

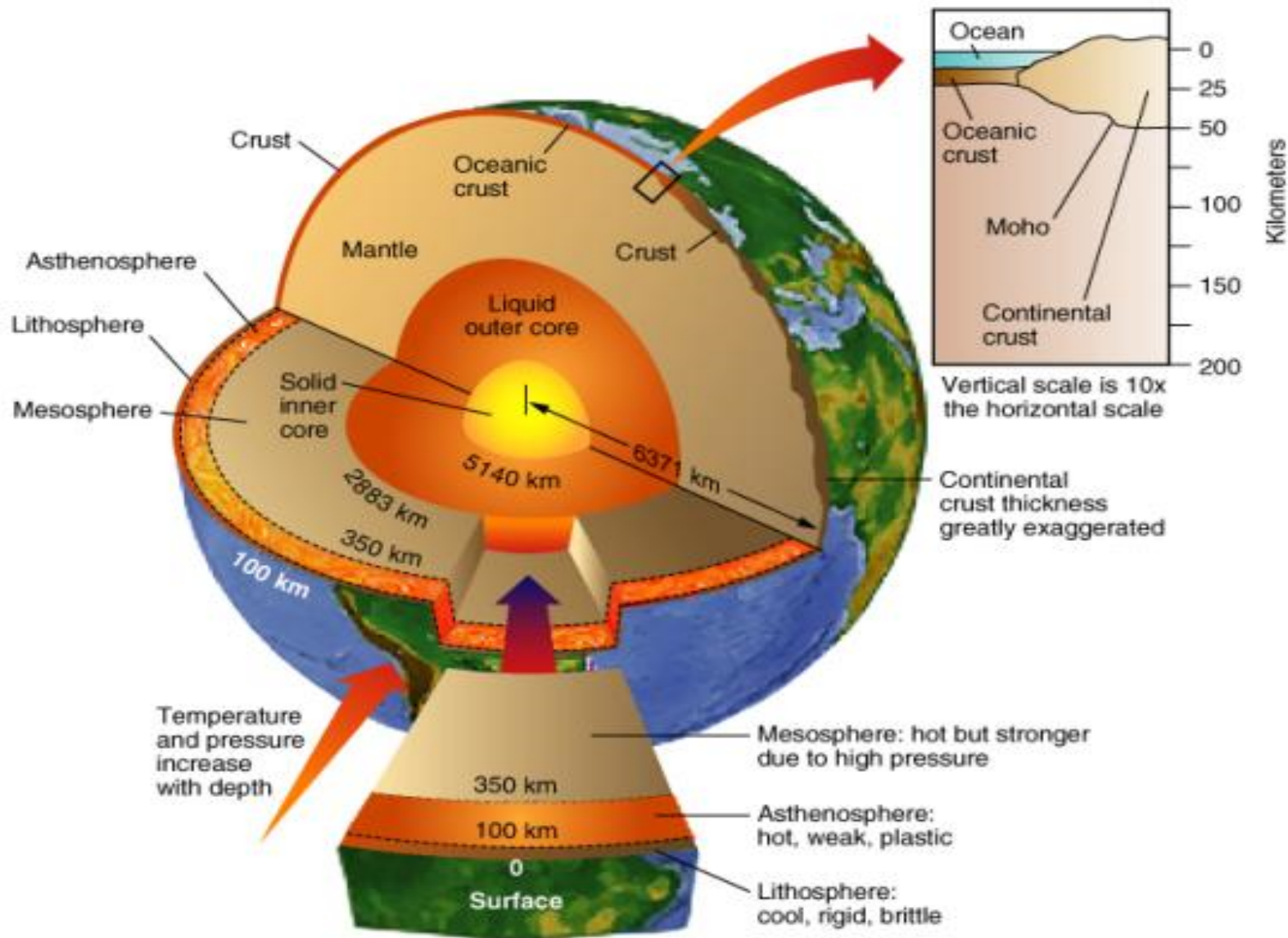


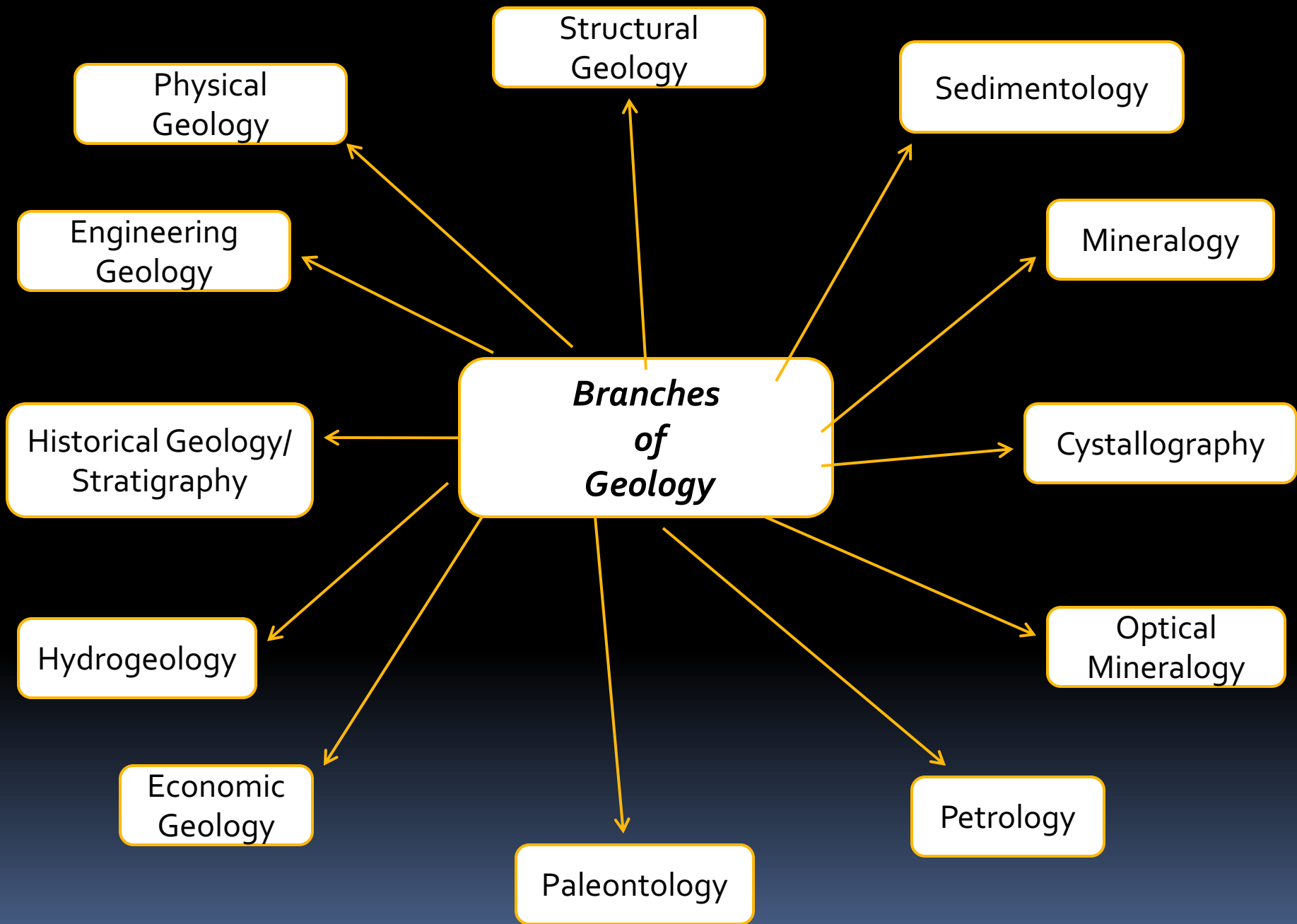
GEOLOGY & IT'S BRANCHES

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Definition :

- Geology from the Greek geo (Earth) and logos (discourse) is that branch of physical sciences which deals with the study of the earth, including the materials that it is made of, the physical and chemical changes that occur on its surface and in its interior, and the history of the planet and its life forms.








- Physical geology:

Physical geology may be defined as the branch of geology which deals with the study of physical forces and processes that bring about changes in the earth's crust or to the surface of the earth on account of their prolonged existence and action .



- Structural Geology:

The study of the deformation of the rocks in the earth's lithosphere is the subject matter of the branch of geology known as structural geology.



- Sedimentology:

Sedimentology deals with the study sediments, their formation, transportation and deposition.



- Mineralogy:

The branch of geology which deals with the study of minerals, their formation, analysis, association, physical and chemical properties and classification is called mineralogy.



- Crystallography :

The branch dealing with the study of crystal of minerals is known as crystallography. Crystals are solid geometric figures and have well defined, more or less plane, faces which bound the solid.



- Optical Mineralogy :

The branch which deals the optical properties of the minerals and the behaviour of light through the minerals.



- Petrology:

The branch of geology which is concerned with the study of rocks is called petrology. It is further subdivided into igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic petrology depending upon the rock group studied under the particular heading.



- Paleontology:

The study of the past life on the earth is called paleontology. It is studied with the help of fossil records that is preserved in the sedimentary rocks of the earth.



- Historical Geology / Stratigraphy:

Historical Geology is that branch of geology that studies the evolutionary history of the earth in a chronological manner. Historical geology is further subdivided into stratigraphy (the study of the stratified rocks of the earth).



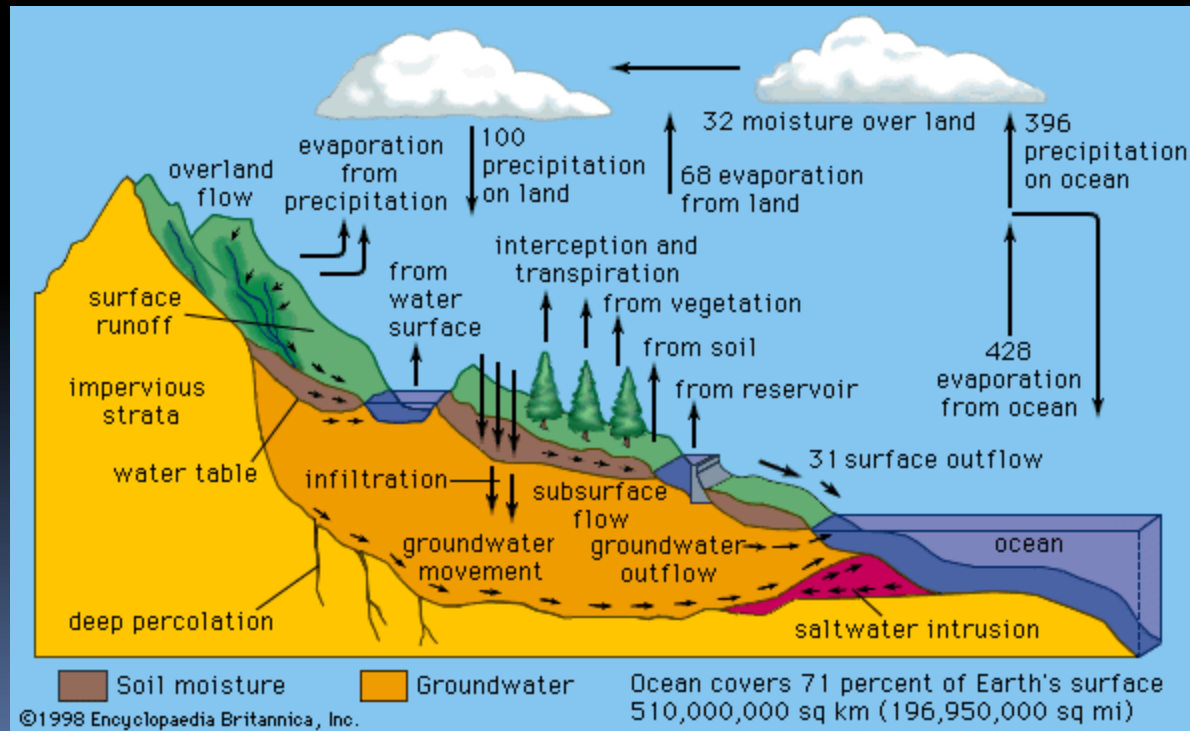
- Economic Geology:

The branch of geology which that deals with the study of the earth materials that are used for economic and/or industrial purposes such as petroleum, coal, ores, building stones, salt, gemstones, etc., is known as economic geology.



- Hydrogeology:

The branch of geology which deals with the study of occurrence, movement and suitability of groundwater is called hydrogeology.



- Engineering Geology:

Engineering geology deals with the application of geology to engineering practices and solving engineering problems.

