

*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-

ment of the Workshop. The Workshop was divided into two parts. The first part dealt with the presentation of state-of-art in the following sub-areas :

1. Archaean-Proterozoic Boundary (APB);
2. Precambrian-Cambrian Boundary (PcCB);
3. Permian-Triassic Boundary (PTB);
4. Cretaceous-Tertiary Boundary (KTB);
5. Pleistocene-Holocene Boundary (PHB).

In the second part, five sub-groups met separately across the table for indepth discussion to try to pool the resources and formulate concrete project proposals. The following programmes/proposals have been recommended :

1. Recognition and characterisation of APB in Udaipur (Rajasthan), Bastar (M.P.) and Singbhum (Bihar).
2. Subdivision of Archaean and study of intra-Archaean boundaries in southern Dharwar.
3. Delineation of PcCB in Garbyang (Kumaun), Pin Valley (Spiti) and Krol-Tal (Garhwal) sections.
4. Event correlation of PTB in marine sequence of Himalaya and terrestrial sections of Peninsular India.
5. KT transition in selected pericratonic areas.
6. Studies on KT transition in intertrappean biota in Jabalpur and Mandla areas.
7. End-Cretaceous regression controls in Kallamedu section.
8. PHB in lower Ganga valley.
9. PHB in marine sequences of Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.
10. PHB delineation in Quaternary basins of Jammu and Ladakh regions.

It was felt that there was a general lack of facilities for geochronological dating within the country. It was recommended that a geochronological laboratory be established as a central facility.

The Workshop was held in an informal atmosphere and open discussions among the delegates resulted in a better appraisal of the various problems. A heartening feature of the Workshop was the participation and involvement of professional Earth Scientists from G. S. I. and O. N. G. C. It is hoped that if the above-mentioned programmes are taken in right earnest and the participation of all professional organizations ensured, it would be possible to generate data on the problems comparable to the international boundary stratotypes.

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