

of their proximity to the Kurudwadi region have possible territorial extension beneath the traps.

In addition to the above features, some other interesting features have also been brought in the Bouguer map. The combined feature of subsidence and uplift indicated near Nasik is a zone close to the areas known for intense discharge of magma through volcanic vents in the Narmada and Tapti valleys. The thickness of traps as indicated by the seismic surveys is of the order of 1400 meters pointing to repeated cycles of volcanic activity.

The broad closure of - 85 milligals in the Koyna-Karad area is suggestive of a synclinal sag which might have been formed due to the westward flow of a thick sequence of lava erupted through fissures near the coast.

The well-known Panvel flexure near the Bombay coast is well brought out by the positive gravity values with a very high westerly gradient for the contours and this feature actually appears to be a deep fault extending to the south up to Ratnagiri evidence for which has been published by the authors (Kailasam et al., 1969). There is almost a virtual isolation of the positive anomaly values in the Bombay and Surat regions in the belt of dyke clusters adjoining the Arabian sea.

The arcuate swing of the band of contours eastward beyond latitude 20° 30' N and longitude 74° E, with smaller gradients than are indicated in the Panvel region, bring out the relationship with the known parallel east-west fault scarps in the Godavari and Tapti valleys of the Satpuras whose dominant trend is the same.

The Airy-Heiskanen anomaly map faithfully reproduces the features brought out in the Bouguer map, reflecting the isostatic stability of the areas where the Bouguer anomalies are

strongly negative in the ghat section and even more strongly positive in the coastal tracts. A crustal thickness of the order of 38 kilometers is indicated in the central parts with progressive thinning towards the sea.

The gravity data have brought out two major lineaments, one along the west coast and the other along the 21st, parallel; and no major fracture zones have been indicated barring the one along the west coast and the other along the Satpuras. The results further indicate that the repeated cycles of the Deccan activity have given rise to zones of subsidence with interior basins and uplifts in this negative platform of the Deccan 'syncline', lending credence to epeirogenic movements presumed by geophysicists and geologists.

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PROFESSOR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA RAMAN (HIS LIFE AND WORK)
 BY S. BHAGAVANTAM*

THIS is the biography of a scientist by a scientist, the portrayal of a master by a pupil.

It is not always an easy task to write the biography of a great man. Especially is this so if the subject is both a genius and an

idealist. As a genius he has achievements to his credit, and as an idealist he has attitudes which are likely to be misunderstood. The biographer himself should have a certain greatness of understanding and outlook to appreciate these qualities and present them in their proper perspective. Dr. Bhagavantam is eminently suited for this, and the picture he presents of Professor C. V. Raman in this short sketch is as scintillating as the subject himself.

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