total Marks of M.Sc. Previous 600
Each of the following theory papers shall be of 60 marks.

M.Sc. Previous
A. Theory Papers:
   Paper I : Mineralogy, Crystallography and Geochemistry
   Paper II : Environmental Geology, Geomorphology and Hydrogeology:
   Paper III : Structural Geology and Tectonics
   Paper IV : Palaeontology
   Paper V : Sedimentology and Principles of Stratigraphy
   Paper VI : Precambrian Geology and Stratigraphy of India

B. Practical and Fieldwork:
   Part-A : 100
   Part-B : 115 (This includes 25 marks of the field as mentioned in para 'D')

C. Seminar Presentation : 25 marks
   Seminar presentation shall be evaluated by the following committee:
   (i) Head of Department
   (ii) Supervisor
   (iii) One member to be appointed by the Head on the basis of seniority.

D. Field Work : (i) Mapping 15 Marks
   (ii) Gen. Field Work 10 Marks

M.Sc. Final

Total marks of M.Sc. Final 625

A. Theory Papers of 75 Marks each
   Paper VII : Resource Geology
   Paper VIII : Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology
   Paper IX : Remote sensing and Exploration geology
   Paper X : Elements of Engineering Geology, Mining Geology and One Dressing

B. Paper XI : Project oriented Dissertation
   Dissertation shall carry 100 marks and shall be evaluated by one external and the internal examiner.

C. Practical : Part-A : 125 Marks
   Part-B : 100 (This includes 30 marks of the field on mentioned in Para 'D')

D. Field Work : (i) Mining Training 15 Marks
   (ii) Gen. Field Training : 15 Marks
**M.Sc. : GEOLOGY (PREVIOUS)**

**Paper I : Mineralogy, Crystallography and Geochemistry**

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

**Section-A**


**Section-B**

Isomorphism and polymorphism. Classification of silicates, study of physical and optical properties of important rock forming minerals. Mode of occurrence, chemical composition, crystal structure, experimental work, association of the following mineral families: olivine, pyroxene, amphibole Garnet, Feldspar, Mica, Alumino-silicates and other important rock forming minerals.

**Section-C**

Variation diagrams: concept and application, trace and rare earth elements, their abundance and application. Isotope Geochemistry, Stable and radiogenic isotopes: their application to geological systems specially Rb-Sr, K-Ar, U-Pb and Sm-Nd systematics.

**Practical**

**Mineralogy:**
1. Identification of minerals by microscopic examination.
2. Determination of optical characters of important rock forming minerals under microscope.

**Crystallography:**
1. Identification and description of crystal model in hand specimen.
2. Construction of stereographic projection and determination of axial ratio in problems related to stereographic projections.

**Geochemistry:**
Calculation of mineral formulae and presentation of analytical data.

**Books Recommended:**

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**Paper-II : Environmental Geology, Geomorphology and Hydrogeology**

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

**Section-A**

Concept and definition of Environmental Geology; Major Ecosystem (Atmosphere, Biosphere, Hydrosphere and Lithosphere); Major environmental issues on global, regional and desertification; Natural hazards: risk perception, vulnerability zonation, adaptation and mitigation. Mineral and energy resources of India: their exploitation and impact on environment; Environmental Impact Assessment; Environmental Management Plan; Environmental Audit, environmental regulations in India. Pollution and waste disposal, heavy metals and biogeochemical cycles; geological factors and human health. Concept of emerging Environmental Management System (EMS).

**Section-B**


**Section-C**

Ground water: its origin, types, importance, occurrence, movement and uses; ground water in hydrological cycle. Aquifer properties ground water flow and Darcy's law, geo-environmental control on ground water, ground water provinces in India with special reference to Rajasthan. Ground water pollution, ground water development and management, artificial recharge of ground water, ground water sustainability, basic concept of ground water modelling.

**Practical**

EIA and EMP formulation for mining, industrial and urban area. Delineation of vulnerable and hazardous zones; identification and siting of geologically safe inhabitation zone, safe waste disposal zone and rain water harvesting structures. Identification of present and past environment of deposition and accumulation of resources. Presentation of chemical analyses data and plotting of chemical classification diagram. Study and identification of seismic, flood and drought prone areas. Classification of ground water for use in drinking irrigation and industrial purposes. Watershed delineation and Morphometric analysis. Interpretation of ground water table and ground water contour maps. Plotting ground water basins of India.

**Books Recommended:**
Paper-III: Structural Geology and Tectonics

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

Section-A

Mechanical principles and behaviour or rocks. Types of strain ellipsoids and ellipsoids. Two dimensional stress analyses. Primary and secondary sedimentary structures and penecontemporaneous deformation.

Section-B

Fractures and joints. Their nomenclature, age relationships, origin and significance. Causes and dynamics of faulting-normal, strike slip, reverse. Thrust/nappe.

Planar and linear fabrics in deformed rocks; their chronology origin and significance.

Concept of stereographic projection of fabric elements and its applications (β and n diagrams).

Section-C

Crystal types, Shields, Platforms, Mountain chains, Rift valleys, Mid oceanic ridges, Islands arcs and Oceanic basins.

Tectonic theories; types and characteristics of Plate margins. Seismic, Volcanic mountain belts and Plate tectonics. Plate tectonics of Indian subcontinent with special reference to evolution of Himalayas and Gangetic plains.

Practical

Solution of structural problems by stereographic and orthographic projections. Structural analyses with stereonet.

Preparation and interpretation of geological maps, outcrops and sections. Structural problems concerning economic mineral deposits. Recording and plotting of field data. Plotting and interpretation of petrofabric data and resultant diagrams. Study of large scale tectonic features of the Earth.

Books Recommended:

Paper-IV: Palaeontology

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

Section-A

Evolution: mechanism, evidences and theories.

Classification: taxonomy and species nomenclature.

Paleoecology:
(a) Fundamentals
(b) Palaeoenvironment: physical parameters and various approaches of reconstruction.
(c) Taphonomy, taphocenosis, thanatocenosis, time-averaging/condensation shell-beds and biostratigraphy.
(d) Palaeoecological interpretation and its application.

Section-B

Application of the following groups of fossils in stratigraphy and stratigraphic correlation/reconstruction of palaeo environment:

Algae (Calcareaous/Siliceous): Coccolithophore, Stromatolites, Dinoflagellates, Halimedas, Diatoms, Pollen grains and spores, Foraminifers, Radiolarian, Sponges, Corals, Serpulids, Trilobites, Ostracodes, Monoplacophora, Gastropods, Nautiloids, Ammonooids, Belemnoites, Lamellibranchs (with functional morphology), Brachiopods (with functional morphology), Hyoliths, Bryozoans, Echinoids (with functional morphology), Crinooids, Graptolites and Conodonts.

Section-C

Technology: Classification, description of common Inchnogenera, application.

Gondwana Flora: Systematic study of important Gondwana Plant, bearing on palaeoclimate. Evolutionary history of man, elephant and horse.
Practical:
- Labelled sketches, classification, morphological description and age/horizon and locality of available macro- and micro-fossil specimens.
- Study index fossils in their chronological order.
- Study of functional morphology in fossil specimens.

Books Recommended:
- Woods, H. Palaeontology Invertebrate.

Paper V: Sedimentology and Principles of Stratigraphy
- Note: The paper will contain nine questions having three questions from each section, candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section.

Section A
- Concept of sedimentation-process of transport, deposition, lithification and diagenesis.
- Sedimentary environments and facies - Continental, alluvial, fluvial, desert-plain and glacial sedimentary system. Volcanoclastics, deep sea basins.
- Texture of sedimentary rocks and their graphical representation, structures palaeocurrents and basin analysis.
- Classification of sedimentary rocks.

Section B
- Application of trace element, rare-earth element and stable isotope geochemistry of sedimentological problems. Description of following rock groups - conglomerate, sandstone, greywacke, shale, limestone, phosphorite, and evaporate. Tectonic frame work of sedimentary basins and their economic aspects.

Section C
- Code of stratigraphic nomenclature.

Standard stratigraphic scale and Indian equivalent.
- Stratigraphic classification: Lithostratigraphy, biostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy and their units.
- Sequence stratigraphy: concepts and application
- Magnetostratigraphy
- Climatostratigraphy
- Graphical representation of stratigraphic data.

Practical
Books Recommended:

Paper VI: Precambrian Geology and Stratigraphy of India
- Note: The paper will contain nine questions having three questions from each section, candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section.

Section A
- Early history of earth's Crust, nature of early crust, formation and evolution of greenstone, Granitic and granulitic terrains. Precambrian geochronology and early crustal evolution.
- Precambrian provinces of India: Their stratigraphy and correlation. Precambrian world stratigraphy. Boundary problems in stratigraphy.

Section B
- Geology of Rajasthan - Archaean and Proterozoic rock groups: Banded Geneissic Complex, Aravalli, Delhi and Vindhyan Super groups. Phanerozoic stratigraphy of Rajasthan including divisions, rock types, distribution, structure, correlation and economic significance.

Section C
- Nomenclature, division, rock types, distribution, structure, palaeoecography, flora, fauna, regional correlation and economic significance of the following groups in India:
  - (i) Palaeozoic
  - (ii) Mesozoic and (iii) Cenozoic.

Practical:
- Description of important stratigraphic rocks and their order.
- Tracing of palaeo graphic maps during Phanerozoic. Distribution of various geological formations on the outlines map of India. Tectonic framework of India.

Books Recommended:
- M.S. Krishan (1966) Geology of India and Burma.
- D.N. Wadia (1949) Geology of India.
Field Training

1. Field studies of stratigraphical formations significant for phytocological and sedimentological and visual environmental impact studies. The duration of field training is for three weeks.
2. Geological mapping with emphasis on lithological, structural and geomorphological features. The duration of field training should be for three weeks.

Field training is compulsory and students not taking part in the training shall not be allowed to appear in the examination.

M. Sc. Final Geology

Paper - VII: Resource Geology

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

Section A

Magma and its relation with mineral deposit. The development of the modern theories of ore formation, Classification for ore deposits. Precursors of ore formation: magmatic concentration, contact metasomatism, hydrothermal, regional and mechanical concentration, sedimentation, metamorphism, supergene enrichment, Bacteriogenic, and volcanogenic exhalations, Stratiform and Stratiform ore deposits.

Fluid inclusion in ores: Principles, assumptions, limitations, and applications.

Study of stable and unstable isotopes in relation to ore deposits.

Section B

Mode of occurrence of ore bodies - morphology and relationship of host rocks. Textures, Paragenesis and Zoning of ore and their significance. Concept of ore bearing fluid and deposition of ore. Their origin, migration, Wall rock alteration; Structural and stratigraphic control, of ore localization. Metallogenic provinces and epochs.


Section C

Coal: Definition and origin of Coal, Rank grade and type of Coal. Indian and International Classification Geological and geographical distribution of Coal deposits in India, Detailed geology for some important Coalfields of India.

Petroleum: Its nature and composition. Origin and migration (Primary and Secondary) of Oil and gas. Characteristics of Reservoir rocks and traps (structural & stratigraphic) geology of oil bearing basins of India, position of oil and natural gas in India, future prospects and the economic scenario.

Atomic Fuel: Mode of occurrence Distribution of atomic minerals in India. Brief outline of the following important deposits: Bushveld chromite kuruko deposit iron Porphyry copper deposit.

Practical:

Megascape study of structures and fabrics of different minerals and their associations. Mineralogical and textural studies of common ore minerals under ore-microscope and petrological study of other industrial and nonmetallic minerals. Diagrammatic representation of open cast and underground mining. Exercises on none sampling and determination of tenor, cut-off grades and ore reserves.

Books Recommended:


Paper VIII: Igneous & Metamorphic Petrology

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

Section A

Magma - Origin and emplacement; factors affecting magma generation, differentiation and Assimilation. Mineralogical, chemical and tectonic classification of igneous rocks; principles of IUGS systematics.

Crystallization of silicate melt-phase rule, crystallization behavior of albite-anorthite; albite-orthoclase; Forsterite-silica; Nepheline-Kalsilite-silica, Quartz-Albite-Anorthite-Orthoclase.

Section B

Petrography, mode of occurrence, classification and petrogenesis of granites, alkaline rocks, anorhotics; pegmatites, lamprophyre, basalt, ultramafic rocks and raks suites.

Metamorphism, its limits and variables. Phase rule and phase diagrams: ACF, AKF and AFM; their application in understanding mineral paragenesis and parentage.

Section C

Practical:
Igneous Petrology
Description and identification of important igneous rocks in hand specimen and thin section.
Graphical presentation of geochemical data and its interpretation. Calculation of CIPW and Niggli values. Geographic distribution of important igneous episodes of India.

Metamorphic Practical
Description and identification of important metamorphic rocks in hand specimen and thin section.
Graphical presentation of geochemical data - ACF and AKF diagram and their interpretation. Geographic distribution of important metamorphic terrains of India.

Books recommended
- Bhashkar Rao: Metamorphic Petrology.

Paper IX: Remote Sensing and Exploration Geology
Note: The paper will contain nine questions having three questions from each section, candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section.

Section A

Section B

Section C
Elements of ore search and ore guides; surface prospecting methods; exploratory drilling; drill hole logging, deviation of bore holes; Geochemical prospecting, concept of anomaly, Geochemical cycle, mobility and association of elements, Geochemical tracers and isotopes, Primary and Secondary dispersion patterns, Geophysical prospecting - concept and application of seismic, gravity, magnetic, electrical and radioactivity methods. Classification of reserves, calculation of resources grade and tonnage relationship.

Practical:
Familiarity with photogeology and satellite data products.
Familiarity with photogeology and satellite data interpretation instruments.
Transfer of principal and conjugate points; determination of scale; interpretation of aerial photographs and satellite data for various applications such as hydrogeomorphology, geomorphology, geology, and land use & land cover, drainage and gully pattern, soil type, identification, urban planning and environmental studies. Numerical and map interpretation of seismic, gravity, magnetic and electrical data.

Book recommended
- Drum S.A. 1987 Image Interpretation in Geology, Allen and Unwin.


Mining Geology and ore Dressing
Note: The paper will contain nine questions having three questions from each section, candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section.

Groundwater in tunnels, in hilly terrains. Landslides: Types, process leading to landslides, landslide prevention and remedial measures.

Section B
Elements of alluvial mining.
Methods of sampling, drill hole samples, chip and channel sampling. Preparing samples for analysis.

Section C
Concept of ore dressing, its technical necessity. Physical Properties used in ore dressing.
Advantages of ore dressing. Comminution practice: Jaw, gyratory and cone crushers, their principle and usage, types of grinding mills. Methods of sulfide beneficiation, concept of forth flotation.

Practical:
Survey by Plane Table and Prismatic Compass and Theodolite. Leaveling and countouring by Dumpy Level and profile drawing by abney level.

Books Recommended:
- Sharma, P.V. 1997 Environmental and Engineering geophysics. Cambridge Univ. Press.

Field Training:
1. Field studies of outcrops of Igneous and Metamorphic rocks and economic mineral deposits. The duration of field training should be for three weeks.
2. Field training of mining methods with emphasis on geological controls of mineralization and mining. The duration of the training should be for two weeks.
Field studies/training is compulsory and students not taking part in the training shall not be allowed to appear in the examination.

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