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<u>Hum</u> Regi	on
Q1.	Describe the vegetation found in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin.
Ans.	
Q2.	Write a short note on the agricultural activities of the people in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin?
Ans.	
Q3. Ans.	How is tourism an important activity in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?
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## <u>Human Environment Interactions - The Tropical and the Subtropical</u> <u>Region</u>

- Q1. Describe the vegetation found in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin.
- Ans. 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 the 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.
- Q2. Write a short note on the agricultural activities of the people in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin?
- Ans. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The main crop cultivated is paddy. Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other crops that are grown. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown. Banana plantations are seen in some areas of the plain. In West Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silk worms in parts of Bihar and Assam. In the mountains and hills, where the slopes are gentle, crops are grown on terraces.
- Q3. How is tourism an important activity in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?

  Ans. Tourism is another important activity of the basin. Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Buddhists stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wild life sanctuaries and Arunachal Pradesh with a distinct tribal culture are some of the places worth a visit.