**FIELD WORK REPORT-(CHORLA GHAT, HARVALEM )**

**Submitted by**

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## INTRODUCTION

The state of Goa has a total area of 3702 sq.km which lies along the western coast of India. It is situated to the south-west of Maharashtra and north-west of Karnataka. It lies between the Latitude of 14°53'54" and Longitude of 15°40'00".

The State of Karnataka forms the west central part of Peninsular India between north latitudes 11°35'30" and 18°25'30". The east longitudes are 74°06'00" and 78°35'30". It occupies an area of 1,91,792 sq. km. Karnataka is situated on the Deccan plateau land which is surrounded by the Arabian sea towards West and Goa towards north-west.

The rocks of Goa and Karnataka are a part of Dharwad Supergroup which forms the part of Indian Peninsular Shield which is composed of Archean Formations comprising of Bastar, Dharwar, Aravalli and Singbhum craton (Fig. 1.1). The Dharwar Craton lies between latitudes 12° 00' and 18° 00' and longitudes 74° 00' and 80° 00' E. The northern part of the Dharwar Craton is capped by 66 Ma old continental flood basalts of the Deccan Traps and towards the East, the craton is masked by Proterozoic sediments of the Cuddapah Supergroup. The general trend of Dharwar Supergroup is NNW-SSE represented by metamorphosed basic and acidic volcanic rocks.

The Precambrian craton of Karnataka is made up of western and eastern segments which is further divided into older Sargur supra crustal and younger Dharwar supra crustals. The craton has been extensively intruded by granites and granitoides towards East. The northern part of Karnataka is made up rocks of Proterozoic age i.e. 2600 to 2500 millon years. Further, the northern terrain is covered by extensive volcanic flows known as Deccan traps of Cretaceous to Tertiary age. The Archean complex is made up of Dharwar schist and Granitic gneisses, overlain by Proterozoic non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations. The Deccan traps and Intertrappen deposits are formed due to accumulation of basaltic lava, overlained by Tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits.