

Recently announced new light of Himalaya by Nepal and China shows that the formation of Himalaya is still in process.

The formation of Himalaya can be explained by plate tectonic theory which states that - lithosphere of earth consist several large and small - continental and oceanic plate. These plate move continuously and their collision creates landform patterns in crust. for instance

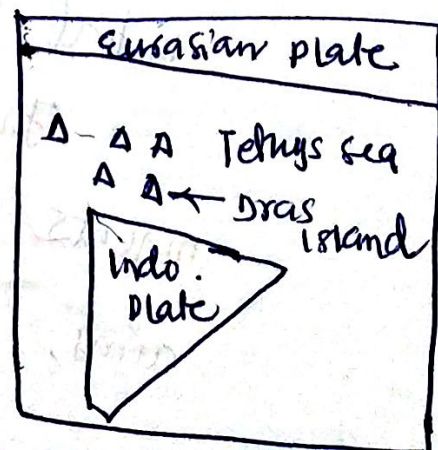
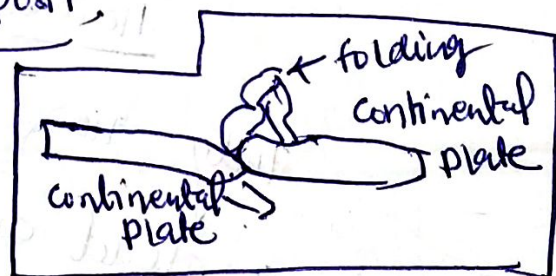
- ① ocean - continental collision → volcanic mt.
- ② continental - continental create fold mount.

And Himalaya formed due to continental collision, but Karakoram range also consist oceanic deposit,

### ① Karakoram range

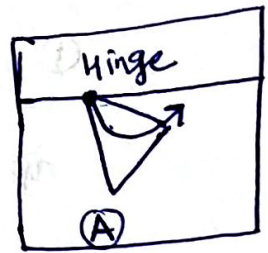
formed when Indo-  
plate & Eurasian plate

eaten out the Tethys sea  
& Dras Island before  
tertiary period

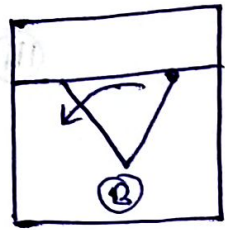


② collision - During tertiary period Indo Pt. collided with Eurasian Pt. in three steps

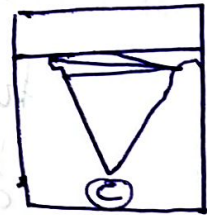
① collision of North-western part and folding of western Himalaya.



② collision of North Eastern part - after collision of North West, Indian plate got hinged at that point, and rotates anti-clockwise until Eastern part collided.



③ Anticlockwise movement after making hinge at Eastern part. Thus Western part moved southward and becomes broader



③ Formation of Shivalic Himalayas - Shivalic is uplifted when sediment brought by Shivalic river got compressed between larger bodies.

④ Some other features - Dun formed in Himalaya due to deposition from rivers like Dehra duns.



Antecedent river cut across Himalaya  
forming deep valleys.

⑤ present status - The Indian plate is still  
moving ~~to~~ northern wards and thus uplift  
ment continues, making the region fragile  
and zone of earthquakes.