Origin of the Himalayan Range

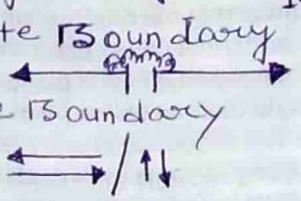
Plate Tectonics Theory:→

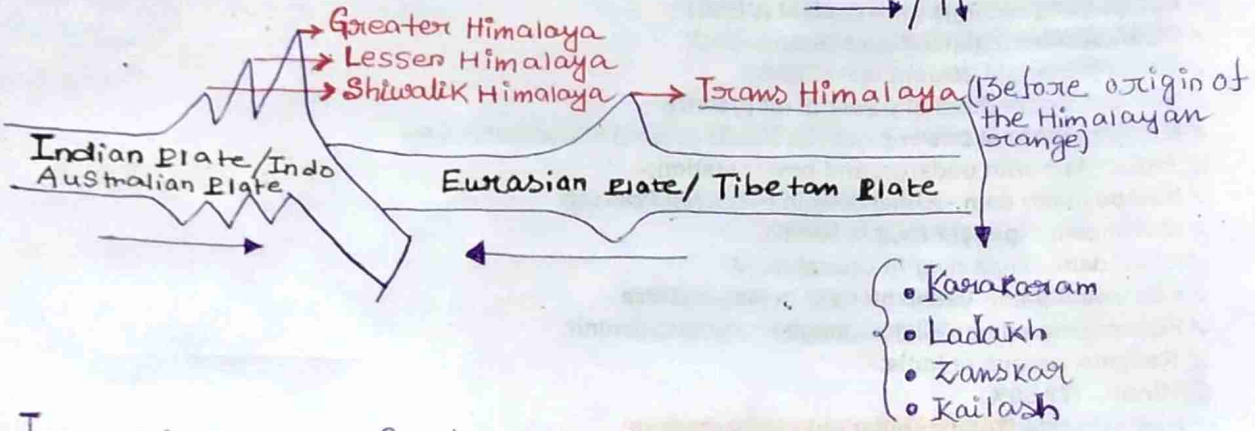
Type of Plate:→

a) Continental Plate (SIAL)
b) Oceanic Plate (SIMA)

Type of Plate Boundary:→

ⓐ Convergent / Destructive Plate Boundary → ← (Himalayan Range)
ⓑ Divergent / Drifting / Constructive Plate Boundary
ⓒ Parallel / Transform / conservative Plate Boundary





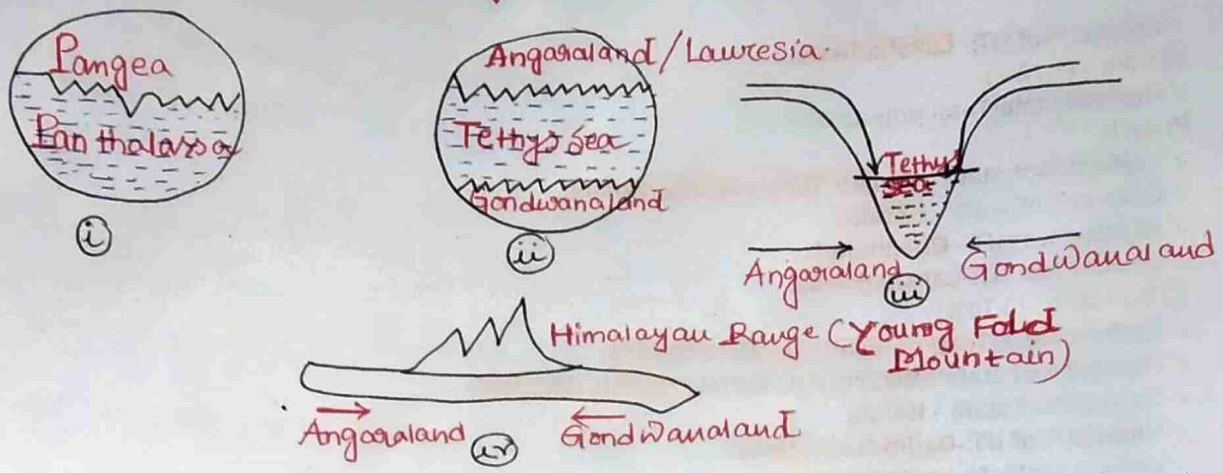
- Trans Himalaya → Cretaceous Period in Mesozoic Era.
- Greater Himalaya → Eocene in Tertiary Period of Cenozoic Era.
- Lesser Himalaya → Miocene in Tertiary Period of Cenozoic Era.
- Shivalik Himalaya → Pliocene in Tertiary Period of Cenozoic Era.

Eon → Era → Period → Epoch

- Greater Himalaya started its formation in Eocene epoch and finished in oligocene.
- Oldest Part of the Himalayan Range → Greater Himalaya
- Youngest Part of the Himalayan Range → Shivalik Himalaya.

Neozoic
Cenozoic
Mesozoic
Palaeozoic
Azoic Era

Geosyncline Theory :→



- All the continents were joined together to form a Super Continent called Pangea. The Pangea was surrounded by a vast Primitive ocean called Panthalassa.
- The Pangea broke up into Two Parts in Mesozoic Era. Angaraland / Lauresia in the North and Gondwanaland in the South.
- Angaraland and Gondwanaland were Separated by the → Tethys Sea.
- South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, Peninsular India → Part of Gondowanaland and North America, Europe, North and Central Asia → Part of Angaraland.
- Himalayan Mountain Chain was Part of Angaraland.
- The Himalaya began to rise due to Two Continental convergent / Destructive Plate boundary where the Indian Plate Submerging under the Eurasian / Tibetan Plate.
- According to the Theory The Himalaya began to rise due to Northward Movement of the Gondwanaland.

Himalayan Thrust :→