

applicable, and the 'press button' solution may be misleading. You may need to develop an instinctive alertness against such possibilities.

Lastly, human mind's capacity to perceive much more than what the normal five senses can directly see or feel is very high. As mentioned in page , you will find it very useful, if you can set about deliberately to improve your perceptive capabilities.

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CRUSTAL SECTION OF PENINSULAR GNEISS - GONDWANA - EASTERN GHATS, INDIA. (IGCP - 288, FIELD WORKSHOP 1994)

One of the main objectives of IGCP-288 is the correlation of Proterozoic mobile belts including fold belts, sutures, shear zones and major faults and determination of their continuity on reconstituted Gondwana Supercontinent. The 1994 Field Workshop was conducted in South India during January 15-20, 1994 along east-northeasterly crustal section of 800km from Hyderabad in interior Andhra Pradesh to Visakhapatnam on the east coast. The traverse covered five lithotectonic belts - (i) Peninsular Gneiss/Granite, (ii) Nellore Schist belt (both of Archaean), (iii) Pakhal metasediments, (iv) Eastern Ghats belt (both of Proterozoic) and (v) Gondwana belt (Mesozoic/Cenozoic). There were nineteen participants from eight countries - Australia, Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, Nigeria, United Kingdom and U.S.A. A well prepared guide book was provided to each participant.

Along the traverse are Hyderabad granites near Pochampalli village, granodiorite gneiss at Nakrekal village and typical tonalitic Peninsular gneiss at Paleru lake. A 'transitional zone' of foliated granitic rocks occurs at Nakrekal village. The Peninsular Gneiss contains mafic enclaves which exhibit at least two phases of folding and shearing. Near Kothagudem town can be seen the relationship between Archaean Schist belt, Proterozoic Pakhal sediments and Mesozoic/Cenozoic Gondwana sediments. Structures between the first two seem to be conformable. The Gondwana sediments near Yellandu road are considered to have been affected by low angle thrusting (sliding?) during post-depositional cratonic movements.

Archaean garnetiferous amphibolites and Proterozoic nepheline syenite gneiss occur near Tallada and Ashwaraopet respectively. The volcanics near Rajmahundry are comparable to those of Rajmahal and Deccan Traps. Acid charnockites at Elleswaram and the basic variety at Narsipatnam were the next to be visited. At Visakhapatnam three types of khondalites which grade into one another, were clearly identified. The domal structure at Madhuravada with leptynite core and khondalite rim, and the acid charnockite of Aganampudi were areas of considerable interest in Visakhapatnam district.

A regional lithotectonic map with detailed structure along with radiometric dating in critical areas is badly needed and it is hoped that in the near future efforts will be directed towards filling gaps in our knowledge.

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