PROGRAM REPORT – EVOLUTION OF HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN BELT

On 17th November 2018 Department of Geology, University of Calicut had been conducted a lecture on "Evolution of Himalayan Mountain Belt" in connection with the Frontier Lecture Series programme by the Department of Geology, University of Calicut.

Mountain belts form by isostatic uplift, related to a decrease in density of the local lithospheric column. This may develop from localized heating of the mantle, by the addition of new low-density material within or below the crust, but more generally it develops from crustal thickening related to continental collision. The most dramatic mountain belt is that of the Alps-Himalayas, formed as India collided with Asia at about 55 my ago, this time being fairly accurately constrained by the syn-tectonic sediments as well as the history of the Indian ocean.

The program was inaugurated by the Hon. Vice-Chancellor, University of Calicut, Dr.K.Mohammed Basheer ,and in his inaugural address he was pointed out the various roles of Geologists and Geology researchers in connection with the Himalayan studies. Welcome address given by Dr. Abdul Majeed T A, Registrar, University of Calicut. Dr.P.Mohan,Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Calicut was presided over the function and he made an introductory speech about the program. Felicitations are given by Dr.P.Raveendran,Dean,Faculty of Science, University of Calicut, Dr.M.Manoharan, Director,IQAC, University of Calicut and Dr.C.C.Harilal, head of the department, Department of Environmental Science, University of Calicut.

The frontier Lecture had given by Dr.Talat Ahmad, Hon.Vice-Chancellor, University of Kashmir. He presented a talk on "Evolution of Himalayan Mountain Belt''. From his talk he pointed out the various aspects played in the Evolution Himalayan Mountain Belt. From a study of the Indian ocean floor, India has moved into Asia some 2500 km, at a rate of about 5 cm/year for the past 50 MY. Some of this extra displacement may be taken up by major crustal thickening in Tibet, where the crust doubled in thickness between about 50 and 20 my ago. Thus, more outcrops of Himalayan granites are necessary to reveal the distribution and generation of early Cenozoic magmatism, which is important to constrain the deep dynamic process of Himalayan orogenic evolution, with these words he concluded his 2-hour long talk.

The vote of thanks presented by Dr.Adarsh P, Head of the Department, Dept.of Geology, University of Calicut. The program is organized as a part frontier lecture series by the Department of Geology, University of Calicut.


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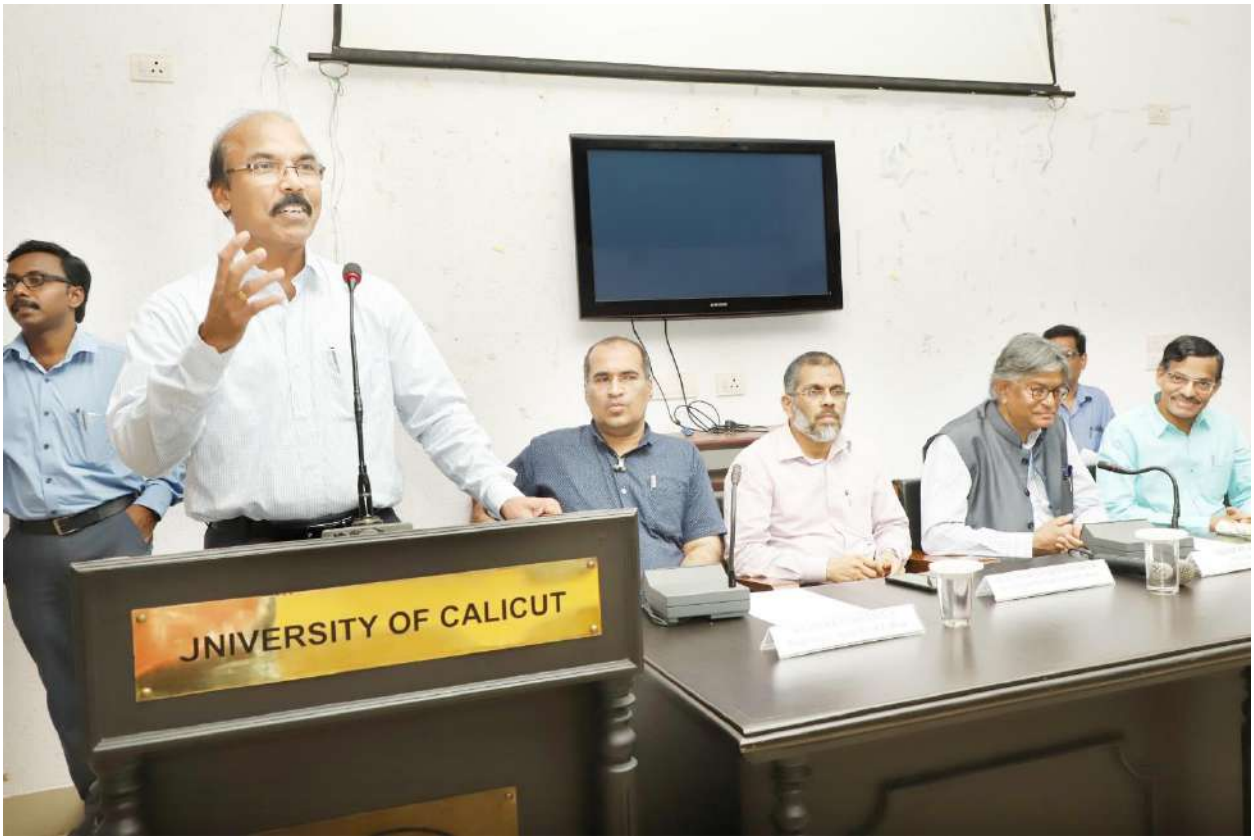
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