

Geosyncline Orogen Theory by Kober

German geologist Kober has presented his idea of mountain building in his book ‘**Der Bau der Erde**’. He said that there is a relationship between ancient rigid masses (or tablelands) and geosynclines (or mobile zones). He called the process of mountain building as “**orgenesis**”

- There is a link between the rigid masses (or continents) & the “Geosynclines”
- He said that the mountains were formed from the geosynclines.
- **Geosynclines were the “long, narrow and shallow water masses where sediments were deposited”.**
- **The places of mountain building (or Geosynclines) are known as “Orogen”.**

Base of the Theory:

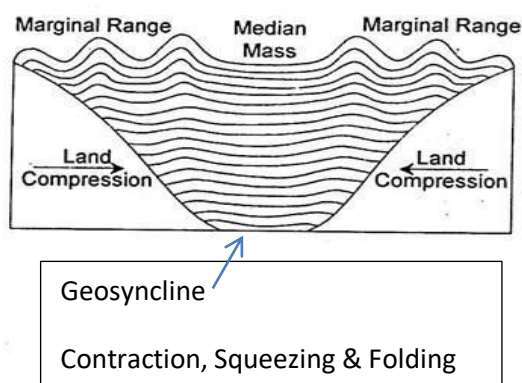
- According to Kober there were mobile zones of water in the places of present-day mountains. **He called the mobile zones of water as geosynclines or orogen.**
- Geosynclines were surrounded by rigid (কঠিন) masses. Kober termed (called) them as “**kratogen**”.
- Kober’s theory is based on the forces of contraction produced by the cooling of the earth.

Mechanism of the Geosynclinal Orogen Theory:

According to Kober the process of mountain building passes through three stages. They are:-

1) **Lithogenesis**:- It is the first stage of mountain building. In this stage Geosynclines are created due to contraction (সংকোচন). Rock layers are formed.

2) **Orogenesis**:- High amount of sediment deposition creates pressure. The Bed of the geosyncline subsides. Forelands start to move towards each other. It creates squeezing (কোচ খাই যোরা) and folding of sediments. **The parallel ranges formed on either side of the geosyncline. They have been termed by Kober as “randketten” (marginal ranges).**



Kober said that Himalaya was formed in this way. There was Tethys Geosyncline between Laurantia & Gondwana. Gondwana was moving towards Laurantia. Rock layer folded up from Tethys due to heavy contraction.

