

Parts of Assam were once under sea: Study

A study reveals that parts of Assam were once submerged under a warm, shallow sea rich in marine life.

A geological investigation into the ancient marine history of Assam, focusing on specific rock formations.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- Researchers from **Nagaland University** conducted a **geological investigation**.
- The study probed a prominent **middle-Eocene sedimentary rock formation**.
- The investigation focused on **Dillai Parbat** in **Karbi Anglong district, Assam**.
- It shed light on **Assam's sea link** about **50 million years ago**.
- The specific formation studied is known as **Sylhet Limestone** or **Nummulitic Limestone**.
- This **sedimentary rock formation** is approximately **40–50 million years** old.

STATICS & SYLLABUS FOCUS

The **Eocene Epoch** is a geological epoch that lasted from about **56 to 33.9 million years** ago.

It is the second epoch of the **Paleogene Period** in the **Cenozoic Era**.

Sedimentary rocks are formed from the **deposition** and cementation of material at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water.

Limestone is a common type of carbonate sedimentary rock, primarily composed of the mineral **calcite** (**calcium carbonate**).

Many limestones are formed from the skeletal fragments of **marine organisms** such as **coral**, foraminifera, and molluscs.

Karbi Anglong is one of the **largest districts** in **Assam**, known for its rich biodiversity and hilly terrain.

Nagaland University, established in **1994**, is a **Central University** located in Lumami, Nagaland.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Sylhet Limestone in Assam indicates a shallow sea 50 million years ago.

Syllabus Relevance: High - Scientific discovery, geological history of India, relevant for General Science and Geography units.

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