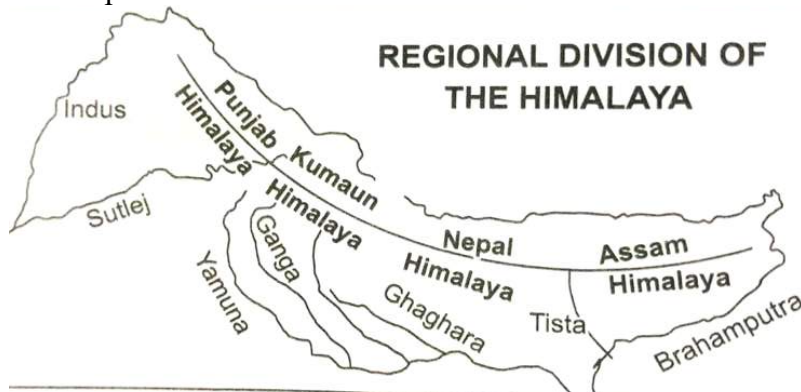




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4. **Regional Division of Himalayas**
5. **Sir Sidney Burrard** divided Himalayas into 4 divisions on the basis of river valleys:-
6. **1. Punjab Himalayas** : It extends between the **Indus and Satluj**.
7. Zaskar and Pir Panjal ranges are parts of it. The Himalayas are **broadest** here. A large portion of it is in Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh.



2. Kumaon Himalayas : Extends between the **Satluj and the Kali river**.

It is spread mainly in Uttarakhand.

Nanda Devi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Trishul, Kamet etc. are its important peaks.

3. Nepal Himalayas :-It extends between the **Kali and the Teesta river**.

Here, the Himalayas are the most narrow.

The highest peaks of Himalayas are found in this region e.g. Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri etc.

4. Assam Himalayas :-

It extends between the **Teesta and Dihang** (Tsangpo - Brahmaputra).

The height of Himalaya declines gradually.

Important hills & peaks are : Dafla, Miri, Abor, Mishmi.

Important Passes The Himalayas

1. **Karakoram Pass** : situated in the Ladakh region, between India & China in Karakoram range.

China -constructed a route from this strategic pass.

2. **Burzil Pass** : This pass situated in the Greater Himalayas of Jammu and Kashmir

connect Srinagar and Gilgit.

3. **Zoji La**: in the Zaskar range in J & K.

The Srinagar-Leh Highway passes through it.

4. **Pir Panjal**: It connects the Kashmir Valley to the Rajouri and Poonch districts.

5. **Banihal**: across the Pir Panjal range. It connects the Kashmir Valley to the outer Himalaya and the plains to the south. Jawahar Tunnel 2.5 km long road, passes through this pass.

6. **Bara lacha La**: in Zaskar range (Himachal Pradesh). It connects Manali to Leh.



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