2		42	93	- MI	INE DI	EVELOP	MEN	Г				
Feaching Schedule Per Week				Progressive		Examination Schedule (Marks)						
Fretures	Practical	Credits	Assessment		TI	Pra	ctical E	Total				
3	2	5		25	5 25	3 Hrs	3 Hrs 100		-		150	
Pre-requisite		Source	<b>—</b>	Semester		Theory	Test	Total	TW	PR	Gr Total	
Nil		MIN	1			75	25	100	50	50	200	

Rationale: The Mine Development is the foundation course for Mining Engineering. The course introduces mining to the beginners in topic one and further topics deal with under ground opening and developments. Objectives: On completion of this subject. A student acquires the knowledge and skill for further learning of various mining. Processes and Technology.

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COURSE CONTENTS	Hrs	Mks
1. INTRODUCTION	5	10
Mining; Mine; History of mining, its contribution to civilisation; specific character of mineral industry; Past performance, Present status & Future goal; Different stages in mining. Coal & Mineral industries in India; Mining organisation i.e. IBM, DGMS, CMRI, MMTC, CMPDI etc; Reserve of important minerals in India: Use of Minerals & its product.		×
2. TERMINOLOGY & DEFINITIONS	3	8
Minerals; Ore; Rock; Gangue; Ore Body; Country rock. Footwall; Hangwall; Dip; True-Dip & Apparent –Dip; Strike; seam; Lode; Vein; Out-Crop; Sampling; Exploration; Exploitation; prospecting; Development; Screening; Benefaction.		
4. OPENING OF MINERAL DEPOSITS	8	20
Opencast Entry: - Boxcut, trenches and entry system. Underground Entry: - Applicability of incline, Adit and Shaft; comparative study of various types of mode of entries; selection of site for entries; shape & size of incline, Adit and shaft. Opening up of (a) Gently dipping ore Body (b) Inclined deposits (c) steeply inclined deposits (d) Scattered Deposits.		
5. OPENCAST MINE DEVELOPMENT	4	10
Applicability; factors affecting the choice of opencast mining; Advantages & disadvantages. Minerals Amenable for o/c mining in India. Elements of o/c benches: sequence of development; stripping ratio-different types.		
6. UNDERGROUND COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT	10	20
Definition of board & Pillar Development; Advantages & Disadvantages; Size & Shape of a Pillar; Selection of Gallery size; Panel\District, opening out a district (from main dip, on rise side). Developments by cross cuts. Development in steep seams, Out put available from a district by solid blasting & by coal cutting machine: loading and transportation in galleries; Layout of Panels showing various locding & transportation systems; Mine regulations on development.		

HUMAN RESOURCE AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CELL, DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDN, GOA.

	6	10
7. UNDERGROUND METAL MINE DEVELOPMENT Position of drifts & levels; level interval; Main principles of development; Formation Provide the second secon	o	10
Position of drifts & levels; level interval, Main principles of entry principles of the principle of block by driving Levels, Winzes, Raises, etc; Ventilation; Comparison of coal mining with metal mining.	12	22
8. INTRODUCTION TO ROCK MECHANICS Definition, scope & problems of rock mechanics in mining; stress, strain, young's modulus, Poissons ratio. Modulus of rigidity and bulk modulus, Tension, Compression & shear; Uniaxial & Triaxial strength in rocks. Compression & shear; Uniaxial & Triaxial strength in rocks.		22
Pressure arch theory. Rock Bursts & substellion, and a state of the state of draw. Calculations of area of influence. Dimension of safety Pillar. Slope stability, factors affecting. Slope stability, angle of repose, forms of failures,		
Preventive measures.	48	100
Total		
<ul> <li>PRACTICALS:</li> <li>Study of coal &amp; mineral industries of India</li> <li>Sketch &amp; study of various entry systems.</li> <li>Sketch various modes of opening out districts</li> <li>Sketch a development block in u/g metal mines</li> <li>Calculations of stripping ratio</li> <li>Determination of bench parameter</li> <li>Study of entry system for open cast mines.</li> </ul>		
<ol> <li>Study of entry system to open cast minor</li> <li>Calculating compressive strength of a given rock sample.</li> <li>Calculating tensile strength of a given sample.</li> </ol>		

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