

radioactivity ($2.5 \pm 0.05 \beta/c/g/min$) than the khondalites ($0.5 \pm 0.05 \beta/c/g/min$) due to the presence of monazite as an accessory mineral⁷. Thorium strongly concentrates in acidic igneous rocks¹⁵ and its content in them is around 13 g/ton¹⁶. The concentration of thorium continues during pegmatitic stage even after the close of the main stage of crystallization¹⁵. Hence it is concluded that the monazites are derived from charnockites and pegmatites which occur in the drainage basin of the hinterland.

The concentration of monazite in considerable proportions and its high thorium content calls for an evaluation of the commercial potential for exploitation along with other associated minerals like ilmenite, garnet, sillimanite and zircon from this area, keeping in view among other uses, also the requirement of thorium in fast breeder reactors.

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Erratum

Observed and theoretical acceleration response spectra in the Tehri region: Implications for the seismic hazard in the region

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Due to an inadvertent oversight, Table 1 showing the velocity and Q model is in error. The correct model is given below.

Table 1. Velocity and Q model

Thickness (km)	V_p (km/s)	Q_p	V_s (km/s)	Q_s	Density (g/cc)
0.05	0.9	10	0.5	5	1.8
0.5	1.75	30	1.0	15	1.8
2.0	4.0	100	2.8	50	2.4
14.0	5.2	4000	2.97	2000	2.6
30.0	6.0	4000	3.43	2000	2.9
Infinity	8.33	1000	4.83	500	3.3