

**Precambrian metasedimentary sequence exposed along the western flank of the Aravalli Mountain Range and its significance in the Precambrian Stratigraphy of north-western India.**

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The Aravalli Mountain Range straddling, in the north-western part of the Indian peninsular region, hosts a fascinating sequence of the Precambrian metasediments along its western flank. The metasediments form a linear belt trending in the northeast-southwest direction, which extends from Sirohi town in the south to Gopalpura (Sujangarh) in the north, passing through Rajpuriya, Barr, Makrana, Degana, Khatu, Didwana and Kolia areas of western Rajasthan. These metasediments have been correlated with the Early Proterozoic Aravalli Supergroup of rocks by some workers. Others have equated them with the Middle Proterozoic Delhi Supergroup of rocks as the younger units Sirohi, Sindreth and Punagarh Groups. Recently some geoscientists have associated these rocks with the Pan-African Orogeny and formation of Rodinia. They considered these rocks exposed further west of the Delhi fold belt to form one more Precambrian metasedimentary sequence in the region, perhaps, the youngest one - the Sirohi Group. Present paper imbibes the deformation pattern and structural style of these rocks which is the product of a complex poly phase deformation and a strong ductile shear movement. Their correlation with other Precambrian sequences of the region plays an important role in the Precambrian Stratigraphy of north-western India.