

**Structural evolution of the gneiss + granulite + granite
terrain of the Archaean Dharwar tectonic province,
Southern India**

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Isoclinal folding, near-coaxial refolding and non-coaxial upright folding on axial planes striking N-S are the sequence of structures decipherable in the supracrustal belts of low to high grade in the Archaean Dharwar tectonic province. The Peninsular Gneiss, within which the Dharwar supracrustal belts occur as small to large enclaves, have evolved by migmatization synkinematically with the first deformation affecting the supracrustal rocks, as well as during the last phase of deformation. The basic and acid granulites (charnockites) also register the same structural history. The potassium-rich Closepet Granite, extending in a N-S direction, has been emplaced in the later stages of the last phase of deformation. Interrelation of the gneisses and granulites suggests their contemporaneous development at different tectonic levels.

Structures of one phase preceding the earliest folds mentioned above are present in various stages of obliteration in the amphibolite and tonalite enclaves within the Peninsular Gneiss. They furnish evidence of an earlier continental crust which provided the basement for the Dharwar supracrustal sequence.