The nature of hydrological seasonality over the Himalayan Glaciated Region (HGR)  
is complex due to varied climatic and precipitation patterns. We attempt to exemplify  
the spatio-temporal variation of hydrological mass over the HGR using a time  
variable gravity field from the GRACE satellite for the period 2002-2014 on seasonal  
and inter-annual time scales. The mass signal derived from GRACE data is  
decomposed using Empirical orthogonal Functions (EOF), which allows to identify  
causes of mass change within HGR and delineate the three broad divisions viz  
Western, Central, and Eastern, divisions of HGR based on the seasonal mass gain  
or loss that corroborate with prevailing climatic models. We also find that the  
Western region registers a different pattern compared to the rest i.e. mass gain of  
the Hindukush and Karakorum Glaciers. It appears that this mass gain was initiated  
due to the excessive snowfall in 2005-2008. However, as our results indicate, in  
spite of dampening of snowfall rates after 2008, mass has been steadily increasing.  
This is attributed to the lowering and to stabilizing of temperature increases in this  
region after 2008.