Rocks – SSC Notes

1. Definition of Rocks

- Rock: Naturally occurring solid mass of minerals forming the Earth's crust
- Importance: Building material, soil formation, mineral source, industrial use

2. Types of Rocks

Rocks are classified based on formation process:

A. Igneous Rocks

- Formation: Cooling & solidification of magma or lava
- Types:
 - 1. Intrusive / Plutonic → Cooled inside Earth → Large crystals → Granite
 - 2. Extrusive / Volcanic → Cooled on surface → Fine crystals → Basalt
- Examples: Granite, Basalt, Obsidian
- Occurrence in India: Deccan Plateau (Basalt), Aravalli Hills (Granite)
- Uses: Construction, road building, monuments

B. Sedimentary Rocks

- Formation: Accumulation & compaction of sand, silt, clay, shells, organic material
- Characteristics: Layered, soft, fossils may be present
- Examples: Sandstone, Limestone, Shale
- Occurrence in India: Vindhyan & Gondwana regions, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
- Uses: Cement (Limestone), building material, ornamental stone

C. Metamorphic Rocks

- Formation: Transformation of igneous or sedimentary rocks under high temperature & pressure
- Characteristics: Hard, foliated or banded
- Examples: Marble (from Limestone), Slate (from Shale), Gneiss (from Granite)
- Occurrence in India: Himalayas (Marble, Slate), South India (Gneiss)
- Uses: Building, sculpture, road construction

3. Rock Cycle

- Continuous process → Igneous → Sedimentary → Metamorphic → Igneous
- Driven by weathering, erosion, heat, pressure, tectonic forces

4. Important SSC Points - Rocks

- Igneous → Magma → Granite, Basalt → Construction
- Sedimentary → Layered → Limestone, Sandstone → Cement & Buildings

- Metamorphic → High temp & pressure → Marble, Slate → Sculpture & Roads
- Rock cycle → Continuous transformation among rock types
- India Examples:
 - o Granite → Aravalli Hills, South India
 - Basalt → Deccan Plateau
 - o Limestone → Rajasthan, MP
 - o Marble → Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan
 - Slate → Himalayas