

Name: _____ Date: _____

Physical Features of India

Q1. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.

Ans. _____

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Ans. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent.

Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'

The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

Lesser Himalayas or Himachal

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km.

Shiwaliks or outer Himalayas

The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north.