

# Difference Between Himalayan and Peninsular Plateau

The Himalayan plateau, also known as the Tibetan Plateau or the Roof of the World, is located in the northern region of India. It is around 4500 meters above sea level. On the other hand, the peninsular plateau is located in the southern region of India.

Recently, a team of scientists provided insights from their research on what makes the Himalayan-Tibetan plateau unique. The team reported that the Himalayan-Tibetan plateau largely contributes to understanding the formation of continental range-basin systems.

## What is Peninsular Plateau?

Peninsular plateaus consist of igneous rocks and separate lava flows and are also referred to as Deccan traps. The peninsular plateaus are surrounded by the Western Ghats and Satpura Range of mountains.

The breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land, one of the plates formed after breaking the Panacea supercontinent, is believed to have formed the peninsular plateau.

## Difference Between Himalayan Region and Peninsular Plateau

There is a difference between Himalayan and Peninsular Plateau concerning their location, elevation, and formation. The Himalayan and Peninsular plateaus are two raised flat regions found in the north and south of India respectively. Both regions were formed in different ways. The following table lists the difference between Himalayan Region and Peninsular Plateau. There is a contrast in the relief of the Himalayan region and peninsular plateau.

Difference Between Himalayan and Peninsular Plateau		
Parameter	Himalayan Plateau	Peninsular Plateau

Also Known As	Himalayan-Tibetan Plateau  The Roof of the World	Deccan Plateau
Located in	Northern Region	Southern Region
Type of region	Plateau with newly formed fold mountains.	Plateau is the oldest landmass
Formed by	Tectonic collision of the Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates.	Molten lava cooled and solidified into a rugged plateau.  Breaking down of the Gondwana land (ancient southern half region of the Pangean supercontinent)

Rivers origin	<p>Rivers of the Himalayan plateau originate from the Himalayan ranges.</p> <p>Snow-fed rivers</p> <p>Perennial</p> <p>Ganga and Brahmaputra</p>	<p>Rivers of the Peninsular plateau originate from the Western Ghats and Satpura range.</p> <p>Rain-fed rivers</p> <p>Non-perennial</p> <p>Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari</p>
Type of Valleys	<p>Deep valleys</p> <p>V-shaped</p>	<p>Shallow valleys</p> <p>U- shaped</p>
Marked with	Crescent arc shape region	Triangular tableland
Average Elevation	More than 14,800 feet	2,000 feet
Region composed of	Sedimentary rocks	Metamorphic and Igneous rocks

Stability	Highly unstable	Comparatively Stable
Hill Stations	Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling	Ooty, Panchgani, Khandala

