



## G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

**Subject :Social Studies**

**Aspect : Supported**

**Topic: Life In tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions.**

**Date : 3.11.2021**

### **Learning Objective:**

Children will learn about

- the location of tropical and sub- tropical regions.
- the Amazon Basin.
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

### **Life in the Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin**

The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent. The basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. The tributaries of the River Ganga like the Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi and the tributaries of Brahmaputra drain it. The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans delta are the main features of this basin. Ox-bow lakes dot the plain area. The area is dominated by monsoon climate. The monsoon brings rains from mid-June to mid-September. The summers are hot and the winters cool.

The basin area has varied topography. The environment plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore, less number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, where flat land is available to grow crops. The density of the population of the plains is very high. The main crop is paddy. Since cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water, it is grown in the areas where the amount of rainfall is high.

Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other crops that are grown. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown. West Bengal and Assam are famous for tea plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silkworms in parts of Bihar and Assam. Crops are grown on terraces in the mountains and hills. The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain tropical deciduous trees grow, along with teak, sal and peepal. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra plain. The delta area is covered with mangrove forests. In parts of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, coniferous trees like pine, deodar and fir can be seen because the climate is cool and the slopes are steep.