DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE– 12 (DSC-12): Geology of India (L3, P1)

Credit distribution, Eligibility and Pre-requisites of the Course

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
DSC-12 Geology of India (L3, P1)	4	3	0	1	12th Pass with Science	Studied Earth System Science, Concepts of Stratigraphy, Structural Geology, and Mineralogy or Equivalent

Learning Objectives

The course on Geology of India is to provide students a comprehensive understanding about the overall geology of the Indian subcontinent through stratigraphic approach. Students will be taught about the geological history of the Indian subcontinent spanning from Archean to Quaternary times. They will be motivated to learn the role of tectonics, climate and sea level in framing the geological history of India through time.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will have understanding of stratigraphic sub-divisions of India from Archaean to Cenozoic times. They will acquaint with depositional environments, paleogeographic setting and tectonic evolution of various Indian sedimentary basins and their fossils and mineral assets. They will understand the major mass extinction events, its effect on various faunas and their recovery after mass extinction.

SYLLABUS OF DSC-12
Theory (45 Hours)

UNIT – I (9 hours)
Detailed contents
Introduction to geology of India: Physical and tectonic subdivisions of Indian subcontinent

UNIT – II (9 hours)
Detailed contents
Major sub-divisions Indian Geology: Distribution of stratigraphic units in the Peninsula and in the Himalayas. Stratigraphy, geographic distribution, lithological characteristics, fossil contents and economic importance.

UNIT – III (9 hours)
Detailed contents
Precambrian and Phanerozoic successions of India: Precambrian basement rocks of Dharwar, Aravalli-Bundelkhand, Bastar, Singhbhum, central provinces of northeastern India; Proterozoic mobile belts in northwestern, central, eastern and southern Indian peninsular regions and in the extra-peninsula; Proterozoic basins including: Vindhyan, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bhima, and Kaladgi. Marine Paleozoic formations of India: Tethyan regions, Lesser Himalayan region. Marine Mesozoic formations of India: Himalayan and Peninsular region.
Gondwana sequences of India. Cenozoic formations in western, eastern, southern and Himalayan regions. Deccan Traps, Rajmahal Traps.
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UNIT – IV (9 hours)
Detailed contents

Stratigraphic boundary problems: Precambrian-Cambrian boundary; Permian-Triassic boundary; Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary

UNIT – V (9 hours)

Glacial Events: Major glacial events in the Earth's history, stratigraphic implication of the sea-level changes in the Quaternary period and their significance in Indian subcontinent.

Practical Component- (30 Hours)

Study of rocks in hand specimens from the known stratigraphic horizons, Drawing various paleogeographic maps and tectonic maps of sedimentary basins. Study of different Proterozoic supercontinent reconstructions, Interpretation of various stratigraphic logs and their correlation.

Essential/recommended readings

Wadia,D.N. 1957. Geology of India, 3rd Ed., McMillan, London.
Ravindra Kumar, 1985. Fundamentals of historical geology and stratigraphy of India. Wiley Eastern Ltd., Delhi.
Ramakrishnan, M. & Vaidyanathan, R. (2008) Geology of India. Volume 1 & 2, Geological Society of India, Bangalore.

Suggestive readings

Wadia,D.N. 1957. Geology of India, 3rd Ed., McMillan, London.
Naqvi, S.M. and Rogers, J.J. 1986. Precambrian Geology of India. Clarendon Press.
Ravindra Kumar, 1985. Fundamentals of historical geology and stratigraphy of India. Wiley Eastern Ltd., Delhi.