

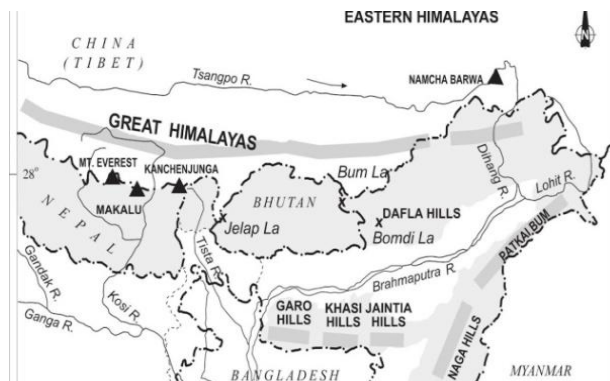
- The two distinguishing features of this region from the point of view of physiography are the Shiwalik and 'Dun formations'.
- Some important duns located in this region are the Chandigarh-Kalka dun, Nalagarh dun, Dehra Dun, Harike dun and the Kota dun, etc.
- Dehra Dun is the largest of all the duns with an approximate length of 35-45 km and a width of 22-25 km.
- In the Great Himalayan range, the valleys are mostly inhabited by the Bhotia's. These are nomadic groups who migrate to Bugyals' (the summer glasslands in the higher reaches) during summer months and return to the valleys during winters.
- The famous 'Valley of flowers' is also situated in this region. The places of pilgrimage such as the Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Hemkund Sahib are also situated in this part. The region is also known to have five famous Prayags.

3. The Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas

- Bordered by Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in the east. It is relatively small but is a most significant part of the Himalayas.
- Known for its fast-flowing rivers such as Teesta, it is a region of high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunga (Kanchengiri), and deep valleys.
- The higher reaches of this region are inhabited by Lepcha tribes while the southern part, particularly the Darjiling Himalayas, has a mixed population of Nepalis, Bengalis and tribal from Central India.
- The British, taking advantage of the physical conditions such as moderate slope, thick soil cover with high organic content, well distributed rainfall throughout the year and mild winters, introduced tea plantations in this region.
- **Absence of the Shiwalik formations.** In place of Shiwaliks here, the 'duarformations' are important, which have also been used for the development of tea gardens.

4. The Arunachal Himalayas

- Extend from the east of the Bhutan Himalayas up to the Diphu pass in the east.
- The general direction of the mountain range is from southwest to northeast.
- Some of the important mountain peaks of the region are Kangtu and NamchaBarwa.



- These ranges are dissected by fast-flowing rivers from the north to the south, forming deep gorges. **Bhramaputa** flows through a deep gorge after crossing **NamchaBarwa**. Some of the important rivers are **Kameng, Subansiri, Dihang, Dibang and Lohit**. These are perennial with the high rate of fall, thus, having the highest hydro-electric power potential in the country.
- An important aspect of the Arunachal Himalayas is the numerous ethnic tribal community inhabiting in these areas.
- Some of the prominent ones from west to east are the Monpa, Dafla, Abor, Mishmi, Nishi and the Nagas. Most of these communities practise Jhumming. It is also known as shifting or slash and burn cultivation.