

## **Tectonic Resurgence of the Central Sector of the Himalaya**

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All the four boundary thrusts of regional dimension that divide the Himalayan province into four latitudinal terranes, and the large number of transverse faults that cut across the terranes have registered movements in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene times. This is manifest in:

- (1). Uplift and strike-slip displacement of the footwalls, causing ponding of rivers and consequent formation of lakes that lasted several thousands years;
- (2). Dismemberment and dislocation of not only rock formations but also younger riverine terraces, colluvial fans and cones and glacial deposits;
- (3). Spectacular rejuvenation of geomorphologically old, mature topography and formation of youthful landforms;
- (4). Recurrent seismicity in the much-faulted area, particularly immediately south of the Main Central Thrust that separates the populated Lesser Himalayan terrane from the ever-snowy Great Himalaya .

Going by the number of earthquakes of magnitude  $\pm 5$ , the Indo-Nepal border area is seismically perhaps the most active part of the Central Himalayan sector of the mountain arc.