Earlier all the major landmasses were together and called as Pangaea (huge single landmass – a supercontinent). This landmass probably split into a northern Laurasia (Eurasia+North America) and a southern Gondwana land and these were separated by Tethys sea. The Gondwana land was a single landmass that included South America. Africa, India, Australia and Antartica. Convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces. The Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the north after being separated from Gondwana land. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were formed at the bottom of the sea of Tethys, were folded to form the Himalayan mountain system. This is a young and unstable zone with high peaks, deep valleys and swift flowing rivers.

In due course of time, the depression between uplifted young Himalayas and old peninsular plateau.