TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
SYLLABUS
Geology Code :395
(Post Graduate Degree Standard)

UNIT I - GENERAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Origin, Evolution, Age and Interior of the Earth - Principles of geodesy – Rock cycle – Isostasy - Continental drift, Seafloor spreading, Plate tectonics - Paleomagnetism and its application for determining paleoposition of continents – Orogeny and Epeirogeny – Volcanoes and earthquakes – Effects and causes – Seismic Hazard zonation of India - Tectonic deformation and seismicity in the Extra Peninsular, Indogangetic plains and Peninsular India - Applications of geomorphology in mineral prospecting and coastal studies - Weathering – processes and products - Geomorphic cycles and their interpretation - Morphology and its relation to structures and lithology - geomorphic landforms formed by action of rivers, wind, glaciers, waves and groundwater - Features of ocean floor - continental shelf, slope and rise - concepts of landscape evolution, major geomorphic features of India – coastal, peninsular and extra peninsular - Classification of shorelines and their evolution - submarine canyons, Geosynclines and Island arcs.

UNIT-II – STRATIGRAPHY

Principles of stratigraphy - Code of stratigraphic nomenclature of India - lithostratigraphy – biostratigraphy – chronostratigraphy – magnetostratigraphy, sequence stratigraphy - Principles of stratigraphic correlation; Indian stratigraphy and economic importance - Cratons of India – Dharwar, Bastar, Singhbhum, Aravalli and Bundelkhand Cratons - Proterozoic mobile belts – Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt, Southern Granulite Terrain, Central Indian Tectonic Zone, Aravalli – Delhi Belt, North Singhbhum Mobile Belt - Proterozoic sedimentary basins – Cuddapah, Delhi, Vindhyan, Kurnool and Kaladgi - Phanerozoic stratigraphy – Paleozoic - Spiti, Kashmir and Kumaon - Mesozoic - Spiti, Kutch, Narmada Valley and Tiruchirapalli erstwhile Trichinopoly - Gondwana Supergroup, Deccan Traps - Cenozoic Assam, Bengal basins, Garhwal-Shimla Himalayas – Siwaliks - boundary problems in Indian stratigraphy Precambrian-Cambrian boundary - Permian-Triassic boundary - Cretaceous-Paleogane (K-Pg) formerly Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary - Paleogane-Neogene and Neogene-Quaternary boundary.

UNIT III – PALEONTOLOGY

Fossil record and geological time scale - modes of preservation of fossils and concept of taphonomy – Body and ichno-fossils, species concept, organic evolution, Ediacara Fauna - morphology and time range of Graptolites, Trilobites, Brachiopods, Lamellibranchs, Gastropods, Cephalopods, Echinoids and Corals - Evolutionary trends in Trilobites, Gastropods, Cephalopods; and Graptolites - Micropaleontology – methods of preparation of microfossils, morphology of microfossil groups (Foraminifera, Ostracoda), Fossil spores and pollen - Application of micropaleontology in oil exploration - Gondwana plant fossils and their age and climate significance - Vertebrate life through ages, evolution in Proboscidea, Equidae and Hominidae - Dinosaurs – their classification and extinction - Applications of paleontological data in stratigraphy, paleoecology, and paleoclimatology - Mass Extinctions.

UNIT IV - STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Mechanical principles of rocks – Strain markers in deformed rocks - Mohr's circle – V rules and outcrop patterns – Stereographic Projections of structural elements - Mechanics and causes of folding and faulting - Classification of folds and faults - Recognition of folds and faults in the field - Joints – Cleavage and Schistosity types and origin – Secondary lineation - Types of unconformity and their recognition in the field – Introduction to Petrofabric analysis – Tectonites, their classification and geological significance.

UNIT V- MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Definition, Classification and elements of minerals and Crystallography – Optical, Electrical and Magnetic Properties of minerals - Physical, chemical and optical properties of Quartz, Feldspars, Feldspathoids, Pyroxene, Amphibole, Olivine, Garnet, Mica, Zeolites and Carbonate groups - Stereographic and Gnomonic projections of natural crystals of normal classes. 14 Bravais lattices and their derivation - Derivation of 32 classes of symmetry - Elements of X-ray crystallography - Napier's theorem - Equations of a normal - Bragg's law - X-ray diffraction method - Identification of minerals from X-ray diffractogram – Concept of optical mineralogy – Identification of minerals using petrological microscope.

UNIT VI - IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC PETROLOGY

Classification of Igneous rocks: Mineralogical, Chemical and IUGS classification – Structures and textures - Petrography and petrogenesis of Granites, Alkaline rocks, Anorthosites, Carbonatites, Dolerites, Ultramafics - Study of binary and ternary system of crystallisation - Bowen's reaction series - Diversity of Igneous rocks – variation diagrams - Crystallisation of Basaltic magma - Metamorphism – Agents and kinds of metamorphism –

classification of metamorphic Rocks – Textures and Structures – Different grades and depth Zones – Metamorphic facies – Metamorphic differentiation – Thermal – Clastic and Regional Metamorphism – Origin of Eclogites – Charnockitisation – Granitisation – Metasomatism.

UNIT VII - SEDIMENTOLOGY

Sedimentary depositional environments – Important clastic and non-clastic rocks – Heavy minerals and Provenance – Tectonics and Sedimentation – Sedimentary Basins of India – Paleocurrents and Basin Analysis - Classification of sedimentary rocks - sedimentary textures grains size, roundness, sphericity, shape and fabric - grain size analysis - sediment transport and deposition - sedimentary structures Penecontemporaneous deformation structure and biogenic structures - principles and application of paleocurrent analysis - composition and significance of different types of sedimentary rocks Sandstone, Limestone, Banded Iron Formation, Mudstone and Conglomerate - carbonate diagenesis and dolomitisation - sedimentary environments and facies-facies models - fluvial, glacial, deltaic, siliciclastic shallow and deep marine environments - carbonate platforms – types and facies models; sedimentation in major tectonic settings; Application of sequence stratigraphy in basin analysis.

UNIT VIII - ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Classification of mineral deposits – Process of formation of mineral deposits - Magmatic, Hydrothermal, Sedimentary, Metamorphic, Sublimation, Evaporation, Oxidation and Supergene enrichment - Metallogenic Epochs and provinces of India - Introduction of ore microscopy – Physical and optical properties of ore minerals – Textures and microstructures of ores – Controls of ore Localisation – Fluid inclusion in ore mineral assemblages – Origin, Occurrences, Indian distribution and uses of the following ores - Iron, Manganese, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Aluminium, Chromium, Gold, Barite, Graphite, Asbestos and Silica, Uranium, Thorium and Industrial Minerals. Origin of coal and petroleum - Physical and Chemical Properties of coal and petroleum – Deposits of coal and Petroleum in India – Distribution of Gondwana and Tertiary coal fields of India. Gas hydrates and Coal bed methane, Petroliferous basins of India – Lignite deposits in India – Strategic, Critical and essential minerals – National mineral policy 2019 – Conservation and Utilization of mineral resources.

UNIT-IX: HYDROGEOLOGY

Occurrence of groundwater - Aquifers - Major Basins and Drainage systems of Tamil Nadu - Groundwater flow - Darcy's Law - Hydraulic conductivity and Hydrological parameters - Transmissibility, Permeability - Specific yield and retention - Hydrogeological characters of different types of rocks - Rock water interaction - Types of wells - Drilling methods and methods of construction, Design and development and Well logging methods - Pumping test methods - Estimates of groundwater potential and recharge - Managed Aquifer recharge – Rainwater Harvesting techniques and methods - Aquifer recharge methods - Seawater intrusion - Study and methods - Electrical methods of groundwater exploration - Tracer – Isotope techniques.

UNIT-X: APPLIED GEOLOGY

Geophysical methods of prospecting – Electrical, Magnetic, Gravity and Seismic – Radioactive methods – Geochemical classification of elements and anomaly – Geochemical cycle – Geochemical prospecting – Engineering properties of Rocks – Geological investigations pertaining to Dams, Reservoirs, Tunnels, Bridges and Roads – Rock sampling techniques – Ore reserve estimation and UNFC. Mining Methods: Surface and Sub surface – Coal and Alluvial – Prominent mines and mineral legislations of India – Environmental impacts (EIA) due to mining and mineral processing – Role of Geologist in mining industries. Natural Hazards - Floods, Landslides, Earthquakes and Tsunami – Causes and Mitigation. Renewable and non renewable resources. Applications of Remote sensing - GIS and GPS in Geological studies.