

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD
B.Tech. in CIVIL ENGINEERING
COURSE STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS (R18)

Applicable From 2018-19 Admitted Batch

I YEAR I SEMESTER

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits
1	MA101BS	Mathematics - I	3	1	0	4
2	PH102BS	Engineering Physics	3	1	0	4
3	CS103ES	Programming for Problem Solving	3	1	0	4
4	ME104ES	Engineering Graphics	1	0	4	3
5	PH105BS	Engineering Physics Lab	0	0	3	1.5
6	CS106ES	Programming for Problem Solving Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	*MC109ES	Environmental Science	3	0	0	0
		Induction Programme				
		Total Credits	13	3	10	18

I YEAR II SEMESTER

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits
1	MA201BS	Mathematics - II	3	1	0	4
2	CH202BS	Chemistry	3	1	0	4
3	ME203ES	Engineering Mechanics	3	1	0	4
4	ME205ES	Engineering Workshop	1	0	3	2.5
5	EN205HS	English	2	0	0	2
6	CH206BS	Engineering Chemistry Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	EN207HS	English Language and Communication Skills Lab	0	0	2	1
		Total Credits	12	3	8	19.0

II YEAR I SEMESTER

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits
1	CE301PC	Surveying and Geomatics	3	0	0	3
2	CE302PC	Engineering Geology	2	0	0	2
3	CE303PC	Strength of Materials - I	3	1	0	4
4	MA304BS	Probability and Statistics	3	1	0	4
5	CE305PC	Fluid Mechanics	3	1	0	4
6	CE306PC	Surveying Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	CE307PC	Strength of Materials Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	CE308PC	Engineering Geology Lab	0	0	2	1
9	*MC309	Constitution of India	3	0	0	0
		Total Credits	17	3	8	21

II YEAR II SEMESTER

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits
1	EE401ES	Basic Electrical and Electronics Engineering	3	0	0	3

CE301PC: SURVEYING AND GEOMATICS**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.**

L	T/P/D	C
3	0/0/0	3

Course Objectives: The object of the course student should have the capability to:

- Know the principle and methods of surveying.
- Measure horizontal and vertical- distances and angles
- Recording of observation accurately
- Perform calculations based on the observation
- Identification of source of errors and rectification methods
- Apply surveying principles to determine areas and volumes and setting out curves
- Use modern surveying equipment's for accurate results

Course Outcomes: Course will enable the student to:

- Apply the knowledge to calculate angles, distances and levels
- Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes
- Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures
- Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies

UNIT - I

Introduction and Basic Concepts: Introduction, Objectives, classification and principles of surveying, Scales, Shrinkage of Map, Conventional symbols and Code of Signals, Surveying accessories, phases of surveying.

Measurement of Distances and Directions

Linear distances- Approximate methods, Direct Methods- Chains- Tapes, ranging, Tape corrections.

Prismatic Compass- Bearings, included angles, Local Attraction, Magnetic Declination and dip.

UNIT - II

Leveling- Types of levels and levelling staves, temporary adjustments, methods of levelling, booking and Determination of levels, Effect of Curvature of Earth and Refraction.

Contouring- Characteristics and uses of Contours, methods of contour surveying.

Areas - Determination of areas consisting of irregular boundary and regular boundary.

Volumes - Determination of volume of earth work in cutting and embankments for level section, volume of borrow pits, capacity of reservoirs.

UNIT - III

Theodolite Surveying: Types of Theodolites, Fundamental Lines, temporary adjustments, measurement of horizontal angle by repetition method and reiteration method, measurement of vertical Angle, Trigonometrical levelling when base is accessible and inaccessible.

Traversing: Methods of traversing, traverse computations and adjustments, Omitted measurements.

UNIT - IV

Curves: Types of curves and their necessity, elements of simple, compound, reverse, transition and vertical curves.

Tacheometric Surveying: Principles of Tacheometry, stadia and tangential methods of Tacheometry,

Modern Surveying Methods: Principle and types of E.D.M. Instruments, Total station- advantages and Applications. Field Procedure for total station survey, Errors in Total Station Survey, Global Positioning System- Principle and Applications.

UNIT - V**Photogrammetry Surveying:**

Introduction, Basic concepts, perspective geometry of aerial photograph, relief and tilt displacements, terrestrial photogrammetry, flight planning; Stereoscopy, ground control extension for photographic mapping- aerial triangulation, radial triangulation, methods; photographic mapping- mapping using paper prints, mapping using stereoplotters instruments, mosaics, map substitutes.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Chandra A M, "Plane Surveying and Higher Surveying", New age International Pvt. Ltd., Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Duggal S K, "Surveying (Vol – 1 & 2), Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Arthur R Benton and Philip J Taety, Elements of Plane Surveying, McGraw Hill.
2. Surveying and levelling by R. Subramanian, Oxford university press, New Delhi
3. Arora K R "Surveying Vol 1, 2 & 3), Standard Book House, Delhi.
4. Surveying (Vol – 1, 2 & 3), by B. C. Punmia, Ashok Kumar Jain and Arun Kumar Jain - Laxmi Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

CE302PC: ENGINEERING GEOLOGY**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
2 0/0/0 2**Course Objectives:** The objective of this Course is

- To give the basics knowledge of Geology that is required for constructing various Civil Engineering Structures, basic Geology, Geological Hazardous and Environmental Geology
- To focus on the core activities of engineering geologists – site characterization and geologic hazard identification and mitigation. Planning and construction of major Civil Engineering projects

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Site characterization and how to collect, analyze, and report geologic data using standards in engineering practice
- The fundamentals of the engineering properties of Earth materials and fluids.
- Rock mass characterization and the mechanics of planar rock slides and topples

UNIT - I

Introduction: Importance of geology from Civil Engineering point of view. Brief study of case histories of failure of some Civil Engineering constructions due to geological drawbacks. Importance of Physical geology, Petrology and Structural geology.

Weathering of Rocks: Its effect over the properties of rocks importance of weathering with reference to dams, reservoirs and tunnels weathering of common rock like "Granite"

UNIT - II

Mineralogy: Definition of mineral, Importance of study of minerals, Different methods of study of minerals. Advantages of study of minerals by physical properties. Role of study of physical properties of minerals in the identification of minerals. Study of physical properties of following common rock forming minerals: Feldspar, Quartz, Flint, Jasper, Olivine, Augite, Hornblende, Muscovite, Biotite, Asbestos, Chlorite, Kyanite, Garnet, Talc, Calcite. Study of other common economic minerals such as Pyrite, Hematite, Magnetite, Chrochite, Galena, Pyrolusite, Graphite, Magnesite, and Bauxite.

Petrology: Definition of rock: Geological classification of rocks into igneous, Sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Dykes and sills, common structures and textures of igneous. Sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Their distinguishing features, Megascopic and microscopic and microscopic study of Granite, Dolerite, Basalt, Pegmatite, Laerite, Conglomerate, Sand Stone, Shale, Limestone, Gneiss, Schist, Quartzite, Marble and Slate.

UNIT - III

Structural Geology: Out crop, strike and dip study of common geological structures associating with the rocks such as folds, faults unconformities, and joints - their important types and case studies. Their importance Insitu and drift soils, common types of soils, their origin and occurrence in India, Stabilisation of soils. Ground water, Water table, common types of ground water, springs, cone of depression, geological controls of ground water movement, ground water exploration.

UNIT - IV

Earth Quakes: Causes and effects, shield areas and seismic belts. Seismic waves, Richter scale, precautions to be taken for building construction in seismic areas. Landslides, their causes and effect; measures to be taken to prevent their occurrence.

Importance of Geophysical Studies: Principles of geophysical study by Gravity methods. Magnetic methods, Electrical methods. Seismic methods, Radio metric methods and geothermal method. Special importance of Electrical resistivity methods, and seismic refraction methods. Improvement of competence of sites by grouting etc. Fundamental aspects of Rock mechanics and Environmental Geology.

UNIT - V

Geology of Dams, Reservoirs, and Tunnels: Types of dams and bearing of Geology of site in their selection, Geological Considerations in the selection of a dam site. Analysis of dam failures of the past. Factors contributing to the success of a reservoir. Geological factors influencing water Lightness and life of reservoirs - Purposes of tunneling, Effects of Tunneling on the ground Role of Geological Considerations (i.e. Tithological, structural and ground water) in tunneling over break and lining in tunnels.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Engineering Geology by N. Chennakesavulu, McMillan, India Ltd. 2005
2. Engineering Methods by D. Venkat Reddy; Vikas Publishers 2015.
3. Engineering Geology by S K Duggal, H K Pandey Mc Graw Hill Education Pvt Ltd 2014
4. Principles of Engineering Geology by K.V.G.K. Gokhale – B.S publications

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. F.G. Bell, Fundamental of Engineering B.S. Publications, 2005.
2. Krynine & Judd, Principles of Engineering Geology & Geotechnics, CBS Publishers & Distribution
3. Engineering Geology by Subinoy Gangopadhyay, Oxford university press.
4. Engineering Geology for Civil Engineers – P.C. Varghese PHI

CE303PC: STRENGTH OF MATERIALS – I**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.**

L	T/P/D	C
3	1/0/0	4

Pre-Requisites: Engineer Mechanics**Course Objectives:** The objective of this Course is

- To understand the nature of stresses developed in simple geometries such as bars, cantilevers and beams for various types of simple loads
- To calculate the elastic deformation occurring in simple members for different types of loading.
- To show the plane stress transformation with a particular coordinate system for different orientation of the plane.
- To know different failure theories adopted in designing of structural members

Course Outcome: On completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Describe the concepts and principles, understand the theory of elasticity including strain/displacement and Hooke's law relationships; and perform calculations, related to the strength of structured and mechanical components.
- Recognize various types loads applied on structural components of simple framing geometries and understand the nature of internal stresses that will develop within the components.
- To evaluate the strains and deformation that will result due to the elastic stresses developed within the materials for simple types of loading
- Analyze various situations involving structural members subjected to plane stresses by application of Mohr's circle of stress;
- Frame an idea to design a system, component, or process

UNIT – I**SIMPLE STRESSES AND STRAINS:**

Concept of stress and strain- St. Venant's Principle-Stress and Strain Diagram - Elasticity and plasticity – Types of stresses and strains- Hooke's law – stress – strain diagram for mild steel – Working stress – Factor of safety – Lateral strain, Poisson's ratio and volumetric strain – Pure shear and Complementary shear - Elastic moduli, Elastic constants and the relationship between them – Bars of varying section – composite bars – Temperature stresses .

STRAIN ENERGY – Resilience – Gradual, sudden, and impact loadings – simple applications.**UNIT – II****SHEAR FORCE AND BENDING MOMENT:**

Types of beams – Concept of shear force and bending moment – S.F and B.M diagrams for cantilever, simply supported including overhanging beams subjected to point loads, uniformly distributed load, uniformly varying load, couple and combination of these loads – Point of contraflexure – Relation between S.F., B.M and rate of loading at a section of a beam.

UNIT – III**FLEXURAL STRESSES:**

Theory of simple bending – Assumptions – Derivation of bending equation- Section Modulus Determination of flexural/bending stresses of rectangular and circular sections (Solid and Hollow), I, T, Angle and Channel sections – Design of simple beam sections.

SHEAR STRESSES:

Derivation of formula for shear stress distribution – Shear stress distribution across various beam sections like rectangular, circular, triangular, I, T angle and channel sections.

UNIT – IV**DEFLECTION OF BEAMS:**

Slope, deflection and radius of curvature – Differential equation for the elastic line of a beam – Double integration and Macaulay's methods – Determination of slope and deflection for cantilever and simply supported beams subjected to point loads, U.D.L, Uniformly varying load and couple -Mohr's theorems – Moment area method – Application to simple cases.

CONJUGATE BEAM METHOD: Introduction – Concept of conjugate beam method - Difference between a real beam and a conjugate beam - Deflections of determinate beams with constant and different moments of inertia.

UNIT – V**PRINCIPAL STRESSES:**

Introduction – Stresses on an oblique plane of a bar under axial loading – compound stresses – Normal and tangential stresses on an inclined plane for biaxial stresses – Two perpendicular normal stresses accompanied by a state of simple shear –Principal stresses – Mohr's circle of stresses – ellipse of stress - Analytical and graphical solutions.

THEORIES OF FAILURE: Introduction – Various theories of failure - Maximum Principal Stress Theory, Maximum Principal Strain Theory, Maximum shear stress theory- Strain Energy and Shear Strain Energy Theory (Von Mises Theory).

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Strength of Materials by R. K Rajput, S. Chand & Company Ltd.
2. Mechanics of Materials by Dr. B.C Punmia, Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain and Dr. Arun Kumar Jain
3. Strength of Materials by R. Subramanian, Oxford University Press

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Mechanics of material by R.C. Hibbeler, Prentice Hall publications
2. Engineering Mechanics of Solids by Egor P. Popov, Prentice Hall publications
3. Strength of Materials by T.D.Gunneswara Rao and M.Andal, Cambridge Publishers
4. Strength of Materials by R.K. Bansal, Lakshmi Publications House Pvt. Ltd.
5. Strength of Materials by B.S.Basavarajaiah and P. Mahadevappa, 3rd Edition, Universities Presss

MA304BS: PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
3 1/0/0 4**Pre-requisites:** Mathematical Knowledge at pre-university level**Course Objectives:** To learn

- The ideas of probability and random variables and various discrete and continuous probability distributions and their properties.
- The basic ideas of statistics including measures of central tendency, correlation and regression.
- The statistical methods of studying data samples.

Course outcomes: After learning the contents of this paper the student must be able to

- Formulate and solve problems involving random variables and apply statistical methods for analysing experimental data.

UNIT - I: Basic Probability**8 L**

Probability spaces, conditional probability, independent events, and Bayes' theorem.

Random variables: Discrete and continuous random variables, Expectation of Random Variables, Moments, Variance of random variables, Chebyshev's Inequality

UNIT - II: Discrete Probability distributions**10L**

Binomial, Poisson, evaluation of statistical parameters for these distributions, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution

UNIT - III: Continuous Random variable & Distributions**10L**

Continuous random variables and their properties, distribution functions and densities, Normal, exponential and gamma distributions, evaluation of statistical parameters for these distributions

UNIT - IV: Applied Statistics**10L**

Curve fitting by the method of least squares- fitting of straight lines, second degree parabolas and more general curves; Correlation and regression – Rank correlation.

UNIT - V: Testing of Hypothesis**10L**

Test of significance: Large sample test for single proportion, difference of proportions, single mean, difference of means; Test for single mean, difference of means for small samples, test for ratio of variances for small samples.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ronald E. Walpole, Raymond H. Myers, Sharon L. Myers, keying Ye, Probability and statistics for engineers and scientists, 9th Edition, Pearson Publications.
2. Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Khanna Publications, S C Guptha and V.K. Kapoor.

REFERENCES:

1. Miller and Freund's, Probability and Statistics for Engineers, 8th Edition, Pearson Educations
2. S. Ross, A First Course in Probability, 6th Ed., Pearson Education India, 2002.

CE305PC: FLUID MECHANICS**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
3 1/0/0 4**Course Objectives:** The objectives of the course are to

- Introduce the concepts of fluid mechanics useful in Civil Engineering applications
- Provide a first level exposure to the students to fluid statics, kinematics and dynamics.
- Learn about the application of mass, energy and momentum conservation laws for fluid flows
- Train and analyse engineering problems involving fluids with a mechanistic perspective is essential for the civil engineering students
- To obtain the velocity and pressure variations in various types of simple flows
- To prepare a student to build a good fundamental background useful in the application-intensive courses covering hydraulics, hydraulic machinery and hydrology

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- Understand the broad principles of fluid statics, kinematics and dynamics
- Understand definitions of the basic terms used in fluid mechanics and characteristics of fluids and its flow
- Understand classifications of fluid flow
- Be able to apply the continuity, momentum and energy principles

UNIT – I**Properties of Fluid**

Distinction between a fluid and a solid; Density, Specific weight, Specific gravity, Kinematic and dynamic viscosity; variation of viscosity with temperature, Newton law of viscosity; vapour pressure, boiling point, cavitation; surface tension, capillarity, Bulk modulus of elasticity, compressibility.

Fluid Statics

Fluid Pressure: Pressure at a point, Pascals law, pressure variation with temperature, density and altitude. Piezometer, U-Tube Manometer, Single Column Manometer, U-Tube Differential Manometer, Micromanometers. pressure gauges. Hydrostatic pressure and force: horizontal, vertical and inclined surfaces. Buoyancy and stability of floating bodies.

UNIT - II**Fluid Kinematics**

Classification of fluid flow: steady and unsteady flow; uniform and non-uniform flow; laminar and turbulent flow; rotational and irrotational flow; compressible and incompressible flow; ideal and real fluid flow; one, two- and three-dimensional flows; Stream line, path line, streak line and stream tube; stream function, velocity potential function. One, two- and three-dimensional continuity equations in Cartesian coordinates.

Fluid Dynamics

Surface and Body forces -Euler's and Bernoulli's equation; Energy correction factor; Momentum equation. Vortex flow – Free and Forced. Bernoulli's equation to real fluid flows.

UNIT - III**Flow Measurement in Pipes**

Practical applications of Bernoulli's equation: venturimeter, orifice meter and pitot tube; Momentum principle; Forces exerted by fluid flow on pipe bend.

Flow Over Notches & Weirs

Flow through rectangular; triangular and trapezoidal notches and weirs; End contractions; Velocity of approach. Broad crested weir.

UNIT – IV**Flow through Pipes**

Reynolds experiment, Reynolds number, Loss of head through pipes, Darcy-Wiesbatch equation, minor losses, total energy line, hydraulic grade line, Pipes in series, equivalent pipes, pipes in parallel, siphon, branching of pipes, three reservoir problem, power transmission through pipes. Analysis of pipe networks: Hardy Cross method, water hammer in pipes and control measures.

UNIT - V**Laminar & Turbulent Flow**

Laminar flow through: circular pipes, annulus and parallel plates.

Boundary Layer Concepts

Boundary Layer Analysis-Assumption and concept of boundary layer theory. Boundary-layer thickness, displacement, momentum & energy thickness, laminar and Turbulent boundary layers on a flat plate; Laminar sub-layer, smooth and rough boundaries. Local and average friction coefficients. Separation and Control. Definition of Drag and Lift and types drag, magnus effect.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Fluid Mechanics by Modi and Seth, Standard Book House.
2. Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic machines by Manish Kumar Goyal, PHI learning Private Limited, 2015.
3. Fluid Mechanics by R.C. Hibbeler, Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Theory and Applications of Fluid Mechanics, K. Subramanya, Tata McGraw Hill
2. Introduction to Fluid Mechanics and Fluid Machines by SK Som, Gautam Biswas, Suman Chakraborty, Mc Graw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
3. Fluid Mechanics and Machinery, C.S.P. Ojha, R. Berndtsson and P. N. Chadramouli, Oxford University Press, 2010
4. Fluid mechanics & Hydraulic Machines, Domkundwar & Domkundwar Dhanpat Rai &Co
5. Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines, R. K. Bansal, Laxmi Publication Pvt Ltd.

CE306PC: SURVEYING LAB**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
0 0/3/0 1.5**Pre-Requisites:** Surveying Theory**Course Objectives:**

- To impart the practical knowledge in the field- measuring distances, directions, angles,
- To determining R.L.'s areas and volumes
- To set out Curves
- To stake out points
- To traverse the area
- To draw Plans and Maps

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Apply the principle of surveying for civil Engineering Applications
- Calculation of areas, Drawing plans and contour maps using different measuring equipment at field level
- Write a technical laboratory report

List of Experiments

1. Surveying of an area by chain, and compass survey (closed traverse) & plotting.
2. Determine of distance between two inaccessible points with compass
3. Radiation method, intersection methods by plane table survey.
4. Levelling – Longitudinal and cross-section and plotting
5. Measurement of Horizontal and vertical angle by theodolite
6. Trigonometric leveling using theodolite
7. Height and distances using principles of tachometric surveying
8. Determination of height, remote elevation, distance between inaccessible points using total station
9. Determination of Area using total station and drawing map
10. Traversing using total station for drawing contour map
11. Stake out using total station
12. Setting out Curve using total station

CE307PC: STRENGTH OF MATERIALS LAB**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
0 0/3/0 1.5**Course Objectives:**

- Make measurements of different strains, stress and elastic properties of materials used in Civil Engineering.
- Provide physical observations to complement concepts learnt
- Introduce experimental procedures and common measurement instruments, equipment, devices.
- Exposure to a variety of established material testing procedures and techniques
- Different methods of evaluation and inferences drawn from observations

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the student will be able to:

- Configure & Operate a data acquisition system using various testing machines of solid materials
- Compute and Analyze engineering values (e.g. stress or strain) from laboratory measurements.
- Write a technical laboratory report

List of Experiments:

1. Tension test
2. Bending test on (Steel / Wood) Cantilever beam.
3. Bending test on simple support beam.
4. Torsion test
5. Hardness test
6. Spring test
7. Compression test on wood or concrete
8. Impact test
9. Shear test
10. Verification of Maxwell's Reciprocal theorem on beams.
11. Use of electrical resistance strain gauges
12. Continuous beam – deflection test.

CE308PC: ENGINEERING GEOLOGY LAB**B.Tech. II Year I Sem.****L T/P/D C**
0 0/2/0 1**Pre-Requisites:** Engineering Geology Theory**Course Objectives:** The objective of this lab is that to provide practical knowledge about physical properties of minerals, rocks, drawing of geological maps, showing faults, uniformities etc.**Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Understands the method and ways of investigations required for Civil Engg projects
- Identify the various rocks, minerals depending on geological classifications
- Will able to learn to couple geologic expertise with the engineering properties of rock and unconsolidated materials in the characterization of geologic sites for civil work projects and the quantification of processes such as rock slides and settlement.
- Write a technical laboratory report

List of Experiments

1. Study of physical properties of minerals.
2. Study of different group of minerals.
3. Study of Crystal and Crystal system.
4. Identification of minerals: Silica group: Quartz, Amethyst, Opal; Feldspar group: Orthoclase, Plagioclase; Cryptocrystalline group: Jasper; Carbonate group: Calcite; Element group: Graphite; Pyroxene group: Talc; Mica group: Muscovite; Amphibole group: Asbestos, Olivine, Hornblende, Magnetite, Hematite, Corundum, Kyanite, Garnet, Galena, Gypsum.
5. Identification of rocks (Igneous Petrology): Acidic Igneous rock: Granite and its varieties, Syenite, Rhyolite, Pumice, Obsidian, Scoria, Pegmatite, Volcanic Tuff. Basic rock: Gabbro, Dolerite, Basalt and its varieties, Trachyte.
6. Identification of rocks (Sedimentary Petrology): Conglomerate, Breccia, Sandstone and its varieties, Laterite, Limestone and its varieties, Shales and its varieties.
7. Identification of rocks (Metamorphic Petrology): Marble, slate, Gneiss and its varieties, Schist and its varieties. Quartzite, Phyllite.
8. Study of topographical features from Geological maps. Identification of symbols in maps.
9. Simple structural Geology Problems (Folds, Faults & Unconformities)

LAB EXAMINATION PATTERN:

1. Description and identification of SIX minerals
2. Description and identification of Six (including igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks)
3. Interpretation of a Geological map along with a geological section.
4. Simple strike and Dip problems.
5. Microscopic identification of rocks.

MC309/*MC409: CONSTITUTION OF INDIA*B.Tech. II Year I Sem.**

L	T/P/D	C
3	0/0/0	0

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. Parliament of India cannot make any law which violates the Fundamental Rights enumerated under the Part III of the Constitution. The Parliament of India has been empowered to amend the Constitution under Article 368, however, it cannot use this power to change the “basic structure” of the constitution, which has been ruled and explained by the Supreme Court of India in its historical judgments. The Constitution of India reflects the idea of “Constitutionalism” – a modern and progressive concept historically developed by the thinkers of “liberalism” – an ideology which has been recognized as one of the most popular political ideology and result of historical struggles against arbitrary use of sovereign power by state. The historic revolutions in France, England, America and particularly European Renaissance and Reformation movement have resulted into progressive legal reforms in the form of “constitutionalism” in many countries. The Constitution of India was made by borrowing models and principles from many countries including United Kingdom and America.

The Constitution of India is not only a legal document but it also reflects social, political and economic perspectives of the Indian Society. It reflects India’s legacy of “diversity”. It has been said that Indian constitution reflects ideals of its freedom movement; however, few critics have argued that it does not truly incorporate our own ancient legal heritage and cultural values. No law can be “static” and therefore the Constitution of India has also been amended more than one hundred times. These amendments reflect political, social and economic developments since the year 1950. The Indian judiciary and particularly the Supreme Court of India has played an historic role as the guardian of people. It has been protecting not only basic ideals of the Constitution but also strengthened the same through progressive interpretations of the text of the Constitution. The judicial activism of the Supreme Court of India and its historic contributions has been recognized throughout the world and it gradually made it “as one of the strongest court in the world”.

Course content

1. Meaning of the constitution law and constitutionalism
2. Historical perspective of the Constitution of India
3. Salient features and characteristics of the Constitution of India
4. Scheme of the fundamental rights
5. The scheme of the Fundamental Duties and its legal status
6. The Directive Principles of State Policy – Its importance and implementation
7. Federal structure and distribution of legislative and financial powers between the Union and the States
8. Parliamentary Form of Government in India – The constitution powers and status of the President of India
9. Amendment of the Constitutional Powers and Procedure
10. The historical perspectives of the constitutional amendments in India
11. Emergency Provisions: National Emergency, President Rule, Financial Emergency
12. Local Self Government – Constitutional Scheme in India
13. Scheme of the Fundamental Right to Equality
14. Scheme of the Fundamental Right to certain Freedom under Article 19
15. Scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21