

which can be conducted using solid state nuclear track detectors (SSNTD) is given at the end of the book. These are probably useful for teachers who may like to introduce these experiments in nuclear physics.

Thus the book is a welcome addition to our existing knowledge. The papers are not aimed to give an exhaustive coverage of all the active areas of research in India. Only half of the papers presented at the symposium are included in this book. It should be particularly useful for university departments who want to include nuclear track technique in their curriculum and nuclear physicists who want to use this technique for specific purpose in their research.

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**U, Th AND K DISTRIBUTIONS INFERRED FROM REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND THE TERRESTRIAL RADIATION PROFILES IN INDIA.** By A. V. Sankaran, B. Jayaswal, K. S. V. Nambi and C. M. Sunta. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay 400085 (1986), pp. 1-104.

This handsomely produced volume with numerous colour plates aims at providing a quick and reasonable estimate of gamma radiation emanating from uranium, thorium and potassium. Estimates from 4100 sites covering the entire country divided into 28 km grids have been prepared and with the help of a specially developed software for generating computer 3-D graphics, multicolour as well as black on white maps are presented for all the States of the Indian Union and for India as a whole. 25 Tables are appended giving details of the total radiation contribution of the different stratigraphic horizons in each State. These are sure to be of interest to those engaged in interterrestrial radiation studies.

The fact that with even high levels of terrestrial radiation in some parts of the country as in Kerala and Bihar, no harmful effects have been noticed among the population concerned, is reassuring.

B. P. RADHAKRISHNA

**GEOLOGY OF PARTS OF THE BUNDELKHAND GRANITE MASSIF CENTRAL INDIA.** By A. K. Basu, Records Geological Survey of India, Vol. 117, 1986, pp. 61-124 (Part 2).

Bundelkhand Granite Massif is an important geological unit covering an extent of nearly 26,000 km<sup>2</sup> in Central India. The publication under review has gathered all the known facts about this granite Massif. The bulk of the massif is stated to be made up of a coarse-grained porphyritic granite approximately 2600 m.y. old, emplaced within an older terrain made up of gneisses, ultramafics and metasediments. Enclaves of banded iron-formation are also reported. Volatiles appear to be particularly enriched by the presence of abundant microcline and accessory fluorite. Migmatites are not common. Extensive quartz veins occupying shear planes are particularly characteristic. Several episodes of granite emplacement have been traced and the whole unit is termed the Bundelkhand Igneous Complex. Major and trace element data on a number of samples of the granite have been furnished. Several maps and illustrations accompany, but their reproduction is poor.

This publication is a welcome addition to literature on the Precambrian of India, containing new information on a hitherto little known part of Central India.

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