CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The village Konganapuram (11°34'N Latitude; 77°50'E Longitude) situated about 6 km. SE of Idappadi, Salem District, Tamil Nadu shot into prominence when Batacharyya and Roy (1981) reported on the uraniferous granite. The detailed work by Anandharaman and Sethuraman (1984) of atomic mineral division, department of Atomic Energy showed a distribution of granites, gneisses and granitoids. The granites and pegmatites of Orikamalai occur to the south of closepet granite and is in the mobile belt. They are associated with hornblende-biotite gneiss and peninsular gneisses. The author has undertaken a detailed investigation on the geological formation of the various rock types using petrological studies. A detailed geological map has been prepared by the author.

Chapter I gives the outline of the geology in and around Konganapuram. The author presents the previous literature pertaining to this area and scope of the present work to lie carried out.

In Chapter II, the geomorphological characteristics of the study area is presented by dividing the area into two divisions namely northern division, and southern division. The physiography, climate and other geographical aspects of geomorphology are presented.

In Chapter III, the author attempts to give a general discussion of the geology of the Salem district to understand the geological setting in and around Konganapuram. It deals on the field characteristics of various rock types in the
study area. A detailed petrographic description of all the rock types are presented by the author.

Chapter IV gives an account on the structural analysis carried out by early workers showing the relationship of F₁ and F₂ folds. Remote Sensing technics has been applied to study the structure of this region. The author presents the various views expressed by earlier workers. The structure as observed by the author is presented with field photographs and other details.