



# **Activity Report**

of

## **Site Visit at Gargoti Museum**

**'25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019'**  
On

**Organized by,  
Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's  
Institute of Technology,  
Dhule**

**In association with  
Civil Engineering Dept.**



## Activity Report

**Objective:** To inculcate students with advance tools of teaching and learning process

**Name of Program:** Site Visit at Gargoti Museum

**Date:** '25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019'

**Event Conduction Duration** – 05.00 am to 6.30 pm

**Event Venue** – Sinnar Nashik

**Convener:** Dr. Shrikant Randhavane.

**Organizing Team:** 1. Mr. Manoj Thorat  
2. Mr. Darshan Patel  
3. Ms. Prerna Ikhar.

**Outcomes:** Participants learned:

- 1) To enhance programming skills in site visit.
- 2) To bridge a gap between current market requirement and academics.



## Event Outline

Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's IOT conducted a Industrial Site Visit at Gargoti Nashik. The **Gargoti Museum** is a museum in the town Sinnar near Nashik in Indian state of Maharashtra that houses a collection of natural mineral & gem specimens collected by K.C.Pandey over 40 years. The word "goti" refers to a Marathi word meaning stone or pebble. This is India's 1st & only Gem, Mineral & Fossil Museum. It is the world's biggest "Private" Gem & Mineral Museum. It also houses the largest & the finest collection of Indian Zeolite Minerals & Crystals in the world. Gargoti Museum houses the largest & the finest collection of Indian Zeolite Minerals & Crystals in the world. It is divided into two galleries namely Deccan Plateau Gallery and Prestige Gallery. There are 2 floors in the museum and has vast collection of minerals and crystals. It is located 32 km from Nashik on Nashik-Shirdi highway in a town named Sinnar

This section displays Zeolite Minerals & Crystals excavated from the Deccan region of Mother India mainly Maharashtra & surroundings States.

This includes

1. Zeolite, Mineral & Crystal Specimens
2. Fossils of Shells Extinct Dinosaurs & Mammoth
3. Finest quality of Statues carved out of Precious/Semi-Precious stones
4. The Fluorescent Mineral Display





Photos of Site Visit



A **fossil** (from Classical Latin: *fossilis*, literally "obtained by digging") is any preserved remains, impression, or trace of any once-living thing from a past geological age. Examples include bones, shells, exoskeletons, stone imprints of animals or microbes, objects preserved in amber, hair, petrified wood, oil, coal, and DNA remnants. The totality of fossils is known as the *fossil record*.

Paleontology is the study of fossils: their age, method of formation, and evolutionary significance. Specimens are usually considered to be fossils if they are over 10,000 years old. The oldest fossils are around 3.48 billion years old to 4.1 billion years old. The observation in the 19th century that certain fossils were associated with certain rock strata led to the recognition of a geological timescale and the relative ages of different fossils. The development of radiometric dating techniques in the early 20th century allowed scientists to quantitatively measure the absolute ages of rocks and the fossils they host.

There are many processes that lead to fossilization, including per mineralization, casts and molds, antigenic, replacement and recrystallization, adpression, carbonization, and bioimmuration.

Fossils vary in size from one-micrometer (1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) bacteria to dinosaurs and trees, many meters long and weighing many tons. A fossil normally preserves only a portion of the deceased organism, usually that portion that was partially mineralized during life, such as the bones and teeth of vertebrates, or the chitinous or calcareous exoskeletons of invertebrates. Fossils may also consist of the marks left behind by the organism while it was alive, such as animal tracks or feces (coprolites). These types of fossil are called trace fossils or *ichnofossils*, as opposed to *body fossils*. Some fossils are biochemical and are called *chemofossils* or biosignatures.

Dr. Shrikant Randhawa  
HOD Civil Dept

