NOTES

INTEGRATED GEOTRAVERSES IN NW-HIMALAYA, EAST INDIAN CRATON AND THE EASTERN HIMALAYA

(June 17–18, 1991, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun)

The workshop was inaugurated by Prof. K. Naha. In his inaugural remarks he emphasized the need for well-defined objectives and targets for various projects to be undertaken in the Geotraverses. He also called for close interaction amongst workers from different organizations.

The discussions focussed on the following two geotraverses :

(i) Hoshiarpur-Manali-Leh-Shyok geotraverse across Northwest Himalaya.

(ii) Chilka lake-Mahanadi-Singhbhum - Chhotanagpur - Rajmahal - Darjeeling-Sikkim geotraverse across the eastern Indian Craton and the Eastern Himalaya.

The technical sessions apart from formulation of new proposals included presentation of state of art reports on stratigraphy, sedimentation, structure and metamorphism, and magmatism, apart from geophysical and geodetic studies.

The concluding session was chaired by Prof. V. K. Gaur who called for intensive and systematic studies along the two geotraverses which are the most representatives of the Himalayan belt and the east Indian Craton. The following main recommendations emerged after detailed discussions :

(1) More stress needs to be laid on geophysical studies since systematic data is still lacking.

(2) There is an urgent need for intensive isotopic, geochemical and geochronological studies on different lithotectonic units and that facilities should be created for such studies.

(3) A data base should be created where geological, geophysical data, maps and relevant literature are readily available for users.

On the basis of discussions, the following programmes of studies emerged for the NW Himalayan geotraverse :

(i) Cenozoic belt of Outer Himalaya—Sedimentology, Chronostratigraphy and Basin evolution.

(ii) Sedimentation and tectonics of the Tethyan basin.

(iii) Geochemical and tectonic studies of basic magmatism in the Central Crystallines.

(iv) Tectonometamorphic and magmatic evolution and resource potential of crystalline rocks of parts of the Mandi Shyok geotraverse.

(v) Evolution of the northern margin of the Indian plate.

(vi) Geochemistry of carbonates of Tethyan basin.

(vii) Metamorphic, magmatic and tectonic evolution of Tso Morari Crystallines of Nimaling area.

Geophysical Studies

(i) Geoelectrical studies along the Mandi-Leh transect.

(ii) Seismological array in the Mandi-Leh transect.

(iii) Gravity and magnetic investigations in the Mandi-Leh transect.

(iv) Crustal reflection profiling in the Mandi-Leh transect and adjoining Ganga foredeep.

It was also decided to hold another meeting at Calcutta to formulate project proposals for the geotraverse across the East Indian Craton and the eastern Himalaya.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC BOUNDRIES—HIGH RESOLUTION, FACIES CONTROLLED, INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

(27–29 November 1991, Jammu, Kashmir)

The Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India conducted a National Seminar in August, 1989 at Dehra Dun to identify challenging areas. The high resolution of major stratigraphic boundaries was identified as one such area where the scientific talent of the country needed to be pooled to generate an approach towards facies-controlled studies in different sequences at various stratigraphic levels. As a sequel, a Thematic Workshop on 'Major Stratigraphic Boundaries' was held as a part of Birbal Sahni Centenary celebrations at the Department of Geology, University of Jammu, Jammu, from 27th to 29th November, 1991, under the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) Programme of DST.

This Workshop was attended by 25 scientists from various research and professional organisations such as the Geological Survey of India (GSI), the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany (BSIP) and the Universities of Lucknow, Udaipur, Panjab, Jammu and the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

The main emphasis of the Thematic Workshop was on:

1. Measurement of closely-sampled, facies-controlled sections having as much integrated data as possible;
2. Delineation of boundary section stratotype;
3. Detailed sedimentological, REE and isotopic measurements;
4. Location of physical boundary markers such as shocked quartz, iridium and siderophile elements in critical Phanerozoic sections.

A working document incorporating state-of-art reports and summaries of project proposals was prepared and circulated to the participants before the commence-